Time Table of Modern History

A.D. 400—1870

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TIME TABLE OF MODERN HISTORY

A.D. 400—1870

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Compiled and Arranged by M. MORISON

Second Edition

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Introduction.

The general reputation of Constable's Time Table of Modern History or Historical Chart, combining the best tabular survey extant of universal history, medieval and modern (400 A.D.–1875 A.D.) is too well established to need a repetition of the compliments that were paid to it upon its first appearance. Compiled and arranged by Miss M. Morison, with the assistance of Mr. R. S. Rait, fellow and tutor of New College, Oxford, it embodies the result of much experiment, experience in chronological tables and surveys, and the conclusions of the latest research; and it will be found by the historical student to combine in an unusual degree the points and advantages of the map and the ordinary octavo book. Open it at any place and you will get an ocular survey, a mental bird's eye view as it were, of the most significant happenings in the world at any given ten years of its history, from 400 A.D. onwards. Turn up any reference in the 45 column index (say *Cavour* or *Solferino*), and, in the page corresponding, you will find a complete resumé of the War of Italian Liberation, as full and detailed as would be found in a comprehensive handbook.

The Time Table, to be short, is a book which every student of Modern History *ought to have at hand.* So says *Notes and Queries*, whose own motto is Captain Cuttle's "when found make a note of." The Time Table is indeed an indispensable companion to the Historical Atlas, and should be its next neighbour on every historian's bookshelf, however small the young historian's shelf may be. It should, too, like the Historical Atlas, be kept open on the work-table, at the period one happens to be studying.

For the teacher of General History, again, it is quite invaluable, as it supplies with ease by means of graphic or ocular presentment that comparative view and survey which oral teaching, however competent, cannot possibly convey. For the private student this Time Table may easily be made to fulfil the function both of class and professor, by supplying, at once, first aid and lasting stimulus. In the period devoted to Modern History proper, for instance (1500–1875), it will be found that a double-page (1 foot by 2½ feet) is devoted on an average to every ten years. Events of English History are traced on the left hand column; side by side with these to the right are the affairs of France, and so we extend rightwards, column by column, to Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey and Balkan States, India, America. In the latter part of the chronology, an average of a vertical inch (and nearly a yard horizontally) is devoted to each year. The gaps afford an invitation to the student who wishes to make additions and annotations of his own on this educative chart, a process which is facilitated by the quality of the paper. The student may thus help to build up and complete this wonderful chronological structure himself, and, in so doing, will derive the greatest possible aid from the terseness, accuracy and method of the scheme upon which he has to graft his own inscriptions and interpolations.

The names of Sovereigns and Battles are recorded in distinctive type. Dynasties and the fortunes of war are thus made salient, while the parallel tables of events (pp. 1–139) are further supplemented by useful lists of regnant houses, genealogical tables, a General Chart of Ancient and Modern History, and an Index.

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A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
400		400. The Romans never succeeded in subduing more than a small portion of Scotland, and withdrew altogether *c.* 407–10.	France (Gaul) was a Roman province up to the beginning of the 5th century.
	407. Revolt of the Roman army in Britain. The British legions recognize as Emperor a private soldier, named Constantine.		406–7. A great invasion of barbarians takes place, across the Rhine, into Gaul. The Roman legions renounce Honorius, and elect Constantine Emperor.
	410. The Roman legions are withdrawn from Britain, which now ceases to be a Roman province.		411. Constantine, after defeating the barbarians, is overthrown at Arles by the Romans. Constantine is put to death.
			Anarchy for several years; gradually the Franks settle in the north and west, the Burgundians in the east, and the Visigoths in the south.
	The Britons are exposed to constant attacks from the Picts, the Scots, and the Saxon pirates.		
	449. A band of warriors from Jutland land in the Isle of Thanet, and the Britons use their services against the Picts.		
450			451. Attila, K. of the Huns, invades Gaul with an immense host (Feb.); is checked at the bat. **CHALONS** (June) by the united Romans and Visigoths, under Aëtius and Theodoric respectively.
	The Jutes spread to the mainland, and make conquests from the Britons.		

SPAIN.	ROMAN EMPIRE (WEST).	ROMAN EMPIRE (EAST).	A.D.
	395. **HONORIUS** (*æt.* 11) becomes Emperor in the West on the death of his father, the Emperor Theodosius.	395. **ARCADIUS** becomes Emperor at Constantinople on the death of his father Theodius. Asia Minor and Syria ravaged by the Huns.	
		396. Invasion of Thrace and Greece by Alaric, K. of the Goths; he devastates the country; threatens Constantinople. Arcadius makes him governor of Illyria to secure his friendship.	
	398. Insurrection in Africa under Gildo is suppressed.	398. St. Chrysostom made Archbishop of Constantinople.	
Spain was a Roman province up to the beginning of the 5th century.		399. Fall of the minister, Eutropius.	
	401. Alaric, K. of Visigoths, crosses Alps with large army.		400
	402. Alaric defeated at bat. **POLLENTIA** (near Turin) by Romans, under Stilicho; he withdraws slowly from Italy.		
	403. Honorius, for greater security, fixes his residence at Ravenna, which remains seat of government till 8th century.		
		404. Chrysostom banished from Constantinople.	
	405. Radegaisius, with a horde of Vandals, Suevi, and Alani, invades Italy; is defeated and killed by Stilicho (406).		
	406. The Vandals, Suevi, and Alani pass from Italy into Gaul.		
		407. Chrysostom dies in exile in Asia Minor.	
408. Constantine conquers Spain.	408. Assassination of Stilicho. Alaric again enters Italy; besieges Rome, which is saved by paying heavy ransom (409).	408. Arcadius d. His son **THEODOSIUS II.** Emp. (*æt.* 8).	
409. A great invasion of Vandals, Suevi, and Alani poured into Spain across the Pyrenees in this year, and ravaged the whole country.	409. Honorius refuses all Alaric's requests, and latter besieges Rome a second time.		
	410. Third siege of Rome by Alaric, and sack of the city. Alaric marches south; dies at Cosentia; is buried by his followers in bed of river Busintinus.		
	412. Athaulf (successor to Alaric) makes peace with the Empire and leads Visigoths into Gaul.		
414. Athaulf, K. of the Visigoths, invades Spain; he subdued the Suevi and Vandals, and was nominally an ally of the Roman Empire.	414. Athaulf marries Galla Placidia, sister of Honorius.	414. Pulcheria (sister of the Emp.) created Augusta; assumes regency.	
415. Athaulf is murdered at Barcelona, but his successor Walia continues the conquest of Spain.		415. Murder of Hypatia in Alexandria.	
418. For the next 50 years Spain is nominally subject to Rome, but really independent under Visigothic rule, with Toulouse for headquarters.			
	423. Honorius dies.		
	425. **VALENTINIAN III.** (*æt.* 6), nephew of Honorius, Emp., under Regency of his mother Galla Placidia.		
	427. Revolt of Boniface, Governor of Africa.		
429. The Vandals, under their King Genseric, pass over in a body to Africa.	429. Genseric, K. of Vandals, at invitation of Boniface, crosses sea with large force into Africa.		
	430. Vandals devastate Africa; lay siege to Hippo; St. Augustine (father of the Latin Church) dies there during siege.		
		431. A Church Council held at Ephesus.	
	432. Civil war in Italy between Aëtius and Boniface. Death of Boniface.		
	435. The Empire makes formal treaty with Vandals, securing them in their possessions.		
		438. Publication of the "Theodosian Code" of Laws.	
439. Conquest of Carthage by Vandals, and establishment of their kingdom in Africa.		441–43. Attila, K. of the Huns, invades Eastern Empire; defeats the Romans in Thrace.	
		446. Peace made between Theodosius II. and Attila.	
		447. Renewed invasion of the Huns.	
		448. Maximin sent ambassador to Attila to negotiate peace.	
		450. Theodosius II. d. His sister **PULCHERIA** and her husband **MARCIAN** succeed.	450
		451. Council of the Church held at Chalcedon.	
	452. Attila, K. of the Huns, crosses Alps; devastates N. Italy. He is induced by Pope Leo I. to spare Rome; he then quits Italy.		
	453. Death of Attila.	453. Empress Pulcheria d.	
	454. Murder of Aëtius by Valentinian III.		
	455. Valentinian III. murdered by **MAXIMUS,** who becomes Emp. Invasion of Italy by Vandals under Genseric. They sack Rome. Maximus d. **AVITUS** Emp.		
456. Theodoric II., K. of Visigoths, crushes the Suevi by a victory near **ASTORGA.**	456. Avitus made to abdicate by Count Ricimer, the Sueve, the real ruler of Italy.		
	457. **MAJORIAN** made Emperor.	457. Marcian d. **LEO I.** of Thrace, Emp.	
	458. Majorian crosses Alps; repulses Theodoric II., K. of Visigoths, from Arelate.		
	460. The Vandals destroy the Roman fleet at Carthagena.		
	461. Ricimer deposes Majorian. **SEVERUS** Emp. The Vandal pirates incessantly molest the Empire; Ricimer seeks aid from Eastern Emperor against them.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
			462–472. Conquests of Visigoths under Euric.
	473. The Jutes are masters of Kent.		
			476. After the fall of the Western Empire in this year, the Romans practically abandoned Gaul.
	477. The South Saxons land near Selsey and conquer the South Downs.		*The Merovingians.*
			481. Clovis becomes King of the Salian Franks at Tournay; he is regarded as the founder of French monarchy.
			486. Clovis overthrows the remnant of Romish rule at Soissons, and masters central Gaul.
	491. The South Saxons take Anderida after long siege.		
	495. The West Saxons land on the shore of Southampton Water and form settlements in Hampshire.		493. Clovis m. Clotilda, a Burgundian princess.
			496. Clovis defeats the Alemanni near Cologne; annexes part of their territory. He becomes converted to Christianity through Clotilda.
			497. Brittany becomes tributary to Clovis.
500	500. The Angles landed from time to time on the East coast and formed a fringe of settlements there.	500–600. The Scots from Ireland formed a settlement in Argyllshire at the beginning of this century, and, in the course of the century, the Angles made settlements between the Forth and the Tweed. Picts inhabited the country north of the Clyde and Forth and Galloway, in the south-west.	500. Clovis defeats Gondebald, K. of Burgundians, near Dijon.
			501. Gondebald pays annual tribute to Clovis.
			507. Clovis crosses the Loire, attacks the Visigoths, kills their king, Alaric II., near POITIERS; conquers Aquitaine.
			508. Clovis captures Toulouse; is repulsed before Arles.
			510. Clovis, by murdering the other chieftains, becomes sole sovereign of the Franks.
			511. Clovis d. His kingdom is divided among his four sons, Theuderic, Chlodomir, Childebert, and Clotaire, who rule over Austrasia, Orleans, Paris, and Soissons, respectively.
	520. The West Saxons are defeated by the Britons at MOUNT BADON, and their advance westward is checked for some years.		
			523. War between the Franks and Burgundians; the Franks defeat and kill Sigismund of Burgundy.
			524. Chlodomir killed by the Burgundians; the war continues 9 years.
	530. Conquest of the Isle of Wight by the Jutes.		

SPAIN.	ROMAN EMPIRE (WEST).	ROMAN EMPIRE (EAST).	A.D.
	465. Severus d.		
466. **EURIC**, commonly called the founder of the Gothic kingdom in Spain, succeeds his brother Theodoric II. He conquered the whole peninsula and successfully established his independence of Rome. He also compiled a Visigothic Code of Laws.	467. **ANTHEMIUS** nominated Emp. by Emp. Leo I.	468. Leo I. sends expedition against Vandals in Africa, which totally fails.	
	472. Ricimer assassinates Anthemius, sacks Rome, and elects **OLYBRIUS** Emp. Death of Ricimer and Olybrius.		
	473. **GLYCERIUS** Emp.		
	474. **JULIUS NEPOS** Emp.	474. Leo I. d. His grandson **LEO II.** Emp.; then **ZENO**, the Isaurian (son-in-law of Leo. I.).	
	475. **ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS** Emp.	475. Basilicus usurps the throne; Zeno takes refuge in Isauria.	
	476. Odoacer (leader of the Roman mercenary bands) deposes Romulus Augustulus, and rules in Italy as Regent of Emp. Zeno, thus abolishing the Emperors of the West.		
		477. Restoration of Zeno.	
		478–81. The Ostro-Goths make war in Illyricum and Thrace.	
		482. The "Henoticon," or instrument of union, promulgated by Zeno to terminate the Monophysite controversy, but it caused a schism between Eastern and Western Churches.	
485. Euric d. **ALARIC II.** K. He continued the Code.			
	The Goths in Italy.		
	489–90. Theodoric, K. of Ostrogoths, invades Italy; defeats Odoacer in three battles.	487. Zeno authorises Theodoric, K. of Ostro-Goths, to invade Italy and dethrone Odoacer.	
	491. Odoacer sustains siege in Ravenna for 3 years.	491. Zeno d. **ANASTASIUS I.** Emp.	
	493. Defeat and death of Odoacer. **THEODORIC** K. of Italy.	491–96. Isaurian War.	
	500. Theodoric visits Rome for first time.		500
507. Alaric II. is slain by Clovis at bat. near **POITIERS**. The Gothic Kings of Spain lasted until 711; their reigns were mostly turbulent and unimportant; the monarchy was elective.		502–05. Persian War.	
		512. Erection of the long wall to protect Constantinople.	
		518. Anastasius I. d. **JUSTIN I.** Emp. The schism between the Eastern and Western Churches ends by the withdrawal of the "Henoticon."	
	524. Execution of the philosopher Boethius on unjust charge of treason.		
	526. Theodoric d., after prosperous reign of 33 years. His daughter Amalasuntha made Regent for her son **ATHALARIC**.	526. Great earthquake at Antioch; 250,000 persons perish.	
		527. Justin I. d. His nephew **JUSTINIAN I.** Emp.	
		528. Justinian I. begins reforming the Roman Law. First Persian War.	
		529. Justinian Code published. Suppression of the Schools of Athens.	
		530. Belisarius wins bat. **DARAS** over Persians.	
531. **THEUDIS** becomes K. of the Visigoths.		532. The "Nika" riots break out at Constantinople. Peace made with Persia.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
			533. Death of Theuderic.
			534. Burgundy is annexed to the Frankish Empire.
			539. Theudebert, son of Theuderic, invades Italy.
	547. **IDA** founds the kingdom of Bernicia in the north.		548. Death of Theudebert.
550	550–568. Fall of London.		
	552. The West Saxons under Cynric renew their conquests and take Old Sarum.		
			558. Death of Childebert. Clotaire, by the deaths of his brothers, becomes sole King of the Franks.
			561. Clotaire d. The kingdom is divided between his four sons, Caribert, Gontran, Sigebert I., Chilperic I., who receive, respectively, Paris, Burgundy, Austrasia, and Soissons.
		563. St. Columba comes from Ireland; founds monastery of Iona.	
	568. The West Saxons press eastward and defeat the Jutes of Kent, led by K. Æthelbert, in the Surrey hills.		567. A civil war, lasting 40 years, begins among the Merovingians, caused by the murder by Chilperic of his wife Galeswintha.
	571. The West Saxons turn northward, defeat the Britons at **BEDFORD**, and occupy the valleys of the Thame, Cherwell, and upper Ouse.		Death of Caribert.
	577. The West Saxons defeat the Britons at **DEORHAM**, and seize the Severn valley.		575. Sigebert is murdered by Fredegundis, wife of Chilperic.
	584. West Saxons sack and destroy Viriconium, but are defeated at **FADDILEY** by the Britons.		584. Murder of Chilperic.
	588. Bernicia and Deira are united into the one kingdom of Northumbria.		

SPAIN.	ITALY.	ROMAN EMPIRE (EAST).	A.D.
		533. Belisarius sent by Justinian to Africa; conquers Vandals, reduces Carthage. End of the Vandal kingdom in Africa. Digest (Pandects) of Justinian published.	
	534. Athalaric d. Amalasuntha rules with her husband Theodatus.		
	535. Murder of Amalasuntha by her husband's orders. Belisarius lands in Sicily and reconquers it from Goths.	535. Belisarius conquers Sicily.	
	536. **VITIGES** K. of Goths. Belisarius captures Naples; enters Rome. Goths retire.	536. Belisarius captures Naples; enters Rome.	
	537. Vitiges begins siege of Rome, which lasts a year.	537. Goths return, besiege Belisarius in Rome for a year.	
	538. Vitiges raises siege of Rome; retires to Ravenna. Invasion of Italy by Franks under Theudebert.	538. Goths raise siege of Rome.	
	539. Belisarius besieges Ravenna.		
	540. Fall of Ravenna and surrender of the Goths, who again revolt after Belisarius' departure. Vitiges sent prisoner to Constantinople. 540-1. **HILDIBAD** K. of Goths.	540. Belisarius takes Ravenna; is recalled to the East. 2nd Persian War; Chosroes, K. of Persia, invades Syria and sacks Antioch.	
	541. **TOTILA** elected K. of Goths.	541. Chosroes invades Colchis; Belisarius' makes campaign in Mesopotamia.	
542. Defeat of the Franks at Saragossa.	542. Totila marches south through Italy.	542. The Great Plague breaks out; lasts four years.	
	543. Totila captures Naples.	543. Justinian's armies invade Persarmenia.	
544. Theudis invades Africa and is defeated.	544. Belisarius returns to Italy to subdue Goths, and attempts to relieve Rome, which is invested by Totila.	544. Chosroes invades Mesopotamia.	
	546. Totila captures Rome.	545. Truce for 5 years with Persia.	
	547. Rome re-occupied by Belisarius.		
548. Murder of Theudis.	548. Final recall of Belisarius to East. Totila re-takes Rome.	548. Empress Theodore d.	
549. Justinian's armies invade Spain, and the south coast remains under the Empire for sixty years.	549. Sicily and Sardinia taken by the Goths.	549. Third Persian, or Lazic War begins.	
	551. Goths defeated at naval bat. **SINIGAGLIA** by Justinian's fleet. The Imperialists re-conquer Sicily from Goths.		550
	552. Narses arrives with large army from Constantinople; defeats Totila on the Flaminian Way; occupies Rome. Death of Totila. **TEIAS** elected K. of Goths.	552. The Eunuch Narses sent to command Gothic war in Italy. The silkworm brought to Constantinople from China.	
	553. Narses defeats Teias, last K. of Goths, at **MONS LACTARIUS**; the Goths quit the country; Italy is recovered for the Empire. The Franks and Alemanni invade Italy from north; plunder the country.	553. Second Church Council at Constantinople.	
	554. Narses defeats Franks and Alemanni at bat. **CASILINUM**; they retire.	554. Great earthquake at Constantinople.	
	555. Settlement of Italy by Narses, who is created Exarch of Ravenna.	555. The Persians are driven into the interior.	
		558. The Huns invade Thrace.	
		559. Huns repulsed by Belisarius.	
		561. Peace with Chosroes, K. of Persia.	
		562. The Avars invade Thrace.	
		563. Disgrace of Belisarius. After eight months' imprisonment, he is restored to favour.	
		565. Death of Belisarius (March). Justinian I. d. (Nov. 14). His nephew **JUSTIN II.** Emp.	
	567. Narses is recalled to the East.		
	568. The Lombards under **ALBION** invade and conquer N. Italy. (The Exarchs still rule over Ravenna, Venice, Rome, and Naples, with surrounding territories, and the Empire is also recognized in Padua, Mantua, Genoa, and in Calabria and Bruttium.)		
	569-72. Albion besieges and conquers Pavia.	569. Mohammed born at Mecca.	
571. Leovigild, K. of the Visigoths, recovers Cordova from the Empire.		572. Persian war renewed, and continues 20 years.	
	573 (? 2). Albion murdered by his wife Rosamund. **CLEPHO** elected K. of Lombards.		
	574. Clepho murdered. Lombard rule divided among 30 different Dukes.		
		577. The Slavs invade and settle in Thrace.	
		578. Justin II. d. **TIBERIUS II.** Emp.	
		579. Death of Chosroes Nushirvan, K. of Persia.	
		581. Romans victorious over Persians at Constantine. The Avars capture Sirmium (Belgrade).	
	584. Invasion of Franks under Childebert. Lombards elect **AUTHARIS** K.	582. Tiberius II. d. **MAURICE** Emp.	
586. Death of Leovigild; he is succeeded by Recared I., the first Catholic king of Spain, and Catholicism is declared the religion of the State, which had hitherto been Arian.		586. Romans defeat Persians at Solachon.	
	588. Autharis defeats renewed Frankish invasion.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
			593. Death of Gontran.
			596. Death of Childebert II., son of Sigebert I. of Austrasia.
	597. Augustine lands at Ebbsfleet, and with consent of K. Æthelbert begins the conversion of Kent.		
600		600–700. The Northumbrians steadily pressed their conquests against the Picts in this century.	
	603. **ÆTHELFRITH**, K. of Northumbria, defeats the Scots at DEGSASTAN.		
	613. Æthelfrith defeats the Welsh and captures Chester.		613. Clotaire II. (son of Chilperic I.) becomes sole King on the deaths of the sons and grandson of Childebert II.
	616. Death of Æthelbert of Kent. End of Kentish supremacy.		
	617. **EADWINE** defeats and slays Æthelfrith at bat. of the IDLE, and becomes K. of Northumbria.		
	618–625. Eadwine extends his overlordship over the East Angles and the central kingdoms of England.		
	626. Eadwine subdues the West Saxons.		
	627. Eadwine and his people are converted to Christianity by Paulinus.		628. Clotaire II. d. His son Dagobert I. K. Arnulf of Metz and Pepin the elder are his chief advisers.
	633. **PENDA**, K. of Mercia, uniting with Welsh, defeats and kills Eadwine at HATFIELD, in Yorkshire.		
	635. **OSWALD** (son of Æthelfrith) defeats the Welsh at Heavenfield and becomes K. of Northumbria. Irish missionaries take a great part in the conversion of Northumbria. Conversion of Wessex.		
			638. Dagobert I. d. The succeeding Merovingian kings, both in Austrasia and Neustria, were mere puppets, the real power resting with the Mayors of the Palace.
			639. Death of Pepin the elder, Mayor of the Palace. He is succeeded by his son, Grimoald.
	642. Oswald is slain at bat. MASERFIELD by Penda. The kingdom of Northumbria is divided.		

SPAIN.	ITALY.	ROMAN EMPIRE (EAST).	A.D.
	590. Autharis d. **AGILULF** K. of Lombards. Gregory I. the Great becomes Pope (Sept.).		
		591. Maurice places Chosroes II. on Persian throne, and war with Persia ends.	
	596. St. Augustine (missionary) sent by Gregory to convert Britain.		
	598-602. Agilulf conquers part of the Exarchate and Padua and Mantua.	595 to 602. Wars against the Avars and Slavs.	
			600
		602. Rebellion of the army; election of **PHOCAS**; murder of Maurice.	
	604. Death of Gregory the Great. He converted the Lombards from Arianism.	604. Peace made with the Avars.	
		606. The Persians invade Syria.	
		608. The Persians advance to the Bosphorus.	
		610. Deposition and death of Phocas. **HERACLIUS** elected Emp.	
612. There was a severe persecution of the Jews about this time under K. **SISEBUT**. The Church held an important position under the Visigoths, and there were numerous Church Councils held at Toledo.			
		613. Persians, under Chosroes II., invade Syria; take Damascus.	
		614. Persians take Jerusalem; carry off Holy Cross.	
615. Sisebut recovers the S.E. coast from the Empire.	615 (? 6). Agilulf d. His son **ADALWALD** K. of Lombards.		
		616. Persians conquer Egypt.	
		617. Chalcedon taken by Persians.	
	619. Rebellion and murder of the Exarch Eleutherius.	619. Treacherous attempt of Avars to seize Heraclius.	
		622. Mohammed's flight from Mecca to Medina. 622. Heraclius' first campaign against Persians in Cappadocia and Pontus; he recovers Asia Minor.	
		623. Heraclius' campaign in Media.	
		624. Heraclius wars in Albania and Armenia. The Church grants a loan for Persian War.	
		625. Heraclius wars in Cilicia.	
	626. Adalwald overthrown. His brother-in-law **ARIWALD** K. of Lombards.	626. Failure of united Persian and Avar attack on Constantinople in Heraclius' absence.	
		627. Heraclius in Assyria; wins bat. **NINEVEH.**	
		628. Overthrow of Chosroes II., and peace with Persia. Mohammed writes to Heraclius.	
		629. Heraclius restores Holy Cross to Jerusalem. His armies win bat. **MUTA**, their first encounter with the Saracens.	
		632. Mohammed d. at Medina, having established his power in Arabia.	
		634. Romans defeated by Saracens at bat. of the **YERMUK.**	
		635. Saracens take Damascus and Fihl.	
	636. Ariwald d. **ROTHARI**, Duke of Brescia, K. of Lombards. Rothari enlarged the Lombard kingdom by numerous conquests.	636. Heraclius flees from Syria, and Saracens capture Antioch.	
		637. Saracens capture Jerusalem, possess all Syria. Conquer Persians at bat. **YALULAH.**	
		638. Heraclius attempts to recover Syria. Saracens conquer Mesopotamia. The "Ecthesis" promulgated by Heraclius.	
		640. Saracens, under Amru, invade Egypt; lay siege to Alexandria.	
641-652. King Chindaswinth harmonizes the Roman and Gothic laws in Spain.		641. Heraclius d. **CONSTANTINE III.** Emp.; then **HERACLONAS.** Saracens take Alexandria.	
		642. Heraclonas deposed; **CONSTANS II.** Emp. Saracens defeat Persians at bat. **NEVAHEND.**	
	643. Rothari publishes a Code of Lombard Laws.	643. Saracens defeat Persians near Teheran and conquer Persia.	
		646. Byzantine fleet captures Alexandria; it is recaptured by Amru. Cairo founded by Saracens.	
		648. Edict of Constans II., known as the "Type," published.	
	649. A Lateran Council convened by Pope Martin I. condemns the "Type" of Emp. Constans II.	649. Saracens conquer Cyprus.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
650	651. Oswie, K. of Bernicia, conquers Deira and reunites Northumbria.		
	655. Penda, K. of Mercia, is defeated and slain by **OSWIU**, K. of Northumbria, at WINWAED.		657. Ebroin becomes Mayor of the Palace in Neustria, and rules strongly for 23 years.
	659. Under Wulfhere the Mercians rise against Oswiu and recover their independence.		
	661. Wulfhere gains overlordship of both West and East Saxons.		
	664. Oswiu holds an assembly of clergy at Whitby, where it is decided to follow the forms of the Roman and not of the Irish Church.		
	668. Theodore of Tarsus becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.		
	670. With the death of Oswia, Northumbrian supremacy over Central and South England ceases.		
	673. Archbishop Theodore assembles the first English Church Council at Hertford. Birth of Bæda ("the Venerable Bede"), first English historian.		
	675. **ECGFRITH**, K. of Northumbria, defeats the Mercians. He also won conquests over the Picts, Scots, and West Saxons.		
	681. Sussex converted to Christianity by Wilfrid.		681. Ebroin leads the Neustrians against the Austrasians, led by Pepin d'Heristal, and is killed.
	685. Ecgfrith is defeated and killed with many followers at bat. NECTANSMERE by Picts; the Northumbrian power broken.	685. Ecgfrith, K. of Northumbria, crosses the Forth and the Tay, devastates land of the Picts; is defeated and killed by them at bat. NECTANSMERE.	687. Pepin d'Heristal defeats the Neustrians at bat. TESTRY, and makes himself master of France.
	688–726. **INE**, K. of West Saxons, raised his kingdom to much power, and extended his supremacy over Kent, Essex, and London. He made the earliest collection of West Saxon laws.		689. Pepin subdues the Frisians. The conversion of Germany begins after his conquest.
700		700–800. The Picts in this century are the chief power in Scotland.	

SPAIN	ITALY.	ROMAN EMPIRE (EAST).	A.D.
		651. Saracens invade Asia Minor.	650
	652. Rothari d. His son **RODWALD** K. of Lombards.	652. Armenia becomes tributary to Saracens.	
	653. Pope Martin arrested by order of Emp. Constans II. and taken to Constantinople. Rodwald d. **ARIPERT** K. of Lombards.		
		654. Trial of Pope Martin at Constantinople.	
		655. Constans II. defeated by Saracens at naval bat. PHŒNIX. Pope Martin banished to Cherson (d. Sept. 16).	
		658. Constans II. leads expedition against the Slavs.	
		659. Treaty with the Saracens.	
		660. Paulician sect founded by Sylvanus in Armenia. Bulgarian kingdom is founded in Mœsia about this date. Constans divides the provinces into Themes about this date.	
	661. Aripert d. His eldest son Perctarit (Berthari) rules at Milan, his second son Godepert at Pavia.		
	662. Godepert d. Flight of Perctarit. **GRIMWALD**, Duke of Benevento, K. of Lombards.	662. Constans II. sets out for Italy.	
	663. Emp. Constans II. lands in Italy; besieges Lombards unsuccessfully in Beneventum; reaches Naples; his troops defeated at bat. FORINO; he visits Rome; passes to Sicily.	663. Constans II. lays unsuccessful siege to Beneventum; he visits Rome, then Sicily, and fixes his residence in Syracuse. Roman army defeated at Tripolis by Saracens.	
	666. Invasion of the Avars.		
	668. Murder of Constans II. at Syracuse. Grimwald revises Rothari's code.	668. Constans II. assassinated at Syracuse. His son **CONSTANTINE IV.** Emp.	
		669. Saracens attack Sicily.	
	671. Grimwald d.		
	672. **PERCTARIT** returns, and is made King.		
		673. Siege of Constantinople by Saracen fleet, lasting about four years.	
		677. Saracens raise siege of Constantinople.	
		678. Treaty of peace with Saracens.	
		680. Third Church Council at Constantinople.	
		685. Constantine IV. d. His son **JUSTINIAN II.** Emp.	
	688. Perctarit d. His son **CUNIBERT** K. of Lombards. Usurpation and overthrow of Alahis, Duke of Trient.		
		690. War with the Bulgarians.	
		693. Justinian II. defeated at bat. SEBASTOPOLIS by the Saracens, who then subdued Armenia.	
		695. Overthrow and banishment of Justinian II. **LEONTIUS** made Emp.	
		697. Saracens invade Asia Minor, and N. Africa; take Carthage.	
		698. Leontius overthrown. **TIBERIUS III.** made Emp. by the troops.	
	700. Cunibert d. His son **LUITPERT** K. for short time.		700
	701. **ARIPERT II.** deposes and kills the boy-king Luitpert, and becomes himself King.		
		703–4. Imperial troops defeat Saracens in Cilicia.	
		705. Overthrow of Tiberius III.; return of Justinian II.	
709. **RODERIC**, the last King of the Visigoths, becomes King.		709. Justinian II. takes vengeance on Ravenna. Saracens destroy Tyana.	
710. The Saracens, or Moors, from Africa, make a first incursion into Spain unopposed. They return for a larger force.	710. Pope Constantine visits Constantinople.	710. Expedition sent against Cherson.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
			714. Pepin d'Heristal d.
	715. Ine defeats Ceolred, K. of Mercia, at Wanborough.		715. Charles Martel (illegitimate son of Pepin) seizes the power. 717. Charles Martel defeats the Neustrians at **VINCY**.
			719. After defeating the Neustrians finally at **SOISSONS**, Charles Martel is master of Austrasia, Neustria, and Burgundy. Invasion of the Moors from Spain. 721. Eudo, Duke of Aquitaine, defeats the Moors at **TOULOUSE**. 721–723. Charles Martel subdues the Frisians and the Saxons. 723. Boniface is sent by Gregory II. to convert Germany. 725. The Moors penetrate into Burgundy.
	726. Ine lays down his crown and goes on pilgrimage to Rome.		728. Charles Martel wars against the Bavarians.
			731. Renewed invasion of Moors in the South, under Abderahman.
	733. **ÆTHELBALD**, K. of Mercia, conquers Wessex. 735. Death of Bæda at Jarrow; (besides his "Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation," he wrote many textbooks, treatises, and translations).		732. The Moors defeat the Duke of Aquitaine; sack Bordeaux. Charles Martel meets them near Poitiers, and totally defeats them at great bat., which is frequently called the bat. of **TOURS** (Oct. 17).
			736–39. Charles Martel defeats the Saracens in S.E. Gaul. 740. Charles Martel declines to help the Pope against Luitprand.
			741. Charles Martel d. His sons Carloman and Pepin le Bref divide his dukedom. 742. Carloman and Pepin set about reforming the Church.
			747. Carloman abdicates and retires to a monastery; Pepin le Bref becomes sole Duke of the Franks.
750			751. Pepin matures his plans for assuming the regal title. 752. **PEPIN** is crowned King of the Franks at Soissons, with the sanction of the nobles and the Pope; Childeric III., the last of the Merovingians, is deposed. *The Carolingians* (752–987). 754. Pope Stephen II. visits Pepin, crowns him at St. Denis, begs his aid against the Lombards. Pepin crosses Alps, defeats Lombards, returns to France. 755–56. Pepin invades Italy a second time, subdues the Lombards, makes a donation to the Pope of Exarchate of Ravenna and the March of Ancona.
	754. General rising in Wessex against Æthelbald; he is totally defeated at **BURFORD**.		
	756. **EADBERHT**, K. of Northumbria, after conquering Strathclyde, is totally defeated by Picts; and 50 years' anarchy follows in the north.		

SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE	INDIA.	A.D.
711. Tarik, with a large force of Saracens, lands in Southern Spain; gains great victory over the Goths at bat. of the **GUADALETE**, near Xeres; end of the Gothic monarchy.		711. Overthrow and death of Justinian II. (With him ends house of Heraclius.) **PHILIPPICUS** Emp. Saracens take Sardinia.	711. A band of Arabs under Muhammad Kásim invade Sind and settle in Indus valley.	
712. The Emir Musa follows Tarik into Spain; in four years the whole peninsula (save the mountains of the North) submits to the Moors.	712. Aripert II. is overthrown by **ANSPRAND**, who rules 3 months, and is succeeded by his son **LUITPRAND**.	712. Bulgarians plunder Thrace. Saracens take Amasea.		
		713. Overthrow of Philippicus. **ANASTASIUS II.** Emp.		
		715. Fall of Anastasius II. **THEODOSIUS III.** Emp.		
		717. Abdication of Theodosius III. **LEO III.** (the Isaurian), Emp. (With him begin the Iconoclast Emperors.) Saracens, under Moslemah, besiege Constantinople (Aug.) by land and sea.		
718. A small Christian force, under Pelayo, repulses the Moors at **COVADONGA** (in the Asturias).		718. Saracens raise Siege of Constantinople.		
719. The Moors cross the Pyrenees; invade Aquitaine, and take Narbonne.				
721. The Moors are defeated at bat. **TOULOUSE** by the Duke of Aquitaine, and retire.				
725. The Moors capture Narbonne, Carcassonne, Nimes, and sack Autun.		725. The Iconoclast movement begins.		
		726. Leo III. issues edicts against image worship.		
	727. Pope Gregory II. resists the iconoclast decrees of Emp. Leo.; popular risings follow, and civil war in Ravenna. Luitprand conquers the Exarchate.	727. Revolt in Greece. The Saracens are defeated at Nicæa.		
	729. The Exarch Eutychius recovers Ravenna.	729. The "Silentium" confirms decrees against image worship.		
	730. Temporary alliance between Luitprand and the Exarch. Luitprand marches on Rome, but is persuaded by Gregory II. to leave it in peace.			
731. Emir Abderahman leads a large force into France through the pass of Roncesvalles.	731. Gregory II. d. His successor, Gregory III., was last Pope to receive sanction of Eastern Emperor to his consecration.			
732. The Moors defeat the Aquitainians; capture Bordeaux; are then defeated at great bat. **TOURS** (Oct. 17) by Charles Martel.		732. Leo III. prepares to re-conquer Italy, but his fleet is wrecked in the Adriatic.		
	735. Illness of Luitprand; his nephew Hildeprand is associated ruler with him.			
	737. Luitprand helps Charles Martel against the Saracens in Provence.			
	739. Rebellion of Transamund of Spoleto, aided by Pope; Luitprand marches against Rome.	739. Leo III. defeats Saracens at bat. **ACROINON.**		
	740. Pope appeals for help ineffectually to Charles Martel.	740. The "Ecloga" or handbook of Laws, published by Leo. III. Leo III. d. His son **CONSTANTINE V.** Emp.		
741. Revolt of the Berbers in Andalusia.	741. Pope Gregory III. d. Zacharias Pope.			
742. Alfonso, K. of the Asturias, begins a series of successful forays against the Moors.	742. Luitprand makes peace with Pope at Terni; restores towns he had conquered.	742. Constantine V. suppresses the revolt of Artavasdos.		
	743. Luitprand renews operations against Ravenna, but Pope intercedes with him.			
	744. Luitprand d. (Jan.). Hildeprand is deposed. **RATCHIS**, Duke of Friuli, K.	744. Great plague begins; lasts three years.		
		746. Saracens attack Cyprus, but are repulsed.		
	750. Ratchis abdicates. His brother **AISTWULF** K. of Lombards.	750. Fall of the Ommeyad Caliphate.	750. The Hindus rise in rebellion and drive out the Mahometans.	750
		751. Constantine V. makes conquests in Armenia.		
	752. Aistwulf conquers Ravenna, driving away Eustichius, the last of the Eastern Exarchs. Aistwulf threatens Rome.			
	753. Pope Stephen II. flees to France and seeks aid of Pepin.	753. Church Council at Constantinople condemns image worship.		
	754. Pepin invades Italy; forces Aistwulf to give back his conquests to Pope.			
755. Abdur Rahman, the last survivor of the Omayyad Caliphs, lands in Spain; is welcomed by the Moors.	755–56. Aistwulf again attacks Rome; Pepin a second time invades Italy, succours Stephen II., forces Aistwulf to surrender to Pope the cities of the Exarchate and Pentapolis. This commenced the temporal sovereignty of the Popes. Death of Aistwulf (Dec.).	755. Bulgarians invade Thrace.		
756. **ABDUR RAHMAN** enters Cordova in triumph, and founds the Omayyad dynasty in Andalusia.				
	757. **DESIDERIUS**, Duke of Tuscany, K. of Lombards. Stephen II. d. **PAUL I.** Pope.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.
	758. **OFFA** becomes K. of Mercia.		759. After long wars with Saracens, Pepin takes Narbonne, and drives them from Septimania. 760. Pepin is at war with D. of Aquitaine for 8 years.
			768. D. of Aquitaine slain; Pepin overruns the country. Pepin le Bref d. (Sept. 24); his empire divided between his sons **CHARLES** (Charlemagne) and **CARLOMAN.** 769. Charlemagne reduces a revolt in Aquitaine. He m. *Hermengarde of Lombardy*, but divorces her following year. 771. Carloman d. Charlemagne sole K. of the Franks. 772. Charlemagne begins the wars against Saxony, which last 33 years. 773. The Pope appeals to Charlemagne for help against the Lombards. 774. Charlemagne invades Italy, overthrows the Lombards, annexes their kingdom, is crowned King. Visits Rome, and confirm the Donation of Pepin to Pope.
	775. Offa wins victory at **OTFORD** and recovers Kent.		775. First conquest of Saxony by Charlemagne. 776. Charlemagne quells a rebellion in Italy. Second conquest of Saxony. 778. Charlemagne, invited by the Governor of Saragossa, invades Spain, is repulsed and his rear-guard destroyed at Pass of Roncesvalles. The death there of Roland, Prefect of the Marches, gave rise to the "Chanson de Roland."
	779. Offa defeats the West Saxons at **BENSINGTON.** He then fights against the Welsh for some years.		779. Third conquest of Saxony. 781. Charlemagne again visits Italy. At Rome, his son Pepin is crowned King of Italy, and his son Louis King of Aquitaine. 782. After a fresh revolt of the Saxons, Charlemagne cruelly causes 4,500 prisoners of them to be massacred in one day at Verden. 785. Witikind, K. of the Saxons, submits and is baptized; peace with Saxons for 8 years.
	786. Strife for the throne of Wessex between Beorhtric and Egbert. 787. Offa creates an Archbishopric at Lichfield. First attack of the Northmen on England.		
	789. Egbert, who had been driven from Wessex, takes refuge at court of Charlemagne.	789. **CONSTANTINE I.**, K. of the Picts.	788. Charlemagne conquers and annexes Bavaria. 789. Charlemagne conquers the Abotrites, Wiltzes, and Sorbes. 791. Charlemagne wars on the Huns. 794. Charlemagne summons a Council at Frankfort, which condemns image worship.
	796. Death of Offa; he is succeeded in Mercia by **CENWULF.**		796. Conquest of the Huns; Charlemagne extends his empire to the Danube. 799. Charlemagne has interview with Pope Leo III. at Paderborn.
800			800. Charlemagne goes to Rome; is crowned Emperor of the Romans on Christmas Day by the Pope in St. Peter's. This commenced the "Holy Roman Empire," which lasted till 1806. 801. Charlemagne's son Louis captures Barcelona during an expedition in Spain.
	802. **EGBERT** returns to England, is made K. of West Saxons. 803. Cenwulf suppresses Archbishopric of *Lichfield*.	802. The Northmen attack the western islands and burn Iona. Constantine transfers the religious capital of Scotland to Dunkeld.	

SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
759. Narbonne is taken from the Moors by Pepin, and they are driven from their possessions beyond the Pyrenees.				
		761. Constantine V. begins persecution of the monks.		
		762. Constantine V. defeats Bulgarians at ANCHIALUS.		
		765. Unsuccessful campaign in Bulgaria. Suppression of conspiracy against Emperor.		
	768. Paul I. d. **STEPHEN III.** Pope.			
	769. Desiderius' daughter m. Charlemagne, who repudiates her next year.			
772. An Abbaside invasion is repulsed.	772. **HADRIAN I.** Pope.			
	773. Desiderius ravages Romagna and threatens Rome. Hadrian applies to Charlemagne for help.	773. Victory over Bulgarians at LITHOSORIA.		
	774. Charlemagne enters Italy; besieges Desiderius in Pavia and captures him. End of the Lombard monarchy. Charlemagne annexes Lombardy, and is crowned K. there. He renews Pepin's gift to the Papacy.			
		775. Constantine V. d. His son **LEO IV.** Emp.		
	776. Charlemagne revisits Italy to quell a rebellion.			
777. The Governor of Saragossa revolts against Abdur Rahman, and is driven from Spain; he appeals to Charlemagne for help.				
778. Charlemagne crosses the Pyrenees with an army; is repulsed before Saragossa, and retires: the accident to his rear-guard, under Roland, at Roncesvalles gave rise to many celebrated mediæval legends.		778. Successes gained against Saracens in Syria.		
		780. Leo IV. d. His son **CONSTANTINE VI.** (*æt.* 10) reigns, with his mother **IRENE.**		
	781. Charlemagne visits Rome; his sons Pepin and Louis crowned respectively K. of Italy and K. of Aquitaine by Pope.	781. Revolt of Elpidius in Sicily.		
786. The Great Mosque at Cordova is begun.	786–87. Charlemagne winters in Italy; forces D. of Benevento to become his vassal.			
787. Abdur Rahman I. d. His son **HISHAM** becomes Emir of Cordova.		787. Second Church Council at Nicæa restores image worship.		
		790. Beginning of struggle for supremacy between Irene and Constantine VI.		
		791. Irene deprived of power. Expedition against Bulgarians.		
		792. Irene restored. Saracens defeat Byzantine fleet in G. of Attalia. Constantine VI. defeated by Bulgarians.		
		794. Constantine VI. leads army against Saracens.		
795. The Franks penetrate beyond the Pyrenees, and form the March of Spain.	795. **LEO III.** Pope.	795. Constantine VI. divorces his wife Maria, and m. Theodote.		
796. Hisham I. d. His son **HAKAM I.** Emir of Cordova.		796. Constantine VI. leads expedition against Bulgarians.		
797. Barcelona falls into the hands of the Franks.		797. Constantine VI. deposed and blinded by his mother Irene, who rules alone.		
799. The Moors recover Barcelona.	799. Conspiracy against Leo III.; he escapes to Paderborn to seek help from Charlemagne.			
800. Charlemagne sends an expedition into Spain under his son Louis of Aquitaine.	800. Charlemagne comes to Rome to settle papal disputes. He is crowned Emperor of the Romans by Leo III. in St. Peter's. This was beginning of the "Holy Roman Empire," which lasted till 1806.			800
801. Louis captures Barcelona after a long siege.				
		802. Fall and banishment of Irene. (This ends the Isaurian line.) **NICEPHORUS I.** Emp.		
		803. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle with Charlemagne, to regulate frontiers of the two Empires.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE.
			804. Death of the learned Abbot Alcuin (of York) at Tours; he did much for education and learning.
			805-6. Conquest of Bohemia.
			810. Death of Pepin, K. of Italy.
			811. Death of Charles, eldest son of Charlemagne.
			813. Charlemagne names his son Louis sole heir to his Empire, and has him crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.
			814. Charlemagne d. (Jan. 28); is buried at Aix-la-Chapelle. His son **LOUIS** the Debonair K.
	815. Egbert subdues the West Welsh in Cornwall.		
			816. Louis is crowned Emperor at Rheims by the Pope.
			817. Louis, by the partition of Aix-la-Chapelle, settles the inheritance between his three sons, Lothaire, Pepin, and Louis the German.
			818. Revolt and death of Bernhard (son of Pepin K. of Italy, and nephew of Louis) in Italy.
			819. Death of Empress Hermengard, wife of Louis.
	c.820. Settlements of the Northmen in Ireland.	820. Death of Constantine I.	820. Louis m. Judith of Bavaria.
	821. Cenwulf dies, and civil war breaks out in Mercia.		
			823. A fourth son, Charles (the Bald), is born to Louis.
	825. Egbert defeats the Mercians at **ELLANDUM**; all England south of the Thames submits to him.		
	828. Egbert subdues the Mercians. The Northumbrians own him as their overlord, and he is now overlord of all the English kingdoms. The Northmen constantly harass the coasts.		
			829. Louis rearranges the inheritance to give Charles a portion.
		830. The Danes invade the land of the Picts and defeat them.	830. Louis' three elder sons revolt; practically depose Louis; imprison Judith and Charles.
			831. Quarrels among the brothers, during which Louis is reinstated.
			833. Louis a second time deposed by his sons.
			834. Louis again restored to power.
	837. Egbert defeats the Northmen at **HENGEST-DUN.**		
			838. Pepin, second son of Louis, d.
	839. Egbert d.; his son **ETHELWULF** K. of West Saxons; he was continually repelling the Northmen.		839. Louis redivides the Empire between Lothaire and Charles; Louis the German revolts.
			840. Louis the Debonair d. (June 20). **LOTHAIRE** assumes title of Emperor.
			841. Louis the German and Charles unite against Lothaire, whom they defeat at bat. **FONTENAY** (June). The Vikings, or Northmen, sail up the Seine and pillage Rouen.
			842. The three brothers agree to a pacification.

FRANCE.	GERMANY.
843. *The Treaty of Verdun* is made, which divides the Empire of Charlemagne into 3 kingdoms— (1) Lothaire retains Italy, Lorraine, and title of Emperor. (2) Louis takes Germany. (3) Charles takes France; and the kingdom of France is dated from now.	843. The Treaty of Verdun, which divided the Empire of Charlemagne between the three sons of Louis the Debonair, marks the beginning of German national existence, and **LEWIS I.** (the German) is made King in Germany.

844. On the extinction of the Pictish line of kings, **KENNETH McALPIN**, king of the Scots in Argyll, becomes also king of the Picts.

SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
		804. Saracens gain victories in Asia Minor; Nicephorus I. defeated in Phrygia.		
805–7. Insurrections break out in Toledo, stirred up by the Moslem priests.				
		806. Peace with Saracens; the Empire forced to pay heavy tribute.		
811. The Moors lose Tortosa to the Franks, who ruled the province of Barcelona till the break up of Charlemagne's Empire.		811. Death of Nicephorus I. in Bulgarian war. His son **STAURACIUS** Emp., then **MICHAEL I.**		
		812. Peace between Michael I. and Charlemagne; Michael recognizes Charlemagne's title of Emperor. Bulgarian war renewed.		
		813. Deposition of Michael I. **LEO. V.** (the Armenian) Emp. Inroad of Bulgarians; they besiege Constantinople.		
814. A serious rising against Hakam I. in Cordova is suppressed with much severity. (It was known as "the day of the suburbs.")	814. **LOUIS I.** (the Debonair) becomes K. of Italy.	814. Bulgarians totally defeated by Leo V.; treaty of peace signed.		
	816. **STEPHEN V.** Pope. He crowns Louis Emperor of the Romans at Rheims.			
	817. **PASCAL I.** Pope.			
	820. **LOTHAIRE** made K. of Italy.	820. Assassination of Leo V. **MICHAEL II.** (the Stammerer) Emp.		
821. Hakam I. d. His son **ABDUR RAHMAN II.** Emir.		821. Rebellion of Thomas, the Cappadocian; he lays siege to Constantinople. Civil war for three years.		
	824. **EUGENIUS II.** Pope.	824. Defeat and execution of Thomas, the Cappadocian.		
		825. Saracens win Crete from the Empire.		
	827. Saracens begin conquest of Sicily. **VALENTINUS** Pope, then **GREGORY IV.**	827. Saracens begin conquest of Sicily, which lasts fifty years.		
		829. Michael II. d. His son **THEOPHILUS** Emp. War with Saracens throughout this reign.		
		832. Theophilus persecutes the image worshippers.		
	833. Gregory IV. aids the sons of the Emperor in their rebellion against him.			
		838. Theophilus defeated by the Saracens at Dasymon.		
	840. Lothaire is crowned Emperor of the West. The Saracens take part in a civil war in Benevento.			
		842. Theophilus d. His son **MICHAEL III.** (*æt.* 3) Emp., under regency of his mother Theodora, who restores image worship. Severe persecution of the Paulicians in this reign.		
	843. By Treaty of Verdun, Lothaire receives Italy and Lorraine, with title of Emperor.			
	844. **SERGIUS II.** Pope. Lothaire appoints his son **LOUIS II.** K. of Italy.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
			845. The Northmen penetrate to Paris; Charles the Bald is forced to purchase their retirement.	845–56. Wars with Bohemians and Moravians.
			847. Charles the Bald defeats Pepin D. of Aquitaine.	
850	851. Ethelwulf defeats the Northmen at ACLEA (Ockley) in Surrey.			
	853. Ethelwulf conquers the Welsh.			
	855. The Northmen winter in England at Sheppey. Ethelwulf makes journey to Rome.		855. Death of Lothair.	
	856. Ethelwulf m. Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald.			
			857. The Northmen a second time plunder Paris.	
	858. Ethelwulf d.; his four sons succeed him in turn. **ETHELBALD** becomes K. of Wessex.			858. Lewis I. invades France, but is obliged to retreat.
	860. **ETHELBERT** becomes K. of Wessex. The Danes sack Winchester.	860. Kenneth McAlpin d. His brother **DONALD** K.	862. Incursions of the Northmen successfully repulsed.	
		863. Donald d. and is succeeded by **CONSTANTINE II.**, son of Kenneth McAlpin.		
	866. **ETHELRED** becomes K. of Wessex. The Danes land in East Anglia.		866. Charles makes an ignominious treaty with the Northmen.	
	867. The Danes conquer Northumbria; then turn against Mercia.			
	868. Ethelred makes peace of Nottingham with Danes.		869. Charles the Bald, on the death of his nephew Lothaire II., seizes Lorraine.	
	870. The Danes conquer and settle in East Anglia and kill Edmund the East Anglican K. Mercia pays tribute to Danes.		870. Lewis the German compels Charles to share Lorraine with him, and they make the Treaty of Mersen. In this reign flourished John Scotus Erigena, and Hincmar, Archbishop of Rheims, two notable scholastics.	870. By Treaty of Mersen with Charles the Bald, Lewis I. gains Eastern Lorraine.
	871. The Danes invade Wessex, meet with fierce resistance. They are defeated at Englefield and Ashdown, and win the battles of Reading, Basing, and Merton. **ALFRED** becomes K. of Wessex. He buys peace with the Danes.			
	874. Danes conquer Mercia.			
	876. Danes, under Halfdene, ravage Northumbria.		875. Charles visits Rome, induces Pope to crown him Emperor; in his absence Lewis the German invades France.	
			876. Charles hastens home; Lewis dies the same year.	876. Lewis I. d. (Aug.). His kingdom divided between his three sons, **CARLOMAN** (who has Bavaria), **LEWIS II.** (Saxony), and **CHARLES THE FAT** (Swabia). Lewis II. defeats Charles the Bald at ANDERNACH (Oct.).
	877. Alfred drives the Danes from Exeter.	877. Constantine II. slain by Norsemen. Of the four Kings who ruled bet. 877 and 900 nothing is known.	877. Charles summons a Diet at Kiersy, which enacts that if a count should die abroad, his son should succeed to his benefices; this marks the progress of the hereditary principle in feudalism. Charles the Bald d. (Oct. 6). His son **LOUIS II.**, the Stammerer, K.	877. Carloman crowned King of Italy.
	878. The Danes overrun Wessex; Alfred gathers his forces, defeats Danes at Ethandun or EDINGTON; makes Peace of Wedmore with them. All England save Wessex, Sussex, and Kent surrendered to Danes.			
			879. Louis II., the Stammerer, d. (April). His sons **LOUIS III.** and **CARLOMAN** reign in the north and south respectively.	879. Charles the Fat seizes Italy.
			880. Boso, count of Vienne makes himself K. of Arles or Lower Burgundy.	880. Carloman dies, and his brothers divide his kingdom. Danes defeat the Germans near Hamburg.
			881. Louis III. defeats the Northmen at SANCOURT.	881. Charles the Fat is crowned Emperor by the Pope.
			882. Louis III. d. (Aug.).	882. Lewis II. dies, and Charles the Fat is sole ruler, but the country is very disturbed. By the Treaty of Elsloo, Charles buys off the Danes.
			884. Carloman d. (Dec.) without male issue.	
			885. The nobles elect Emp. **CHARLES** the Fat K., thus reuniting the Empire of Charlemagne (June). The Normans under Rollo lay siege to Paris.	885. Charles the Fat elected King of the French, uniting Germany and France for last time.
	886. Alfred successfully wars on Danes, and by a fresh treaty secures London from them.		886. Charles the Fat (to the indignation of his subjects) buys off the Norman besiegers.	
				887. Disaffection among the Germans against Charles the Fat. The nobles elect **ARNULF** (son of Carloman) King, and depose Charles.

SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	AD.
	846. The Saracens, invited by the warring princes of Salerno and Benevento, enter S. Italy.			
	847. **LEO IV.** Pope. Saracens threaten Rome.			
	848–52. Leo IV. fortifies Rome against Saracens; founds that part known as the "Leonine City." Saracens take Bari, Taranto, Reggio, Brindisi.			
	849. Leo IV. defeats the Saracens at Ostia.			
851. A great outbreak of Christian fanaticism and longing for martyrdom takes place at this time, and Abdur Rahman II. convokes a Christian Council to confer upon it.				850
852. Abdur Rahman II. d. His son **MOHAMMED** Emir. The Moors reconquer Barcelona from the Franks.				
	855. **BENEDICT III.** Pope. On death of Lothaire his son Louis II. becomes Emperor; he wars constantly against Saracens.			
	858. **NICHOLAS I.** Pope.			
859. Martyrdom of Eulogius, Bishop of Toledo.				
	c. 860. Nicholas I. publishes the False Decretals, including the Donatim of Constantine.			
		863. Byzantine troops defeat the Saracens.		
		865. Daring attack on Constantinople by Russians is repelled by Michael III.		
	866. Louis II. collects a great force to attack Saracens.	866. The disputes between the Papacy and the Patriarchs of Constantinople lead to the final breach between the Eastern and Western Churches. The Synod of Constantinople declared the Roman Church guilty of heresy.		
		Basilian Dynasty.		
	867. **HADRIAN II.** Pope.	867. Michael III. murdered by **BASIL I.,** (the Macedonian) who becomes Emp.		
		869. General Church Council held at Constantinople. This is the last General Council recognized by the Western Church.		
	870. Louis II. receives help from Emp. Basil I. against Saracens.			
	871. Louis II. conquers Bari from Saracens.	871. Basil I. makes war on the Paulicians in Asia Minor.		
	872. **JOHN VIII.** Pope.			
875. Ibn Merwan, a renegade captain of the guards, forms an alliance with the Christians of the north, and raises a serious rebellion.	875. Louis II. d. **CHARLES THE BALD** crowned Emperor by Pope John VIII.	875–894. Basil defeats the Saracens and recovers S. Italy.		
	877. Charles the Bald dies, and **CARLOMAN** (son of Lewis the German) is crowned K. of Italy.			
	878. Saracens complete conquest of Sicily (begun in 827).	878. Saracens conquer Syracuse, and possess all Sicily.		
	880. Carloman d. **CHARLES THE FAT** K. of Italy.			
	881. Charles the Fat crowned Emperor.			
	882. **MARTIN II.** Pope. The Saracens make settlements in Campania.			
	884. **ADRIAN III.** Pope.	884. The "Basilika" or Imperial Laws published.		
	885. **STEPHEN VI.** Pope.			
886. Mohammed d. His son **AL MONDHIR** Emir of Cordova.		886. Basil I. d. His son **LEO. VI.** Emp.		
	887. The Carolingian kings of Italy end with deposition of Charles the Fat.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
			888. Charles the Fat is deposed and dies. **ODO** (or Eudes), Count of Paris, elected K. Aquitaine refuses to acknowledge Odo.	888. Charles the Fat d. Germany and France never again united. Count Rudolf makes himself K. of Upper Burgundy.
			890. The Duke of Vannes makes himself independent in Brittany.	
				891. Arnulf defeats the Normans near Louvain.
	893. A new invasion of the Danes in Kent, under Hasting.		893. The nobles try to set up Charles, son of Louis the Stammerer, against Odo. 893–97. Civil war.	893. Arnulf leagues with the Magyars against the Moravians.
	894. Alfred drives Hasting from Wessex.			894. Arnulf marches into Italy.
	895. Hasting invades Mercia.			
	896. Alfred drives Danes from Essex			896. Arnulf makes second march into Italy; is crowned Emperor at Rome.
	897. Alfred again repulses Danes, and the war ends.		897. Odo guarantees the succession to Charles.	
			898. Odo d. (Jan.). **CHARLES III.**, the Simple K.	
				899. Arnulf d. His son **LEWIS III.** (the Child) King, but only in name. Anarchy reigned throughout the land; the nobles did as they liked.
900		900–1000. In this century the country began to be called "Scotland," the designation "Pict-land" passing gradually out of use.		900–9. Constant attacks from the Hungarians.
		900. **CONSTANTINE III.** K.		
	901. Alfred d. He did much for the prosperity of his kingdom, collecting laws, helping literature and education; he improved the military system, and created a navy. His son **EDWARD** the Elder K. of Wessex.			
		904. Constantine III. defeats Norsemen at **STRATHERN.**		
	910. War re-opened with Danes.		910. Foundation of the Abbey of Cluny.	910. Lewis III. defeated at **AUGSBURG** by Hungarians, and pays them tribute.
	911. Edward annexes the Thames valley.		911. The Normans are defeated before Chartres (Aug.), and the Treaty of St. Clair-sur-Epte made with their Duke Rollo, who is baptized under name of Robert, and given the lands of Normandy. Charles III. elected King of Lorraine on death of Lewis the Child.	911. Lewis III., the Child (last of the Carolingian line), dies. **CONRAD I.** of Franconia King.
				912. Conrad I. at war with Henry, Duke of Saxony.
	913–18. Edward's sister Ethelflæd, the Lady of the Mercians, pursues a steady course of conquest over Danes.			913. Fresh incursions of the Hungarians.
				915. Conrad I. is defeated by Henry of Saxony near Merseburg.
	918. Edward advances to Northampton. 918. Ethelflæd d., and Edward incorporates Mercia with Wessex.	918. Danish invasion.		918. Conrad I. d., nominating Henry of Saxony his successor.
				Saxon Kings.
				919. **HENRY I.**, the Fowler, proclaimed K. of the Germans at Fritzlar. 919–23. Henry I. compels the Swabians, Bavarians, and Lorrainers to acknowledge him.
			920. The nobles rise against Charles the Simple.	
	921. Edward subdues East Anglia and Essex.			
			922. Charles flees to Lorraine; Robert, Duke of France, made K. by the nobles.	
			923. Bat. **SOISSONS** between Charles III. and Robert; the latter killed, but Charles defeated. **RUDOLF** of Burgundy crowned by the nobles. Charles III. treacherously imprisoned by Herbert of Vermandois; his Queen escapes to England with their child Louis.	

SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
888. Al Mondhir is assassinated. His brother **ABDULLAH** Emir. The Christians in the North were gaining ground at this time, under Alfonso III. of Oviedo (866-910), but wars and jealousies prevented them achieving much, and their history is not as yet important.	888. Berenger of Friuli and Guido of Spoleto struggle some years for crown of Italy; Berenger prevails in the end.			
	890. The Byzantines establish themselves again at Bari.			
	891. **FORMOSUS** Pope. **GUIDO** of Spoleto crowned K. and Emperor. The Saracens make repeated invasions.			
	894. Arnulf, K. of Germany, enters Italy to settle war between Guido and Berenger; makes a few conquests and retires. Guido dies.			
	895. Arnulf again enters Italy and captures Rome.	895. War with Simeon, K. of Bulgarians.		
	896. Arnulf crowned Emperor at Rome (Feb.); he quits Italy. **BONIFACE VI.** Pope; dies in 15 days. **STEPHEN VII.** Pope.			
	897. **ROMANUS** Pope.			
	898. **THEODORE II.** Pope; then **JOHN IX.**			
	900. **BENEDICT IV.** Pope. **BERENGER I.** makes himself K., though opposed by Louis of Provence. Invasion of Hungarians, who defeat Berenger.			900
	901. Louis of Provence crowned K. by Pope.			
	903. **LEO V.** Pope; then **CHRISTOPHORUS.**			
	904. **SERGIUS III.** Pope.	904. Sack of Thessalonica by Saracen pirates, who make 22,000 captives. Repeated conflicts with Saracens in Asia Minor in this reign.		
	905. Berenger I. defeats and blinds Louis of Provence, and sends him back to Provence.			
	911. **ANASTASIUS III.** Pope.			
912. Abdullah d. His grandson **ABDUR RAHMAN III.** Emir.		912. Leo VI. d. His son **CONSTANTINE VII.** (Porphyrogenitus) Emp. (*æt.* 6).		
913. Abdur Rahman III. begins reconquering the provinces which had revolted from the Moors.	913. **LANDO** Pope.			
	914. **JOHN X.** Pope.			
	915. Berenger I. crowned King and Emperor by John X. for his help against Saracens.			
	916. John X., with help of Eastern Emperor, defeats Saracens.			
		917. Simeon, K. of Bulgarians, totally defeats Byzantine army on the banks of the Achelous.		
		919. **ROMANUS I.** (Lecapenus) made co-ruler with Constantine VII. Simeon invades the Empire up to walls of Constantinople.		
921. Abdur Rahman III. defeats the combined Christian forces of Leon and Navarre under Ordono II., at bat. **VAL DE JUNQUERAS.**				
		923. Simeon again encamps before Constantinople; treaty of peace made with him.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
	924. Edward prepares to attack Northumbria, but it submits without opposition to his overlordship.	924. Edward the Elder is, according to the *Chronicle*, chosen father and lord of the Scots King.		924. Henry I. makes a 9 years' truce with the Hungarians, during which he strengthens his army.
	925. Edward the Elder d.; his son **ATHELSTAN** K.			
	926. Athelstan subdues Northumbria, which had revolted, then turns against the North and West Welsh.			
				928. Henry I. captures Brandenburg, and places a Saxon Margrave there. Wenzel of Bohemia does homage to Henry I.
			929. Charles III., the Simple, d. (Oct.), a prisoner in the Castle of Peronne; Rudolf remains K.	929. Henry I. crushes the Slavonic tribes between the Elbe and the Oder.
			930–35. Rudolf is at war with Herbert of Vermandois.	
			931. Death of Rollo of Normandy.	
			933. The two kingdoms of Lower and Upper Burgundy are united.	933. Henry I. utterly defeats the Hungarians near **MERSEBURG**.
	934. Athelstan invades Scotland to defeat an alliance of Scots, Irish, and Danes against him.			934. Henry I. defeats the Danes in Jutland, and forces Gorm, their king, to become his vassal. Henry I. built many walled towns and fortresses for the defence of the country, and helped trade and industry.
			935. Henry of Germany reconciles Rudolf and Herbert.	
			936. Rudolf d. **LOUIS IV.** d'Outremer (son of Charles the Simple) is recalled from England and crowned through influence of Hugh the Great, Duke of France.	936. Henry I. d. His son **OTTO I.**, the Great, made King.
	937. Athelstan wins a great victory at **BRUNANBURH** over his allied enemies.	937. Constantine III., who had united with the Danes and Welsh, is defeated by Athelstan at bat. **BRUNANBURH.**		937. Otto I. subdues the Wends and Hungarians. 937–40. Otto I. at war with his brothers Thankmar and Henry of Bavaria; Thankmar dies fighting, Henry is reconciled to Otto I.
			939. Hugh the Great and other nobles league with Otto of Germany.	939. Otto I. leagues with the French nobles against Louis d'Outremer.
	940. Athelstan d.; his brother **EDMUND** K. The Danes again revolt.		940. Otto I. invades France, besieges Louis IV. in Laon, whence he manages to escape, and flees to Aquitaine.	940. Otto I. invades France; besieges Louis in Laon.
			942. Louis IV. makes peace with Otto I. through mediation of Pope.	942. Otto I. invests his brother Henry with the Duchy of Bavaria. Otto I. makes peace with Louis d'Outremer.
	943. Edmund makes Dunstan Abbot of Glastonbury.	943. Constantine II. retires to a monastery. **MALCOLM I.** K.	943. Death of Herbert of Vermandois.	
			944. Louis IV. tries to get possession of the infant D. of Normandy, which, after some reverses and intrigues, results in his being made prisoner by Hugh the Great.	
	945. Edmund conquers Strathclyde, and invests K. of Scots with it.	945. Malcolm I. receives Strathclyde from Edmund on military tenure.	945. Louis IV. only regains his liberty by ceding Laon to Hugh the Great; hostilities continue between them.	
	946. Edmund is killed; his brother **EDRED** K. Dunstan's influence is now supreme as chief counsellor to the King.		946. Louis IV. is helped by Otto I. and Conrad of Burgundy in his wars against Hugh.	946. Otto I., on behalf of Louis d'Outremer, leads campaign against Hugh of France; lays siege ineffectually to Paris.
			948. At a Council held at Ingelheim, presided over by Otto I., Hugh is excommunicated.	948. Otto's son, Ludolf, succeeds, by marriage, to Suabia.
950			950. Louis IV. recovers Laon and makes peace with Hugh.	950. Otto I. subdues Boleslaw of Bohemia.
				951. Otto I. enters Italy, conquers Berenger II., marries Q. Adelaide, and is crowned K. of Lombardy.
				952. Otto I. returns to Germany. Rebellion of Otto's son Ludolf and his son-in-law Conrad of Lorraine; civil war for 2 years.
	954. Edred makes a final conquest of the Danes, and Northumbria is made into an earldom, and incorporated into the kingdom.	954. Malcolm I. slain in battle. **INDULF** K. He took and added Edinburgh to his kingdom.	954. Louis IV. d'Outremer d. His son **LOTHAIR** K.	954. Hungarian invasion, in consequence of which Otto I. becomes reconciled to Ludolf and Conrad.
	955. Edred d.; his nephew **EDWY** K.			955. Otto I. defeats Hungarians decisively near **AUGSBURG**.
	956. Dunstan is unjustly banished for having offended the young king.		956. Hugh the Great d. His son Hugh Capet succeeds him as Duke of France and Count of Paris.	
	958. The Mercians and Northumbrians revolt against Edwy, proclaim his brother **EDGAR** K., and recall Dunstan.			
	959. Edwy d., and Edgar becomes King of all England. Dunstan made Archbishop of Canterbury; he directs the government for the next sixteen years with great wisdom, and the country remains at peace, while Dunstan carries out legal and ecclesiastical reforms.			
				960. Foundation of the Abbey of Clugny.
				961. Otto I. marches into Italy; suppresses the rebellion of Berenger II.

SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
	924. Murder of Berenger I.			
	926. **HUGH OF PROVENCE** lands at Pisa; is crowned King of Italy by Pope.			
	928. **LEO VI.** Pope.			
929. Abdur Rahman III. assumes the title of Caliph.	929. **STEPHEN VIII.** Pope.			
	931. **JOHN XI.** Pope.			
		934. Hungarians invade Thrace; advance to Constantinople.		
	936. **LEO VII.** Pope.			
939. The Christians, under Ramiro II. of Leon, defeat the Moors at **ALHANDEGA.**	939. **STEPHEN IX.** Pope.			
		941. Byzantines defeat large Russian flotilla in the Bosphorus.		
	942. **MARTIN III.** Pope.			
		943. Hungarians again ravage Thrace.		
	945. Conspiracies against K. Hugh; the nobles favour Berenger, Marquis of Ivrea, who defeats and deposes Hugh; latter retires to Provence, but his son **LOTHAIRE** elected K.	945. Romanus I. banished. A commercial treaty made with Russians.		
	946. **AGAPETUS II.** Pope.			
950. Ramiro II. inflicts a second great defeat on the Moors at **TALAVERA.**	950. Lothaire d. **BERENGER II.** (Marquis of Ivrea) seizes the person of Adelheid, widow of Lothaire, and usurps the crown.			950
	951. Otto I. the Great, at request of nobles, enters Italy; Berenger II. does him homage. Otto marries Adelheid.			
	955. **JOHN XII.** Pope.			
		959. Constantine VII. d. His son **ROMANUS II.** Emp.		
960. Abdur Rahman III. helps Sancho I., the Fat (exiled King of Leon), to regain his throne.				
961. Abdur Rahman III. d. His son **HAKAM II.** Caliph of Cordova.	961. Otto I. makes 2nd descent on Italy; imprisons Berenger II.	961. Crete reconquered from the Saracens by Nicephorus Phocas.		

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
		962. Indulf d. Contest for throne between his son Colin, and Duff, son of Malcolm I.		962. Otto I. crowned Emperor by the Pope. From this time the Imperial crown was always held by a King of Germany.
				963. Otto I. at Rome deposes the Pope and elects Leo VIII. instead.
				964. Fresh disturbances in Rome, quelled by Otto I.
				965. Otto I. returns to Germany. Death of Otto's brother Bruno, Archbishop of Cologne.
	966. Edgar invests the King of Scots with Lothian.			966. Otto I. again goes to Rome; punishes the turbulent Romans; remains 6 years in Italy.
				967. Otto's son (Otto II.) crowned by Pope in Rome.
		971. **KENNETH II.** son of Malcolm I. K.		
				972. Otto's son marries, at Rome, Theophano, daughter of Eastern Emp. Romanus. Otto I. returns to Germany.
				973. Otto I., the Great, d. His son **OTTO II.** King of Germany and Emperor of the Romans.
			974. Lothair aids the brothers Regnier and Lambert, Counts of Mons, in an attempt to regain Lorraine.	974. Otto II. suppresses conspiracy of his cousin Henry the Wrangler, Duke of Bavaria. An invasion of Harold, K. of Denmark, is repulsed.
	975. Edgar d.; dispute over the succession; **EDWARD,** eldest son of Edgar, proclaimed K., through influence of Dunstan.		975. Otto II. gives Lorraine to Charles (Lothair's brother) as a fief of the Empire.	975. Otto II. makes war on Bohemia.
				976. Renewed war in Bavaria; Otto II. confers the fief on Otto of Swabia. Lothair of France tries to seize Lorraine.
			978. Lothair invades Germany (June); pillages Aix. Otto II. retaliates by entering France (Oct.) as far as Paris, which is defended by Hugh Capet.	978. Otto II. invades France as far as Paris.
	979. Edward (the Martyr) assassinated; his young brother **ETHELRED II.** (the Unready) K. Dunstan withdraws from the government.			
			980. Peace made with Otto II., Lothair renouncing his pretentions on Lorraine.	980. Otto II. makes peace with France; then passes into Italy.
				981. Otto II. lays claim to South Italy, as his wife's marriage portion from the Eastern Empire.
				982. Otto II. captures Naples, Tarentum, Salermo, and Bari, but is utterly defeated by the allied Saracens and Byzantines in Calabria.
				983. Otto II. summons a Diet at Verona; then marches south with a fresh army, but dies at Rome (Dec. 7). His infant son **OTTO III.** made K. of Germany.
				984. Henry the Wrangler of Bavaria aspires to the Crown, but has to relinquish his pretentions. Theophano, mother of Otto III., made Regent.
			986. Lothair d. His son **LOUIS V.** (le Fainéant) K.	
			987. Louis V. d. (May). The last of the Caroling kings.	
			Capetian Dynasty. 987. **HUGH CAPET** elected K. (July).	
	988. Death of Dunstan.		988. Charles of Lorraine lays claim to the throne.	988. Theophano goes to Rome and takes over the government there.
			989. Soissons and Rheims open their gates to Charles.	
	991. Invasion of Norwegian Vikings, who win bat. **MALDON.**		991. Charles made prisoner through treachery of Adalberon, Bishop of Laon, and dies following year. The famous Gerbert (afterwards Pope Sylvester II.) made Archbishop of Rheims.	991. Theophano dies, and the Empress Adelaide (grandmother of Otto III.) becomes Regent.

SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
	962. Otto I. is crowned Emperor by John XII. at Rome.	962. Nicephorus (future emperor) gains decided victories over Saracens in Cilicia.		
	963. John XII. conspires against Otto I., who returns to Rome, deposes John XII., elects **LEO VIII.** Pope.	963. Romanus II. d. His sons Basil II. and Constantine VIII. are under the guardianship of their step-father. **NICEPHORUS II.** (Phocas) Emp.		
	964. John XII. returns and drives away Leo VIII., and then dies. **BENEDICT V.** is elected Pope. Otto I. returns, banishes Benedict V., and reinstates Leo VIII.	964. Nicephorus II. conducts successful war against Saracens.		
	965. Leo VIII. d. **JOHN XIII.** elected Pope by desire of Otto I.	965. Cyprus reconquered.		
	966. Otto I. represses 3rd rebellion in Rome, and restores John XIII.			
		968. Antioch reconquered by the Empire (after being over 300 years in possession of Saracens).		
		969. Nicephorus II. murdered by his nephew, **JOHN I.** (Zimisces), who is made Emp.		
		970. Large Russian army under Zwiatoslaf invades Thrace.		
		971. Zimisces totally defeats Zwiatoslaf, conquers Bulgaria, and extends frontier of Empire once more to Danube.		
	972. Marriage at Rome of Otto's son (Otto II.) to Theophano, daughter of Emp. Romanus II. **BENEDICT VI.** Pope.			
	974. Benedict VI. overthrown by an insurrection, and murdered. Boniface VII. made Pope, but soon overthrown, and **BENEDICT VII.** made Pope.	974–75. Zimisces conducts successful war against Saracens in W. Mesopotamia and N. Syria.		
976. Hakam II. d. His infant son **HISHAM II.** Caliph; under regency of Almanzor, the chief minister.		976. John I. (Zimisces) d. **BASIL II.** (son of Romanus II.) Emp.		
			977. Mohammedan (second) invasion of India (the first took place in 664).	
		979. Renewed uprisings in Bulgaria.		
	980. Otto II. comes to Italy to quell insurrections against Pope, and wins S. Italy from Byzantines and Saracens.			
981. Almanzor defeats the Christians, under Ramiro III., and takes Simancas and Zamora.	981. Otto II. in Rome.	981. Basil II. fails in campaign against Bulgarians.		
	982. Otto II. defeated at Stilo in S. Italy by united Byzantines and Saracens.			
	983. **JOHN XIV.** elected Pope. Otto II. d. at Rome.			
	984. Boniface VII. returns to Rome; dethrones and murders John XIV.			
985. Almanzor invades Catalonia; takes and sacks Barcelona. Almanzor was an able administrator as well as a great general; he promoted the construction of many roads and bridges in Spain.	985. Boniface VII. d. **JOHN XV.** Pope. Crescentius (leader of the national party) gains power in Rome.			
		988. Rebellion of Bardas Phokas.		
	989. Empress Theophano comes to Rome and takes over government.			
	991. Theophano dies.	991. Basil's first campaign in Armenia. Samuel, K. of Bulgaria, wages continual war on Empire till he is overthrown by Basil II., about 1014.		

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A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
					In the 9th century the Magyars invaded and settled in Hungary, living under the rule of their Dukes.
	992. Ethelred II. buys a truce from the Norwegian invaders.				
	994. Swein and Olaf, claimants to Danish and Norwegian thrones, unite in attack on London; they are driven off, but plunder neighbouring country.				994. In the reign of Duke **GEYZA** (972–997) the Hungarians were converted to Christianity by St. Adelbert, Bishop of Prague.
	995. Ethelred again buys off the invaders.	995. Kenneth II. slain at FETTERCAIRN, and **CONSTANTINE III.** K.	995. The Pope strives ceaselessly to obtain the deposition of Gerbert.		
			996. Hugh Capet d. (Oct. 24). His son **ROBERT II.** (the Pius) K. Gerbert relinquishes the Archbishopric of Rheims; retires to Germany.	996. Otto III. visits Rome; makes his cousin Bruno Pope as Gregory V.; returns to Germany.	
	997. Fresh attacks from Danes and Norwegians.	997. **KENNETH McDUFF** K.	997-99. Rising of the peasants in Normandy.	997. Otto III. combats the Wends indecisively.	997. Geyza d., and his son **STEPHEN I.** (the Saint) becomes Duke.
			998. Gregory V. orders the King to renounce his wife Bertha; on his refusal lays the kingdom under an interdict. Robert yields, and shortly m. Constance of Arles.	998. Otto III. returns to Rome and suppresses insurrection of Crescentius.	
1000			1000. Great unrest in the land, the end of the world being expected; this is followed by a religious revival.	1000. Otto III. visits and opens the tomb of Charlemagne at Aix.	1000. The Pope, at Stephen's request, raises Hungary into a kingdom.
				1001. Otto III. returns to Rome intending to make it the capital of the Empire, but is driven out by a revolt.	
	1002. Treacherous massacre of Danes on St. Brice's Day, instigated by Ethelred II.		1002. Robert II. inherits the Duchy of Burgundy.	1002. Otto III. d. at Paterno, near Rome (Jan.). **HENRY II.**, D. of Bavaria (son of Henry the Wrangler), made King of Germany. The other candidates were Eckhard of Meissen and Hermann of Swabia.	1002. Stephen I. suppresses the revolt of his uncle Duke Gyula.
	1003-7. Swein invades England to revenge the massacre, and devastates the country.			1003. War with Boleslaw of Poland, which lasts 15 years. Henry II. sends an army into Italy which is defeated by Ardoin.	Stephen I. founded many abbeys, bishopries, and monasteries.
				1004. Henry II. crosses into Italy; is crowned King at Pavia; returns to Germany.	
		1005. **MALCOLM II.** defeats his kinsman Kenneth III. and becomes K.			
		1006. Malcolm II. makes invasion of Northumbria, which fails.			
	1007. Swein retires for a heavy bribe, but other Danes remain and plunder the country.			1007. Henry II., after leaguing with Robert II. of France, puts down rebellion of Baldwin IV. of Flanders. He founds the Bishopric of Bamberg.	
				1008. The Duke of Bavaria, the Archbishop of Mainz, and other nobles are in constant rebellion against Henry II.	
	1013. Swein leads a fresh invasion by the Humber; all England soon submits to him, and Ethelred II. takes refuge in Normandy.			1013. Henry II. sets out for Italy.	
	1014. Death of Swein; his Danish followers choose his son **CANUTE** K. Ethelred returns.			1014. Henry II. crowned Emperor by Pope at Rome.	
				1015. The Polish war breaks out with renewed vigour.	
	1016. Ethelred II. the Unready d.; his son **EDMUND** Ironside K. He is defeated at bat. ASSANDUN by Canute; they agree to divide England, but Edmund Ironside d., and Canute is sole K.		1016. Cruel persecution of the Jews owing to news reaching Europe of the overthrow of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem (in 1009).		
				1017. Henry II., leaguing with Russians and Hungarians, makes another attack on Poland.	
		1018. Malcolm II. again invades Northumberland, wins bat. of CARHAM, and obtains cession of Lothian and all territory north of Tweed. Kingdom of Strathclyde was incorporated in Scotland in this reign.		1018. Henry II. makes peace with Boleslaw of Poland, leaving him in possession of his conquests.	

POLAND.	SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
Poland was converted to Christianity in the reign of Duke Mieczyslaw I. (962–992).					
992. Mieczyslaw I. d. His son **BOLESLAW I.**, the Great, becomes Duke.					
		994. Crescentius usurps the temporal power.			
	995. Almanzor leads an attack against Leon.	995. John XV. driven from Rome by Crescentius.			
	996. Almanzor renews the attack on Leon; captures and demolishes the city.	996. John XV. returns and dies. Otto III. comes to Rome; makes **GREGORY V.** Pope, who crowns him Emperor (May 21). Otto III. departs; and Romans, under Crescentius, revolt and drive out Gregory V.; set up John XVI. Anti-Pope.			
	997. Almanzor leads his armies into Portugal; he captures in succession Coïmbra, Vizen, Lamego, Braga; then enters Galicia and takes Compostella.				
	998. Almanzor receives a check from the kings of Leon and Navarre, in Old Castile.	998. Otto III. returns to Rome; executes John XVI. and Crescentius; restores Gregory V.			
		999. Gregory V. murdered. **SYLVESTER II.** (Archbishop Gerbert) Pope. Successful campaign of Otto III. in S. Italy.			1000
1001. Otto III. raises Duchy of Poland into a kingdom.		1001. Otto III. returns to Rome.		1001. Mahmud of Ghazni, ruler of Afghanistan, invades India; defeats and makes prisoner Raja Jaipal and subdues the Northern Punjab. Mahmud of Ghazni invaded N. India seventeen time	
	1002. Death of Almanzor, which is followed by a period of great anarchy and misrule among the Moors, and Moslem Spain is split up into a number of independent principalities.	1002. Otto III. d. at Paterno, on Mt. Soracte. Ardoin, Marquis of Ivrea, crowned King at Pavia. John (son of Crescentius) raised to Patriciate in Rome.			
1003–17. Boleslaw I. wages successful war on the Empire.		1003. **JOHN XVII.** Pope; then **JOHN XVIII.** Ardoin defeats a German army sent by Henry II.			
		1004. Henry II., invited by Milanese party, enters Italy; is crowned King at Pavia. In conflict between citizens and soldiery Pavia is burnt to the ground.			
		1005. Ardoin reasserts his claims after Emperor's departure; civil war for some years.			
		1009. **SERGIUS IV.** Pope.	1009. [Destruction of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem by the Fatamite Caliph.]		
		1012. Death of John Crescentius. **BENEDICT VIII.** (of the House of Tusculum) Pope.			
		1014. Henry II. comes to Italy; met by Pope at Ravenna; is crowned at Rome (Feb.).			
		1015. Ardoin retires to a monastery and dies.			
		1017. The Pisans, aided by Genoese, attack Sardinia, which is held by Saracens. The Normans defeat the Greeks at Civitate.			
1018. Boleslaw I. makes favourable peace with the Emperor at Bautzen.			1018. Basil II. completes conquest of Bulgaria.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
1020	1020. Godwin made Earl of Wessex by Canute. Canute divided England into four Earldoms; he ruled justly and wisely, and the country was peaceful during his reign.			1020. The Pope consecrates the Cathedral of Bamberg in person.	
				1021. Henry II. goes on expedition to drive the Byzantines from South Italy.	
			1022. Persecution of a new sect of heretics at Orleans.	1022. Henry II. returns to Germany. The Archbishop of Mainz opposes Henry's endeavours to reform the German Church.	
				1023. Interview between Henry II. and Robert of France; they agree to try to establish peace in their kingdoms and reform the Church.	
				Franconian Dynasty.	
			1024. Revolt of the peasants in Brittany.	1024. Henry II. d. (July). **CONRAD II.** of Franconia K. of Germany.	
				1025. Conrad II. makes friendly alliance with Canute, King of Denmark, and cedes Markgrave of Schleswig to him.	
				1026. Conrad II. goes to Italy.	
	1027. Canute goes to Rome.			1027. In Conrad's absence his stepson Ernest of Swabia and Werner of Kiburg plot against him. Conrad returns, and the rebellion collapses.	
	1028. Canute conquers Norway.		1028. Robert the Devil succeeds his brother in Duchy of Normandy.	1028. Rudolf of Burgundy, being childless, names Conrad II. his successor in Burgundy.	
				1029. Conrad II. repels attacks of the Poles.	
1030				1030. Ernest of Swabia, after being pardoned, rebels again, but dies. Conrad II. attacks Hungary.	1030. Conrad II. attacks Hungary, but is repulsed.
	1031. Canute cedes Lothian to Malcolm of Scotland, on military tenure.	1031. Canute invades Scotland; Malcolm II. does homage for Lothian.	1031. Robert II. d. (July 20). His son **HENRY I.** K. Civil war owing to intrigues of Q. Constance and her son Robert, Duke of Burgundy.	1031. Conrad II. regains Lusitania from Poland.	
			1032. Robert the Devil helps the King; peace restored. Q. Constance d.	1032. Rudolf III. of Burgundy dies.	
			1033. Terrible famine.	1033. Conrad II. is crowned King of Burgundy after some opposition, and the country remains henceforth united to the Empire.	
		1034. Malcolm II. d. His grandson **DUNCAN I.** and others strive for crown.			
	1035. Canute d. After some opposition, his son **HAROLD** is acknowledged King by all England. Edward and Alfred, sons of Ethelred, make an attempt to recover the crown. Alfred is murdered.		1035. Death of Robert the Devil in Asia Minor. His infant son William becomes Duke of Normandy.		
			1036. The "Peace of God" proclaimed by the clergy, for the suppression of violence and private warfare.	1036. Conrad II. goes to Italy to quell disturbances there.	
				1037. Conrad II. is repulsed by Archbishop of Milan.	
				1038. Conrad II. goes to Rome and then South Italy. Confirms Raimund of Aversa in his fief. Returns to Germany.	1038. Stephen I. d. (he was subsequently canonized). His nephew **PETER** is King.
				1039. Conrad II. d. (June). His son **HENRY III.** King. He had been crowned in his father's lifetime, and held also the Duchies of Bavaria, Swabia, and Carinthia.	
1040	1040. Harold d.; his brother **HARDICANUTE**, who had disputed the throne with him, succeeds.	1040. Duncan slain near Elgin by **MACBETH**, who ascends throne.			
			1041. "The Truce of God" proclaimed; it forbade all fighting from Thursday evening till Monday morning; it was originated by the Abbot of Cluny, and was to some extent effective.	1041. Henry III. conquers the Duke of Bohemia, and makes him do homage. The "Truce of God" is proclaimed in Germany, to put a check to private warfare.	1041. Peter is driven from the country by **ABA**, who is made K.
	1042. Hardicanute d. **EDWARD** the Confessor (son of Ethelred II.) called to throne. Earl Godwin real governor of the kingdom.			1042-43. Henry III. twice invades Hungary; regains Carinthia.	1042-43. Emp. Henry III. twice invades Hungary, trying to replace Peter on throne.
				1043. The Diet of Constance forbids all private warfare. Henry III. m. Agnes of Poitiers.	
				1044. Henry III. wins victories over the Hungarians. He quells rebellion of Godfrey of Lorraine.	1044. Peter, with help of the Emperor, regains his throne and does homage for it.

POLAND.	SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1020. Benedict VIII. visits Emperor in Germany.			1020
		1021. Henry II. enters Italy; leads his army south against Byzantines.			
		1022. Henry II. subdues S. Italy as far as Beneventum; returns to Germany.	1022. Basil's 2nd Armenian Campaign.		
		1024. Benedict VIII. d. His brother **JOHN XIX.** Pope. Conrad II. chosen K. of Italy.			
1025. Boleslaw I. d. His son **MIECZYSLAW II.** K.			1025. Basil II. d. His brother **CONSTANTINE VIII.** Emp.		
		1026. Conrad II. comes to Italy; crowned King at Milan.			
		1027. Conrad II. crowned by Pope at Rome; marches south, where Lords of Capua, Beneventum, and Salerno do him homage.			
1028–30. Mieczyslaw II. attacks Saxony.			1028. Constantine VIII. d. **ROMANUS III.** Emp.; he m. Zoe, daughter of Constantine VIII.		
		1029. First settlement of the Normans at Aversa in S. Italy.			
			1030. Defeat of Romanus III. by Saracens. Loss of N. Syria.	1030. Mahmud of Ghazni d., after having conquered the Punjab. His descendants were unimportant.	1030
1031. Conrad II. wrests much territory from Poland.					
1032. Mieczyslaw II. is driven by his brother from throne; he does homage to the Emperor, who then restores him to his kingdom.					
		1033. **BENEDICT IX.** Pope.			
1034. Mieczyslaw II. d. Interregnum and civil war follows for 7 years.			1034. Romanus III. d. **MICHAEL IV.** Emp.; he m. Zoe.		
	1035. Death of **SANCHO THE GREAT**, of Navarre; he had made himself the most powerful of the Christian kings of Spain. On his death, his dominions were split up among his four sons.	1035. Civil war in Lombardy between higher and lesser nobles.			
		1036. Conrad II. enters Italy to quell disorders; Aribert, Archbishop of Milan, openly defies him.			
		1037. Conrad II. passes edict that fiefholders can only be deprived of their fiefs by judgment of their peers.			
		1038. Conrad II. repulsed before Milan; pillages Parma, then passes to Rome and S. Italy. Normans help Byzantines against Saracens in Sicily.			
		1040–43. Normans turn against Byzantines and conquer Apulia from them.	1040. Failure of attempt to regain Sicily. Servia establishes its independence.		1040
1041. **CASIMIR I.** (the Restorer) K.			1041. Michael IV. suppresses rebellion of Bulgarians and Sclavonians. Michael IV. d. His nephew **MICHAEL V.** Emp.		
			1042. Michael V. deposed; **CONSTANTINE IX.** (Monomachus) Emp.; he m. Zoe.		
		1043. Discontent in Rome with Benedict IX.; Sylvester III. made Anti-Pope.	1043. Russians repelled in attack on Constantinople.		
		1044. Benedict IX. again in power.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
	1045. Robert of Jumièges, a Norman, is made Bishop of London. 1045. Edward m. Edgitha, daughter of Godwin.	1045. Macbeth defeats attempt to drive him from throne.	1045. William of Normandy, with aid from Henry I., defeats Guy of Burgundy at bat. VAL-ES-DUNES.	1046. Henry III. goes to Rome to settle Papal quarrels; is crowned Emperor there (Dec.). 1047. Godfrey of Lorraine again rebels; then submits.	1046. General rebellion; Peter again dethroned, and **ANDREW I.** made K.
1050				1050–52. Unsuccessful wars with Hungary. Baldwin V. of Flanders is in constant rebellion.	1049–52. Henry III. makes 3 attacks on Hungary, but is at length forced to acknowledge its independence. Growing popularity of Count Béla, brother of the King.
	1051. Godwin and his family are banished. William, D. of Normandy (cousin of the King), visits England. 1052. Godwin returns, is welcomed by the people, and Edward is forced to pardon him. 1053. Godwin d.; his son Harold succeeds to his Earldom of Wessex, and is practically ruler of the kingdom.		1051. Henry I. m. Anne, daughter of Grand-Duke of Muscovy. 1053. William of Normandy m. Matilda, daughter of Count of Flanders.		
		1054. Macbeth defeated at DUNSINNANE by Siward of Northumberland.	1054. Henry I. forms a coalition with Dukes of Aquitaine and Burgundy against William of Normandy, but is defeated by him at bat. MORTEMER.	1054. Henry's young son (Henry IV.) is crowned K. at Aix. 1055. Henry III. goes to Italy; nominates Victor II. Pope; returns to Germany on account of conspiracies. 1056. Henry's army defeated by the Wends on the Elbe. Henry III. d. (Oct. 5). His infant son **HENRY IV.** King, under Regency of the Empress Agnes and the Bishop of Augsburg.	
		1057. Macbeth is defeated and slain at LUMPHANAN by Malcolm Canmore, son of Duncan I.			
		1058. **MALCOLM III.** (Canmore) defeats and kills Lulach (stepson of Macbeth) at ESSIE and ascends throne.	1058. William of Normandy wins a second victory over the coalition at VARAVILLE on the Dive.	1058. Numerous disorders and conspiracies among the greater nobles.	
1060			1060. Henry I. d. (Aug.). His son **PHILIP I.** (*æt.* 7) K. Baldwin V., Count of Flanders, regent.		
		1061. Malcolm III. ravages Northumberland.		1061. A Church Council held at Basle disowns the election of Pope Alexander II. and elects Honorius II. The German and Roman clergy thus come into direct antagonism. 1062. Hanno, Archbishop of Cologne, seizes the young King and usurps the Regency.	1061. War between the two brothers; **BÉLA** defeats and kills Andrew and becomes King.
	1063. Harold invades and subdues Wales. The King being childless, Harold is now looked on by the people as successor to throne; Edward favoured the succession of his cousin, D. William of Normandy.				1063. Béla I. d. His nephew **SOLOMON** K.
				1064. Henry IV. attains his majority, and the influence of Adelbert, Bishop of Bremen, becomes paramount.	
	1065. Tostig, brother of Harold, is driven from his earldom of Northumbria.				
	1066. Edward the Confessor d. (Jan. 5); **HAROLD** K. Harold defeats an invasion in the north of his brother Tostig and the Norwegians, at **STAMFORD BRIDGE** (Sept. 25). William of Normandy lands at Pevensey (Sept. 28); defeats and kills Harold at bat. HASTINGS (or Senlac) (Oct. 14). **WILLIAM** the Conqueror crowned K. at Westminster (Dec. 25).		1066. William of Normandy invades and conquers England.	1066. Adelbert's enemies compel Henry IV. to banish him from power. Henry IV. m. Bertha, daughter of Marquis of Susa.	
	1067. William goes back to Normandy. The English break out in revolt against tyranny of Norman regents and nobles. William returns (Dec.).		1067. Death of Baldwin V. of Flanders; Philip I. reigns alone.		
	1068–69. William I. conquers the West and North of England.	1068. Edgar Ætheling takes refuge in Scotland, and Malcolm III. m. his eldest sister Margaret, under whom the Celtic Church is superseded by the Roman.			

POLAND.	SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1045. Benedict IX. sells Papacy to Gregory VI.; Romans appeal to the Emperor. 1046. Henry III. comes to Italy; deposes the 3 rival Popes at Synod of Sutri; nominates **CLEMENT II.** Pope, who crowns him Emperor.			
		1048. **DAMASUS II.** Pope, then **LEO IX.**	1048. The Seljuk Turks invade Armenia.		
		1050. The Pisans complete conquest of Sardinia from Saracens.	1050. Empress Zoe d.		1050
		1053. Leo IX. defeated and taken prisoner at bat. CIVETELLA (Civitate) by Normans; they quickly liberate him, and he invests them with their conquests in Apulia. 1054. Leo IX. d. Godfrey of Lorraine marries Beatrice of Tuscany; both hostile to the Emperor.	1053. Rupture of Greek and Latin Churches becomes final by the suppression of LatinC hurches in the East.		
		1055. The Emperor makes Gebhard, Bishop of Eichstadt, Pope as **VICTOR II.** Henry III. then receives submission of Tuscany, and carries Beatrice prisoner to Germany. 1056. Victor II. present at death of Henry III. in Germany. Henry IV. acknowledged K. of Italy.	1055. Constantine IX. d. **THEODORA,** sister of Zoe, Empress. 1056. Theodora d., and with her ends Basilian Dynasty. **MICHAEL VI.** Emp.		
1058. Casimir I. d. His son **BOLESLAW II.** K. Wars with the Hungarians and Muscovites.		1057. **STEPHEN X.** Pope. War between Pavia and Milan. 1058. Stephen X. d. **BENEDICT X.** Pope.	1057. Michael VI. deposed. **ISAAC I.** (Comnenus) Emp.		
		1059. Benedict X. deposed through influence of Archdeacon Hildebrand, and **NICHOLAS II.** elected. Lateran Council decrees that henceforth the right of election of the Popes shall be vested in the Cardinals. The Normans become vassals of the Papacy, and the Papacy enters into an alliance with Matilda of Tuscany.	1059. Isaac I. abdicates. **CONSTANTINE X.** (Ducas) Emp.		
		1060. Robert Guiscard, leader of Normans, takes title of Duke of Apulia and Calabria. 1060–90. Conquest of Sicily accomplished by Roger, brother of Robert Guiscard. 1060. The Pope issues the Bull, *Contra Simonaicos*, which leads to the War of the Investitures.	1060–64. Seljuk Turks make great conquests in Armenia.		1060
		1061. **ALEXANDER II.** made Pope by Hikldebrand's influence without waiting for Emperor's sanction. Honorius II., Anti-Pope.			
			1067. Constantine X. d. His son **MICHAEL VII.** Emp., under regency of his mother Eudocia, who m. **ROMANUS IV.,** joint Emp. 1068–69. Campaigns of Romanus IV. against Seljuk Turks.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
1070	1070. William I. subdues Chester, and all England is conquered. Lanfranc made Archbishop of Canterbury; he reforms the Church.	1070. Malcolm III. invades Cumberland and ravages Teesdale.		1070. Henry IV. arbitrarily deprives the Duke of Bavaria of his possessions. Adelbert is recalled to power.	
	1071. Last English rising is suppressed.		1071. Robert the Frisian wrests Flanders from his nephew, and then defeats Philip I., who marches against him.		
	1072. Malcolm III. does homage to William I., who had invaded Scotland.	1072. William the Conqueror invades Scotland; at a meeting with Scotch King peace is decided; Malcolm III. receives certain English fiefs from William and does him homage.		1072. Death of Archbishop Adelbert.	
			1073. William the Conqueror attacks and reduces Maine.	1073. Rebellion in Saxony against Henry IV.; he is besieged in the Harzburg, but escapes to Worms.	
			1074. Gregory VII. threatens Philip I. with excommunication on account of his evil life.	1074. Henry IV. makes peace with the Saxons. He leads an army to Hungary to help Solomon (his brother-in-law).	1074. Solomon is defeated at bat. MOGYOROD by his cousins Geyza and Ladislaus. **GEYZA I.** crowned K.
	1075. Rebellion of the Earls of Hereford and Norfolk put down.		1075. Philip I. aids and encourages the Bretons in a revolt against William the Conqueror.	1075. Henry IV. leads army against the Saxons who had abused the recent peace; inflicts crushing defeat upon them. Henry is threatened with excommunication by Gregory VII. for having nominated Bishops without the sanction of the Papacy.	
			1076. Philip I. makes peace with William the Conqueror.	1076. Henry IV. holds Synod of German bishops at Worms, who pronounce Gregory VII. deposed. Gregory in reply excommunicates Henry IV., and the German princes revolt against him.	
	1077-79. Rebellion of Robert, eldest son of William I.			1077. Henry IV. journeys to Italy to beg Gregory's pardon (Jan.); Gregory forgives him and removes the Ban. The German nobles elect Rudolf of Swabia King, but the towns reject him.	1077. Geyza I. d. His brother **LADISLAUS I.** (the Saint) K.
		1078. Malcolm III. makes expedition into Moray.		1078. Civil war; continued rebellion in Saxony.	
		1079. Malcolm III. again ravages Northumberland.		1079. Frederick of Hohenstaufen aids Henry IV., who in return gives him the Duchy of Swabia and his daughter in marriage.	
1080	1080. Robert, reconciled to his father, now wars on Malcolm III., and builds Newcastle to protect the Border.	1080. Robert, son of William the Conqueror, invades Scotland to punish Malcolm III.		1080. Henry IV. is defeated in January at Flarchheim, and in October near the Elster by Rudolf, who is wounded at the Elster and dies soon after. Gregory VII. renews the Ban against Henry IV. A Synod of German and Italian bishops depose Gregory and elect Clement III. Anti-Pope.	
				1081-83. Henry IV. leads an army into Italy; in his absence his enemies elect Hermann of Luxemburg King.	
	1083. Death of Queen Matilda.				
				1084. Henry IV. crowned Emperor in Rome by the Anti-Pope. Henry then returns to Germany, where his position is strengthened in next few years.	
	1085-86. Domesday Book compiled by order of William I., an elaborate survey of the whole kingdom. 1085. Failure of a Danish invasion.				
				1086. Henry IV. confers the regal title on the Duke of Bohemia, but it is not made hereditary.	1086-89. Ladislaus I. defeats the Cumans, who invade Transylvania.
	1087. William I. d. (Sept. 9) while fighting against K. of France; his second son **WILLIAM II.** (Rufus) K.		1087. William the Conqueror claims the Vexin; meets with an accident while assailing Nantes and dies (Sept. 9); is buried at Caen.	1087. Death of the Empress Bertha.	
	1088. The Norman nobles rebel against William II.; with help of English he subdues them.			1088. Hermann of Luxemburg is killed.	
	1089. Lanfranc d., and the Archbishopric remains vacant four years.				1089. Croatia is added to Hungary.
1090				1090. Henry IV. leads an army against the Countess Matilda of Tuscany.	
		1091. After invading England a 4th time Malcolm III. makes peace with William Rufus.	1091. Birth of St. Bernard near Dijon.		
				1092. Henry IV. is defeated near Canossa.	

POLAND.	SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1070. Normans conquer Bari from Byzantines.			1070
			1071. Defeat and capture of Romanus IV. at bat. MANZIKERT by Alp Arslan, Sultan of Seljuk Turks. Normans capture Bari, last Byzantine possession in Italy.		
		1073. **GREGORY VII.** (Hildebrand) Pope.			
		1074. Synod at Rome passes decrees against simony and marriage of ecclesiastics, by wish of Gregory VII.			
		1075. Gregory VII. decrees against the investiture of Bishops by laymen. This commenced the long "War of the Investitures" between Popes and Emperors.			
		1076. Gregory VII. cites Henry IV. to appear at Rome to answer certain charges against him; on Henry's refusal he excommunicates him.	1076. Seljuk Turks take Jerusalem.		
		1077. Henry IV. entreats Gregory's pardon at the castle of Canossa; Gregory removes the Ban. The Lombard cities in this quarrel side with Emperor, and Robert Guiscard and Countess Matilda of Tuscany with Pope.			
			1078. Michael VII. deposed. **NICEPHORUS III.** Emp.		
1079. Murder of St. Stanislas by order of Boleslaw II.					
1080. The Pope excommunicates Boleslaw II., and his subjects drive him from the kingdom.		1080. Henry IV. sets up Guibert of Ravenna as Anti-Pope Clement III.			1080
1081. **ULADISLAUS I.,** brother of last King, raised to throne, but Pope withholds the title of King, which is not used till 1295.		1081. Henry IV. enters Italy; attacks Rome unsuccessfully; retires to Tuscany.	1081. Nicephorus III. deposed. **ALEXIUS I.** (Comnenus) seizes Empire. Normans, under Robert Guiscard, capture Corfu; then besiege Durazzo, and defeat Alexius I. there.		
		1082–84. Henry's troops besiege Gregory in Rome for 3 years.	1082. Normans capture Durazzo; Alexius I. again defeated. Alexius gives special commercial privileges to the Venetians.		
			1083. Alexius I. defeats Normans at Larissa.		
		1084. Henry IV. enters Rome; is crowned Emperor by Anti-Pope Clement III., while Gregory is besieged in Castle St. Angelo. Henry IV. retires; Robert Guiscard marches to Gregory's aid; defeats German troops; his followers sack Rome. Gregory retires to Salerno.	1084. United Byzantine and Venetian fleets besiege Corfu, but are dispersed by Robert Guiscard on his return from Italy (Nov.).		
	1085. **ALFONSO VI.** of Castile obtains possession of Toledo, which becomes the capital of Christian Spain. The Moors, alarmed at his success, invite the help of Yusuf, King of the Almoravides, whose capital was Morocco.	1085. Gregory VII. d. in exile at Salerno. Robert Guiscard d. in Cephalonia; his son Roger succeeds in S. Italy.	1085. Death of Robert Guiscard, in Cephalonia (July), ends Norman invasion. Alexius I. regains Durazzo.		
	1086. Yusuf lands at Algeciras; is joined by the Emirs of Andalusia; they defeat Alfonso VI. of Castile with other Christian princes at bat. ZALLAKA near Badajoz. Yusuf is recalled to Africa.	1086. **VICTOR III.** Pope.			
			1087. The Patzinaks for several succeeding years invade the Empire from the North.		
		1088. **URBAN II** Pope.			
	1090. The Almoravides, under Yusuf, make a second invasion, and conquer Andalusia.	1090. Henry IV. comes to Italy to attack the Countess Matilda.			1090
		1091. Urban II. and Countess Matilda incite Emperor's son Conrad to revolt against him.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
	1093. Anselm made Archbishop of Canterbury. Dispute between William and Anselm about the "relief" payable for the See.	1093. Malcolm III. is killed while attacking Alnwick Castle. He left several sons. His brother **DONALD BANE** seizes throne.		1093. Henry's son Conrad deserts him and joins the party of Matilda and the Pope.	1093. Ladislaus I. conquers part of Galicia.
		1094. **DUNCAN II.** (son of Malcolm Canmore) deposes Donald Bane; reigns 6 months; is killed by Donald Bane, who regains throne (Nov.).	1094. Philip I. excommunicated by Pope for his marriage with Bertrade, wife of Fulk of Anjou.		
	1095. Revolt of Robert of Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland.		1095. Peter the Hermit preaches a Crusade for the delivery of Jerusalem. Pope Urban II. holds a Council at Clermont, where the Crusade is started. Philip I. is excommunicated a second time.		1095. Ladislaus I. d. His nephew **COLOMAN** I. K.
	1096. Robert of Normandy, to raise money, pledges his country to William II. before joining the Crusade.		1096. Peter the Hermit leads the first Crusading host across the continent to the East; it ended in disaster.		1096. Coloman I. tries to prevent the Crusaders passing through his territory.
	1097. Anselm goes to Rome, to lay his troubles with the King before the Pope. William II. invades Wales.	1097. **EDGAR** (son of Malcolm Canmore) deposes Donald Bane with help of English; becomes K.	1097. The grand army of Crusaders starts for Constantinople and Palestine, under Godfrey of Bouillon.	1097. Henry IV. returns to Germany.	
				1098. The German princes exclude Conrad from the succession on account of his rebellion.	
	1099. William II. at war in Normandy.	1099. Donald Bane captured and imprisoned for life.		1099. Henry's second son (Henry V.) is crowned King at Aix.	
1100	1100. William II. killed while hunting in New Forest (Aug. 2); his brother **HENRY I.** K. Henry recalls Anselm; grants a Charter to the people of England; marries Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III.	1100. Edgar's sister Matilda m. Henry I. of England.	1100. Philip I. makes his young son Louis joint-king, according to the common custom at that time.		
	1101. Robert of Normandy makes feeble invasion of England, which ends in a treaty with Henry I.			1101. Death of Conrad.	
	1102. Henry I. suppresses revolt of Robert of Bellême.				1102. Coloman I. completes conquest of Croatia, and takes Dalmatia from the Venetians. Duke Almos, brother of the King, rebels three times.
				1103. Henry IV. at Mainz proclaims a public peace for four years through the Empire. The Pope renews the Ban against Henry IV.	
			1104. Philip I. does public penance for his sins, and is freed from excommunication.	1104. Instigated by the Pope, the younger Henry turns against his father.	
				1105. Henry IV., being treacherously captured by his son Henry, is forced to abdicate.	
	1106. Henry I. defeats his brother Robert at bat. TINCHEBRAI, in Normandy; he keeps Robert prisoner and becomes D. of Normandy.			1106. The cities rise to support Henry IV.; he assembles an army at Lüttich, where he dies suddenly (Aug. 7). His son **HENRY V.** King.	
	1107. A long dispute between Anselm and Henry I. over investitures is settled by a compromise.	1107. Edgar d. (Jan. 8). His brother **ALEXANDER I.** K. Foundation of several Bishoprics during this reign.		1107. Henry V. suppresses a revolt in Flanders; continues the War of Investitures with the Pope.	
			1108. Philip I. d. (July 29). His son **LOUIS VI.** (the Fat) K. Louis, with aid of the Church and people, put down the tyranny of the petty barons. The Enfranchisement of the Communes was begun in this reign.	1108. Henry V. wars against Hungary.	1108. War with Emperor Henry V.
	1109. Death of Anselm.			1109. Henry V. wars against Poland.	
1110				1110. Henry V. wars against Bohemia, then leads large army into Italy.	
				1111. Henry V., after some delay, is crowned Emperor at Rome and returns to Germany.	
				1112-13. A rebellion in Saxony is suppressed.	
			1113. War with Henry I. of England.		
	1114. Henry's daughter Matilda married to Emp. Henry V.	1114. Alexander I. founds Monastery of Scone. In this reign the Archbishops of York and Canterbury claimed rights of consecration over the Scotch clergy, which the latter refused to allow.		1114. Henry V. m. Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England. Cologne revolts against Henry V.; Saxony and Thuringia join the rebellion.	1114. Coloman I. d. His son **STEPHEN II.** K.
			1115. Louis VI. compels the lords of Bourbon to submit to him.	1115. Henry's army is defeated by the rebels near WELFESHOLZ.	

POLAND.	SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1093. Conrad is crowned King of the Romans at Milan; the Empress Adelaide joins papal party against Henry IV.			
	1094. Ruy Diaz de Bivar, "The Cid," conquers Valencia and establishes himself there. Alfonso VI. of Castile confers the countship of Porto Cale on Henry of Burgundy. His son afterwards became K. of Portugal.				
		1095. Urban II. holds council at Piacenza (March) and at Cleremont (Nov.), where the First Crusade is decided upon.			
			1096. The first horde of Crusaders reaches the Empire from Hungary.		
			1097. Godfrey of Bouillon leads the first army of Crusaders through the Empire; they cause much devastation and ill-feeling during their stay. Accompanied by Alexius I., they cross to Asia Minor and lay siege to Antioch.		
		1098. Synod of Bari.	1098. Crusaders capture Antioch; Alexius I. returns to Constantinople.		
	1099. Death of "The Cid"; the Moors attack Valencia.	1099. **PASCHAL II.** Pope.	1099. Crusaders capture Jerusalem; foundation of Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, under Godfrey of Bouillon. He overthrows Fatimite power in Syria at bat. ASCALON.		
		1100. Death of Anti-Pope Clement III.	1100. Death of Godfrey of Bouillon. His brother Baldwin is made K. of Jerusalem.		1100
			1101. A large body of Crusaders from France, Germany, and Italy is destroyed in Asia Minor.		
1102. Uladislaus I. d. His son **BOLESLAW III.** Duke.	1102. The Moors conquer Valencia.				
			1103. Alexius I. at war with Bohemund, the Norman Prince of Tarentum and Antioch.		
		1106. Henry V. becomes K. of Italy. The Papal synod at Guastalla renews edict against lay investitures.			
		1107. Henry V. resists Papal claims, but invites Paschal II. to conference in Germany.	1107. Bohemund lands with large army, recruited in Europe, and besieges Durazzo.		
			1108. Bohemund reduced to make peace with Alexius I.		
1109. War with Emp. Henry V.	1109. Alfonso VI., K. of Leon and Castile, d., after a prosperous reign of 43 years.				
		1110. Henry V. comes to Italy with large army; the cities and Countess Matilda submit to him.			1110
		1111. Henry V. enters Rome; imprisons Pope and Cardinals until they acknowledge his rights of investiture; is crowned Emperor. The Milanese conquer and destroy Lodi.			
		1112. Paschal II. repudiates his concessions; places Henry V. under the Ban.			
		1113. The Pisans conquer the Balearic Isles from Saracens.			
		1115. Countess Matilda d., leaving her vast property to Papacy.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
	1117. Rebellion in Normandy.			1116. Henry V. marches to Italy to claim estates of the Countess Matilda; remains there 2 years. 1118. Henry V. returns to Germany.	
	1119. War with K. of France, who had espoused the cause of Robert of Normandy.		1119. Louis VI. is defeated at bat. **BRENNEVILLE** by Henry I.	1119-21. Negotiations for peace with the Pope prove fruitless. 1119. The Council of Rheims renews the Ban against Henry V.	
1120	1120. Pr. William, only son of Henry I., drowned off Barfleur.		1120. Louis VI. makes peace with Henry I. through mediation of the Pope at Council of Rheims.		
			1121. Abelard is condemned by the Council of Soissons to commit his treatise, "The Introduction to Theology," to the flames.	1121. Twenty-four princes, appointed by the Emperor and Pope, meet at Würzburg to settle controversy of the Investitures.	
			1122. Suger administers the internal affairs of France.	1122. The Concordat of Worms (Sept.) finally ends the War of Investitures, which had lasted between Empire and Papacy for 50 years.	
		1124. Alexander I. d. (Apr. 23). His brother **DAVID I. K.**	1124. Louis VI. supports the malcontent Normans against Henry I., who in return leagues with Henry V. against Louis.		
			1125. Louis VI. collects a large force and averts a threatened invasion of Henry V.	1125. Henry V. after one campaign against Louis VI., dies at Utrecht (May 23); he was the last of the Franconian dynasty. **LOTHAIRE III.**, the Saxon, is elected King (Aug.).	1125. War with the Byzantine Empire.
			1126. Louis VI. settles disputes in Auvergne.	1126. Lothaire III. defeated by the Bohemians at **CHLUMEC.**	
			1127. Assassination of Charles the Good, Count of Flanders, by the populace of Bruges; Louis VI. aveuges the murder.	1127. Conrad of Hohenstaufen, having been put under the Ban of the Empire, assumes the royal title, and civil war ensues. Lothaire's only daughter m. Henry the Proud of Bavaria.	
	1128. The order of Cistercians appears in England.	1128. David I. founds Abbey of Holyrood. David established many Norman nobles in Scotland and granted them lands, which displeased the Scots.		1128. Conrad goes to Italy; is crowned King at Milan.	
	1129. Henry I. marries his daughter Matilda (now a widow) to Geoffrey of Anjou.			1129. Lothaire III. besieges Spires, the stronghold of the Hohenstaufens.	
1130		1130. The people of Moray rise against the King; he defeats them at Stracathro, but the contest goes on 4 years.		1130. Lothaire III. captures Spires, Worms, and Nuremburg from the Hohenstaufens.	
	1131. Henry I. induces the barons to accept Matilda as their future sovereign.		1131. Through the eloquence of St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, Louis VI. espouses the cause of Innocent II. in the Papal Schism.	1131. Lothaire III. takes the side of Innocent II. in the Papal schism, and has interview with him at Liège. Lothaire marches to Denmark, where King Nicholas does him homage.	1131. Stephen II. d. **BÉLA II.** K.
				1132. Lothaire III. marches to Italy to assert rights of Innocent II.	
				1133. Lothaire III. replaces Innocent II. in Rome, is crowned Emperor by him, and receives the estates of the Countess Matilda in fief.	
		1134. David I., with help of Normans from England, overawes the chiefs of Moray and declares the province forfeited.		1134. Lothaire III. conquers Ulm, subdues Swabia, and Frederick of Hohenstaufen submits to him.	
	1135. Henry I. d. in Normandy (Dec. 1); his nephew **STEPHEN** of Blois comes to London, is received as K.			1135. At Diet of Merseburg a General Peace is proclaimed for ten years. Conrad of Hohenstaufen finally makes submission to the Emperor.	
	Death of Robert of Normandy.	1136. David invades England to support the rights of his niece Matilda, d. of Henry I.; advances as far as Durham.		1136. Lothaire III. again goes to Italy.	
			1137. Louis VI. (the Fat) d. His son **LOUIS VII.** K. He had just m. Eleanor, heiress of Aquitaine, which important province was now annexed to France.	1137. Lothaire III. overruns South Italy. He dies while returning through the Tyrol (Dec.).	
				The Hohenstaufen Emperors.	
	1138. David of Scotland invades England; defeated at bat. the **STANDARD.** Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and other lords revolt against Stephen.	1138. David I. again invades England; is totally defeated at bat. of the **STANDARD** (Aug. 22), and next year concludes peace.		1138. **CONRAD III.** of Hohenstaufen elected King. He is opposed by Henry the Proud, Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, who belonged to the house of Guelph.	

POLAND.	SPAIN.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1116. Henry V. comes to Italy to claim Countess Matilda's property, and drives Paschal II. from Rome.	1116. Alexius I. at war with Turks in Asia Minor.		
	1118. **ALFONSO THE BATTLER**, of Aragon, takes Saragossa from the Moors.	1118. Paschal II. d. **GELASIUS II.** Pope. Henry V. sets up **GREGORY VIII.** Anti-Pope, and Gelasius is driven from Rome. Milan begins 10 years' war with Como.	1118. Alexius I. d. His son **JOHN II.** Emp. Baldwin I. d. His nephew Baldwin II. King of Jerusalem.		
		1119. Gelasius II. d. at Cluguy. The Cardinals elect **CALIXTUS II.**			
		1120. Calixtus II. overthrows Gregory VIII. and imprisons him.			1120
		1121. Twelve princes are nominated by Papacy to attend discussion at Würzburg.			
		1122. Concordat of Worms ends the long struggle between Empire and Papacy (begun 1075) known as "War of the Investitures."			
		1124. **HONORIUS II.** Pope.	1123. Invasion and defeat of the Patzinaks.		
			1125. War with Hungary.		
	1126. Averroës, the celebrated Moslem philosopher and man of science, born at Cordova (dies, 1198).				
		1127. Roger II., Count of Sicily, inherits Duchy of Apulia and Calabria.			
		1128. Conrad of Hohenstaufen takes title of K. of Italy; is crowned at Milan.			
		1130. **INNOCENT II.** (supported by Emp. Lothaire) elected Pope, simultaneously with **ANACLETUS II.** Anti-Pope (supported by Roger of Sicily, whom he crowned King). This caused a serious schism. Innocent II. takes refuge in France.	1130. Baldwin II. d. His son-in-law, Fulk of Anjou, K. of Jerusalem.		1130
		1131. St. Bernard of Clairvaux espouses cause of Innocent II. Interview between Pope and Emperor at Liège. Amalfi and Naples submit to Roger II.			
		1132. Emp. Lothaire enters Italy to support Innocent II.			
	1133. Deputies from the towns are present at the Cortes for the first time, in Aragon.	1133. Innocent II. crowns Lothaire Emperor in Lateran Church as Anacletus held St. Peter's.			
	1134. Alfonso the Battler is defeated by the Moors at bat. **FRAGA.**	1134. Roger II. supports Anacletus, and proclaims himself K. of Apulia and Sicily.			
		1136. Lothaire III. again comes to Italy to support Innocent II. against Anacletus and Roger II.	1136. John II. subjugates Armenian Cilicia.		
		1137. Lothaire III. overruns Roger's dominions; latter takes refuge in Sicily. Lothaire d. while returning to Germany.			
		1138. The Anti-Pope Anacletus II. d., and the papal schism ends. Roger II. reconquers his kingdom. The monk Arnold of Brescia begins preaching against temporal possessions of the clergy.	1138–39. John II. wars against the Turks.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
	1139. Stephen offends the clergy by imprisoning Bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln; civil war and anarchy throughout the land. Matilda lands in England.			1139. Henry the Proud is deprived of his Duchies and placed under Ban of the Empire. Civil war. Henry dies (Oct.), leaving a young son, Henry the Lion.	
1140			1140. Council of Sens, at which St. Bernard denounces Abelard's heresies.	1140. Count Guelph (brother of Henry the Proud) defends his young nephew, but is defeated by Conrad III.	
	1141. Stephen defeated and made prisoner at bat. LINCOLN by Matilda, who is acknowledged Queen, but soon so unpopular that civil war is renewed, and lasts eight years. Robert of Gloucester, natural brother of Matilda, is exchanged for Stephen		1141. Louis VII. led into quarrel with Pope over nomination of the Archbishop Bourges, which lasts 3 years.		1141. Béla II. d. His son **GEYZA II.** K.
	1142. Matilda is besieged at Oxford.			1142. Peace of Frankfort between Conrad III. and the Guelphs; Henry the Lion receives Saxony (except the northern Mark of Brandenburg, which is given to Albert the Bear). Henry's mother m. a brother of Conrad III., and they receive Bavaria and Austria.	
			1144. Louis VII. wars on Theobald, Count of Champagne, who sided with the Pope; he attacks Vitry and cruelly burns to death the refugees in the church; then makes peace with Pope.		
				1145. Conrad III. makes a treaty with the Eastern Emperor Manuel.	
			1146. St. Bernard preaches the Second Crusade at Vezelay.	1146. Through St. Bernard's eloquence Conrad III. takes the cross at Spiers.	
			1147. Louis VII. sets out on the Second Crusade, which travels by Constantinople.	1147. Conrad III. proclaims a General Peace, and then joins the Second Crusade.	
	1148. Matilda withdraws to Normandy; the country still very unsettled.		1148. Complete failure of the Crusade.		
			1149. Louis VII. returns to France, after reaching Jerusalem.	1149. Complete failure of the Second Crusade; Conrad III. returns after loss of nearly *half* his army.	
1150		David I. founded ten Abbeys and six Bishoprics; he was the first Scotch King to institute silver coinage.		1150-52. Rebellion of Count Guelph, who is aided by his nephew Henry the Lion.	
	1151. Henry (son of Matilda) becomes Duke of Normandy and Count of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine.				1151. Invasion of Hungary by Eastern Emperor.
	1152. Henry m. Eleanor of Aquitaine.		1152. Louis VII. divorces Eleanor of Aquitaine, who then gives her hand and lands to Henry Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. Death of Suger.	1152. Conrad III. d. His nephew **FREDERICK I.** (Barbarossa) made King.	
	1153. Eustace, son of Stephen, d. Henry lands in England, claims crown through his mother; after few hostilities he is recognized heir to throne by Treaty of Wallingford wih Stephen.	1153. David I. d. (May 24). His grandson **MALCOLM IV.** (*et.* 11) K. 1153-59. Malcolm, Macbeth, and Somerled, Lord of the Isles, war against the King.	1153. After forming useless leagues against Henry Plantagenet, Louis VII. is forced to make peace with him. Death of St. Bernard.	1153. Henry the Lion claims Bavaria, and Frederick I. yields it to him.	1153 Peace made with Eastern Emperor.
	1154. Stephen d. (Oct. 25); **HENRY II.** K. He makes Thomas Becket Chancellor.		1154. Louis VII. m. Constance of Castile.	1154. Frederick I. goes to Italy.	
	1155. Henry II. dismisses Stephen's mercenaries, pulls down the castles of the rebel nobles, and pacifies kingdom.			1155. Frederick I. crowned Emperor by Pope in Rome; returns to Germany.	War with Bohemia.
				1156. Frederick I. m. Beatrice, daughter of the Count of Burgundy.	
	1157. Henry II. leads expedition to Wales.	1157. Malcolm IV. cedes Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland to Henry II. in exchange for earldom of Huntingdon.		1157. Frederick I. raises Austria to a Duchy with special privileges. Frederick I. holds the Diet of Besançon, at which his quarrel with Hadrian IV. of Italy commences.	
			1158. Henry II. of England secures the succession of Brittany. His eldest son Henry is affianced to the daughter of Louis VII.	1158. Frederick I. confers regal title on Wladislaw II., Duke of Bohemia, who then helps Frederick in war on Milan. Frederick invades Poland. 1158-62. Frederick I. leads large army to Italy to crush the freedom of the Lombard cities and suppress the Papal pretentions.	
	1159. Henry II. makes expedition against Toulouse. He institutes *scutage*, or shield-money; *i.e.* the military tenants are allowed to commute personal service in the field for a money payment.	1159. Malcolm IV. goes with Henry II. to France, and is knighted by him at Tours; the nobles revolt in his absence.	1159. Henry II. lays claim to Toulouse and leads large army against it; Louis VII. defends the city; finally peace is made next year.		
1160		1160. Malcolm IV. returns to Scotland; is besieged for a time in the Castle of Perth; finally musters an army and subdues Galloway.	1160. Louis VII. m. Alice of Champagne, daughter of Count of Blois.		

POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
1139. Boleslaw III. d. He divided Poland among his 4 sons, which caused civil war for 10 years.	1139. The Almoravides are defeated at bat. OURIQUE by the Portuguese, who now assert their independence, under Alfonso Henriques.	1139. **ALFONSO HENRIQUES,** Count of Portugal, wins bat. OURIQUE over the Moors, and assumes regal title.	1139. Innocent II. takes the field against Roger II., but is made prisoner by him. The Pope then confirms Roger's title of King and regains his liberty.			
			1140. Arnold of Brescia banished by Pope from Italy; settles at Zürich.			1140
		1143. Alfonso acknowledges himself the vassal of the Pope, who confirms his regal title.	1143. **CELESTINE II.** Pope.	1143. John II. d. His son **MANUEL I.** Emp. Thebes and Corinth plundered by Sicilian fleet. Fulk d. Baldwin III. K.		
			1144. **LUCIUS II.** Pope. A Republican Constitution set up in Rome.	1144. Fall of Edessa.		
	1145. The Almohades (a sect of Moslem reformers, who had conquered North Africa) land at Algeciras, and in four years overthrow the Almoravides and conquer their Spanish possessions.		1145. Lucius II. killed in a tumult while attempting to storm the Capitol. **EUGENIUS III.** Pope. he flees to Viterbo from tumults in Rome.			
			1146–1154. Conquest of N. Africa by Roger of Sicily.			
			1147. Eugenius III. flees to France.	1147. The Second Crusade led by Conrad III. and Louis VII. passes through the Empire. It fails to give succour to the Christian States.		
1148. Uladislaus II. (eldest son of Boleslaw III.) is driven from the kingdom by his brothers.			1148–54. Arnold of Brescia advocates restoration of Republic in Rome, and denounces secular possessions of the Church.			
1149. **BOLESLAW IV.** (second son of Boleslaw III.) becomes supreme.			1149. Eugenius III. acknowledges the Republic and returns to Rome.	1149. Hostilities with Roger of Sicily; Manuel I. regains Corfu.		
	1150. The permanent union of Aragon and Catalonia is brought about by the marriage of Petronilla of Aragon with Raymond Berengar IV. of Barcelona.		1150. Eugenius III. again driven into exile.			1150
				1151. Manuel I. invades Hungary.		
				1152. Byzantine fleet defeated by Sicilians.	1152. The Afghans of Ghor overthrow the Ghaznivide dynasty.	
			1153. Eugenius implores help of Frederick Barbarossa, who promises it, but Eugenius d. (June). **ANASTASIUS IV.** Pope. Frederick orders Milan to re-establish the people of Lodi. (*See* year 1111.)	1153. Peace with Hungary.		
			1154. **HADRIAN IV.** (Nicholas Breakspear) Pope. Frederick I. enters Italy; lays siege to Tortona. Roger II. d. Succeeded by William the Bad in Sicily.			
			1155. Frederick I. crushes Tortona, but Milan defies him; he is crowned in Rome by Hadrian IV. Arnold of Brescia captured and burnt by Pope.			
			1156. Milanese rebuild Tortona, and form fresh alliances against Frederick I.			
1158. Wars with Emp. Frederick Barbarossa, who wished to convert Poland into a fief of the Empire.			1158. Frederick I. comes with large army to crush Milan, which submits and makes terms. Frederick holds Diet at Roncaglia.			
			1159. Milan revolts; Frederick besieges and punishes Crema, the ally of Milan; he possesses himself of Countess Matilda's inheritance without Pope's consent. **ALEXANDER III.** Pope. He allies with Milan. Victor IV. Anti-Pope, supported by Frederick I.			1160

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
					1161. Geyza II. d. *His son* **STEPHEN III.** K.
	1162. Becket made Archbishop of Canterbury; he surrenders the Chancellorship.			1162. Frederick I. goes to Burgundy and negotiates with Louis VII.	1162. Ladislaus II. and Stephen IV. (uncles of the King) usurp the throne for 6 months.
				1163. Frederick I. returns to Italy.	
	1164. The Constitutions of Clarendon issued by a great Council summoned by Henry II., to settle disputed points between King and Clergy; Becket refuses his assent to them; is condemned at Council of Northampton, and flees to France. Henry orders clerks resident in France and possessed of benefices in England to return to the realm. This edict is probably connected with the rise of the University of Oxford.	1164. Somerled again rebels; is defeated and slain at **RENFREW.**	1164. Louis VII. receives Becket with much honour when he seeks refuge in France.	1164. Frederick I. is driven by the Veronese League to seek fresh help in Germany.	
		1165. Malcolm IV. d. (Dec. 9). His brother **WILLIAM the LION** K.		1165. Frederick I. negotiates with Henry II. of England to support the Anti-Pope, Paschal III.	1165. War with Eastern Empire renewed.
	1166. *The Assize of Clarendon* issued; it forms the foundation of our judicial legislation.	1166. William goes to Normandy with Henry II. as his vassal for the fief of Huntingdon, but enters into negotiations with Louis VII.		1166. Frederick I. again goes to Italy.	
				1167. The plague devastates Frederick's army before Rome. Henry the Lion marries Matilda, daughter of Henry II. of England.	
				1168. Frederick I. is at Pavia.	1168. Hungarians are defeated at bat. **ZEUGMIN** by Manuel I., and make peace.
	1169. Peace between England and France.		1169. Louis VII., at a Conference held at Montmirail, tries to reconcile Henry II. and Becket.		
1170	1170. Prince Henry crowned by Archbishop of York. Henry II. attempts reconciliation with Becket; Becket returns to England; murdered at Canterbury (Dec.). Strongbow's invasion of Ireland.	1170. William attends the coronation of young Henry at Windsor.	*c.* 1170. The Schools of Paris begin to take shape as a University.	1170. Frederick I. returns to Germany.	
	1171. Henry II. makes conquests in Ireland.				
			1172. Q. Eleanor raises a revolt in Aquitaine against her husband Henry II., and Louis VII. aids the rebellion of the English princes against their father.		
	1173. Rebellion of Henry's sons and the barons of the north, joined by Scotch King, and by Queen Eleanor, who is captured and imprisoned.	1173. Tempted by the promise of Northumberland, William joins with the younger Henry against Henry II. and invades England.	1173–74. Hostilities in Normandy and Brittany with Henry II.		1173. Stephen III. d. His brother **BÉLA III.** K. He established peace and order in his kingdom and reorganized the Courts of Law. Hungary was at war with Venice in this reign.
	1174. Defeat of the Scotch King at **ALNWICK**; collapse of the rebellion.	1174. William again invades England; is taken prisoner at bat. **ALNWICK** by English and sent to France. He signs Treaty of Falaise (Dec.), surrendering the independence of Scotland to Henry II.	1174. Louis VII. makes peace at Montlouis with Henry II.	1174. Frederick I. makes 5th expedition to Italy; is checked by the newly-built town of Alessandria.	
		1175. William is liberated after the castles of Berwick, Roxburgh, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling have been yielded to Henry II.		1175. Henry the Lion refuses to help Frederick in Italy.	
	1176. Assize of Northampton issued for preservation of order.			1176. Frederick I. totally defeated at bat. **LEGNANO** (May) by the Milanese. He then relinquished all attempts against the Lombard cities.	
				1177. Frederick I. makes peace at Venice with the Pope, and a six years' truce with the Lombard League.	
	1178. Reorganization of the Curia Regis.			1178. Frederick I. returns to Germany.	
		1179. William invades and partly subdues Ross.	1179. Louis's son Philip is crowned at Rheims.	1179. Henry the Lion is placed under the Ban of the Empire.	
1180			1180. Louis VII. d. (Sept. 18). His son **PHILIP II.** (Augustus) K.	1180. Frederick I. deprives Henry of the Duchy of Bavaria, and war ensues between them.	
	1181. The Assize of Arms, for better regulation of the militia.		1181. The Count of Flanders and several of the great vassals attack Philip II., but he is aided by Henry II. of England.	1181. Fall of Henry the Lion; he seeks pardon at the Diet of Erfurt; is deprived of Saxony and Bavaria, and banished for 3 years.	
			1182. Philip II. suddenly banishes all the Jews from the kingdom.		
	1183. Death of Pr. Henry.			1183. The Peace of Constance made between Frederick I. and the Lombard League.	
	1184. Assize of the Forests.			1184. The Diet of Mainz meets in May; is attended by Frederick I., now at the height of his power. He goes to Italy; meets Pope at Verona. By the Treaty of Augsburg, Frederick obtains for his son, Henry, the hand of Constance, the heiress of Sicily.	
	1185. Pr. John sent to Ireland, but he offends all the chiefs there.		1185. Philip II. wars on the Count of Flanders, who cedes Vermandois to him.		

POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
	1161. The Military Order of Santiago founded about this time.		1161. Frederick I. again besieges Milan Alexander III. flees to France.			
			1162. Milan surrenders; Frederick spares the inhabitants, but totally destroys the town. He withdraws to Burgundy.			
			1163. Frederick I. again in Italy; the towns of the Veronese marches form league against him.	1163. Baldwin III. d. His brother Amalric K. of Jerusalem.		
	1164. The recently established military Order of Calatrava is recognised by the Pope.		1164. Anti-Pope Victor IV. d. Paschal III. elected and recognised by Frederick I. Frederick repulsed before Verona. Formation of the Veronese League.			
			1165. Alexander III. returns to Italy.	1165. Hungarian war renewed.		
			1166. Frederick Barbarossa again in Italy. William II. (the Good) becomes K. of Sicily; he leagues with Alexander III. against Frederick.			
1167. Boleslaw IV. makes unsuccessfu expedition against Prussians.			1167. League formed by the Lombard towns against Frederick; he marches on Rome; flight of Alexander III. Frederick's army destroyed by fever; he returns north.			
			1168. Calixtus III. Anti-Pope; his election confirmed by Emperor. The Lombard League build Alessandria as protection against Frederick's invasions.	1168. Manuel I. wins bat. ZEUGMIN in Hungary; peace with Stephen III.		
	1169. Deputies from the towns are present for the first time in a Cortes held at Burgos.					
	1170. Alfonso III. of Castile m. Eleanor, daughter of Henry II. of England. Birth of St. Dominic at Calaroga, in Old Castile.		1170. Frederick I. quits Italy.			1170
				1171. War with Venice, which lasts till 1174, when Manuel I. confirms the Venetian trade privileges. Conquest of Egypt by **SALADIN.**		
1173. Boleslaw IV. d.						
1174. **MIECZYSLAW III.** succeeds his brother.			1174. Frederick I. re-enters Italy (Oct.); lays siege to Alessandria ineffectually.	1174. Amalric d. His son Baldwin IV. K.		
			1175. Lombard League relieves Alessandria; negotiations for peace with Frederick prove futile.			
			1176. The Milanese totally defeat Frederick I. at bat. LEGNANO, from which he barely escapes.	1176. Turkish war; Manuel I. totally defeated at bat. MYRIOKEPHALON, in Phrygia.	1176. Muhammad Ghori (ruler of the Afghans of Ghor) extends his conquests; takes Multan.	
1177. Expulsion of Mieczyslaw III.	1177. The military order of Alcantara (originated, 1156) is confirmed by Ferdinand II. of Leon.		1177. A truce of 6 years signed at Venice between Frederick I. and Lombard League. Frederick also becomes reconciled there with Alexander III.			
1178. **CASIMIR II.**, the Just, succeeds his brother; several judicious laws were passed in his reign.				1178. Peace with Seljuk Turks.		
				1180. Manuel I. d. His son **ALEXIUS II.** Emp.		1180
			1181. **LUCIUS III.** Pope.	1181. Andronicus Comnenus assumes the government.		
			1182. Lucius III. driven from Rome by a rebellion.			
			1183. Peace of Constance between Frederick I. and the Lombard League; the independent rights of the Lombard cities recognised.	1183. Murder of Alexius II. by **ANDRONICUS I.**, who is made Emp.		
			1184. Meeting of Lucius III. and Emp. Frederick at Verona.			
		1185. Alfonso Henriques d. His son **SANCHO I.** K.	1185. **URBAN III.** Pope.	1185. Overthrow and death of Andronicus I.; **ISAAC II.** (Angelus) Emp. Baldwin IV. d. His nephew Baldwin V. K. of Jerusalem.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
			1186. Philip II. brings a war with the D. of Burgundy to a successful conclusion.	1186. Frederick's son Henry m. Constance, daughter of William II. of Sicily.	
		1187. Overthrow and death of MacWilliam, who had led a long series of revolts in Caithness.	1187. Philip II. takes the field against Henry II.	1187. A coalition of German princes, formed against Frederick I., fails.	
	1188. Henry II. and French King temporarily reconciled; they agree to take Cross, but soon quarrel again.		1188. Philip II. and Henry II. meet at Gisors and agree to undertake a Crusade to overthrow Saladin in the East, whereupon a tax, called the "Dîme Saladine," is imposed.	1188. Preaching of the Third Crusade in Germany.	
	1189. Henry II. is beaten by Philip of France and his own son Richard. Henry II. d. at Chinon (July 6); his son **RICHARD I.** K.	1189. Richard I. abrogates the Treaty of Falaise for a sum of money, and Scotland regains her independence.	1189. Henry II., deserted by his sons, is compelled to make a shameful peace with Philip II.	1189. Frederick I. starts on the Third Crusade; marches through Constantinople to Asia Minor.	1189. The Third Crusade passes through Hungary.
1190	1190. Richard I. starts on Third Crusade; winters in Sicily.		1190. Philip II. embarks at Genoa on the Third Crusade.	1190. Frederick I. (Barbarossa) is drowned in the river Calicadnus in Cilicia (Asia Minor) on June 10th. His reign was the most brilliant of all the Emperors. His son **HENRY VI.** King in Germany.	
	1191. Richard m. Berengaria of Navarre. The Crusaders capture Acre; fail to take Jerusalem. Quarrels among the Crusaders.		1191. Philip II. quits the Crusade after the capture of St. Jean d'Acre, and returns home. He leagues with John of England against Richard I.	1191. Henry VI. goes to Rome; is crowned by the Pope; fails to obtain the kingdom of Sicily, which he claims through his wife.	
	1192. Richard returns to Europe; is made prisoner while passing through Germany, and retained by Emperor.			1192. The Guelphs, under Henry the Lion, league with Danes, English, Pope, and Normans in Naples, to overthrow Henry VI.	
	1193. John (brother of Richard) intrigues with French King against Richard.		1193. Philip attacks Normandy when he hears of Richard's imprisonment.	1193. Richard of England is captured in Germany, and delivered prisoner to Henry VI.	
	1194. The Emperor liberates Richard for heavy ransom, which greatly increases taxes in England. 1194–99. Richard makes war on France, leaving administration of England to the Justiciar Hubert Walter.		1194. War between Philip II. and Richard for 5 years; Philip is defeated at FRETEVAL.	1194. Richard of England is released for a heavy ransom. Henry VI. goes to Italy; takes possession of kingdom of Sicily.	
				1195. Henry VI., for political reasons, decides on a Crusade; takes the cross at Bari and returns to Germany. Henry the Lion dies at Brunswick.	
			1196. Philip II. m. Agnes of Meran, after divorcing his Danish bride Ingeborg.	1196. Henry VI. attempts to make the crown hereditary in his family; is strongly opposed in his project by the Saxons. He goes back to Sicily to quell an insurrection.	1196. Béla III. d. Civil war between his sons Emeric and Andrew. **EMERIC** at last becomes K.

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
						Bohemia formed part of the Carlovingian Empire, and was converted to Christianity in the 9th century. From that time it remained, sometimes more, sometimes less, under overlordship of the Emperors, till beginning of 13th century.
		1197. William subdues a rising of Harold, Earl of Caithness.		1197. Henry VI. d. at Messina (Sept.), leaving an infant son Frederick.		1197. **PREMISLAUS OTTOCAR I.** became Duke. For the help he rendered Philip of Swabia the latter restored the regal title to the Dukes of Bohemia.
	1198. A new survey of England made. Hubert Walter resigns post of Justiciar. The clergy refuse to pay the *carucage*, a land-tax.			1198. **PHILIP** of Swabia (brother of Henry VI.) elected King at Mühlhausen; and **OTTO IV.** (son of Henry the Lion) is elected at Aix. This renews civil war between the Guelphs and Ghibellines.		
	1199. Richard I. killed while besieging Chaluz (Apr. 6). **JOHN** K. of England; is also acknowledged in Normandy and Aquitaine, but Anjou declares for Arthur of Brittany (John's nephew).		1199. Philip II. supports the claims of Arthur against John of England.			
1200	1200. John m. Isabella of Angoulême.		1200. The Pope puts the kingdom under an interdict owing to the King's marriage.	1200. Philip of Swabia gains successes over Otto, who is supported, however, by Denmark and England.		
			1201. Agnes of Meran d. Philip acknowledges Ingeborg.	1201. Otto IV. is recognised by Pope Innocent III.		
	1202. Philip of France espouses Arthur's cause, but the latter is made prisoner by John.		1202. The Fourth Crusade is joined by many French nobles. Philip II. renews hostilities against John.		1202. The leaders of the Fourth Crusade take Zara from Hungary.	
	1203. Murder of Arthur. Philip invades Normandy.		Philip summons John to answer complaints of the Poiterin barons.			
	1204. Philip takes Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Touraine from John.		1204. Philip II. conquers and annexes Normandy, and later Touraine, Anjou, and Poitou from John.	1204. Philip subdues Thuringia and Bohemia.	1204. Emeric d., leaving an infant son Ladislaus III.	1204. The Pope confirms the regal title to Ottocar I.

POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
			1186. Marriage at Milan of Frederick's son Henry with Constance, heiress of Sicily.	1186. Baldwin V. d. The Latin kingdom of Jerusalem is ruined by the subsequent civil war between Guy of Lusignan and Raymond of Tripoli. 1186–87. Rebellion of Bulgarians and Wallachians. Revolt and death of Branas.		
			1187. **GREGORY VIII.** Pope; then **CLEMENT III.**	1187. Saladin defeats the Latin kingdom at bat. **HATTIN** and captures Jerusalem.	1187. Muhammad Ghori takes Lahore.	
			1189. William II. of Sicily dies.	1189. The Third Crusade passes through Empire; winters in Thrace.		
			1190. Henry VI. claims Sicily through his wife Constance, but Sicilians elect Tancred, illegitimate descendant of K. Roger.	1190. Crusaders pass into Asia Minor.		1190
			1191. **CELESTINE III.** Pope. Henry VI. enters Italy; crowned Emperor at Rome; marches against Tancred; his army struck by plague. Returns to Germany.	1191. Richard Cœur-de-Lion conquers Cyprus; gives it to Guy of Lusignan. The Pope confirms the newly-formed Order of Teutonic Knights. The Crusaders capture Acre. 1192 (etc.). Continued Bulgarian-Wallachian insurrections, leading to foundation of 2nd Bulgarian Kingdom. Treaty with Saladin and end of the Third Crusade.	1191. Muhammad Ghori is repulsed before Delhi.	
1194. Casimir II. d. His son **LESZEK** the White, Duke.			1194. Tancred d., ending Norman kings of Sicily. Henry VI. possesses himself of Tancred's dominions.		1193. Muhammad Ghori extends his conquests East to Benares, and the Hindu Rajputs migrate to the territory now called Rajputana.	
	1195. The Almohades win a great victory over Alfonso III. of Castile at bat. **ALARCON.**		1195. Henry VI. takes crusader's cross at Bari, leaving Empress Constance Regent in Sicily.	1195. Isaac II. dethroned by his brother **ALEXIUS III.**		
			1196. Insurrection in Sicily; Henry VI. returns.			

POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	
	1197. Marriage of Berengaria, daughter of Alfonso III. of Castile, with Alfonso of Leon. The Pope pronounces the marriage invalid, but they resist him for six years.		1197. Henry VI. dies at Messina while cruelly suppressing Sicilian rebellion. He leaves an infant son Frederick.			
			1198. **INNOCENT III.** Pope. Empress Constance dies, leaving Pope guardian of her son Frederick.			
1200. Civil war for 7 years, owing to return of Mieczyslaw III.						1200
1201. The German Order of the Knights of the Sword establish themselves in Livonia.			1201. Innocent III. decides for Otto IV. in Imperial struggle.			
1202. Mieczyslaw III. d., but his son Uladislaus III. claims throne. The Order of the Sword Brothers is founded in Livonia.				1202. Treaty among leaders of 4th Crusade at Zara to attack the Empire and replace Isaac II.		
	1203. Innocent III. dissolves the marriage of Berengaria and Alfonso, but pronounces their children legitimate.		1203. Innocent III. sends preachers against the Albigensian heretics.	1203. Crusaders besiege and take Constantinople; flight of Alexius III. Isaac II. reinstated, with his son Alexius IV. Disputes arise with Crusaders.	1203. Muhammad's generals conquer Lower Bengal.	
				1204. Isaac II. d. Alexius IV. murdered. Treaty between the Crusaders and Venetians for partition of the Empire. Storm and sack of Constantinople. (End of Byzantine Empire.) **BALDWIN**, Count of Flanders, elected Emp. at Constantinople.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
					1205. **ANDREW II.** (brother of Emeric) seizes the throne. The nobles rise against the tyranny of the Queen and put her to death.	
	1206. Stephen Langton made Archbishop of Canterbury, at bidding of Pope.					
	1207. John quarrels with Pope over election of Stephen Langton.					
	1208. Pope places kingdom under an interdict.		1208. The Crusade against the Albigenses in the South of France begins, incited by the Pope. Murder of Peter of Castelnau, the Papal legate in Toulouse.	1208. Philip of Swabia is murdered at Bamberg (June 21). Otto IV. now chosen King by the Diet (Nov.).		
	1209. Pope excommunicates John. The University of Cambridge finds a beginning about this time.	1209. William makes a treaty with John of England.	1209–12. Albigensian war cruelly continued; Raymond of Toulouse is defeated by Simon de Montfort and flees to Peter of Aragon.	1209. Otto IV. betroths himself to Beatrice, daughter of Philip of Swabia; he goes to Italy; is crowned at Rome.		
1210		1210. First contribution by burghs to feudal aid to King assigned to this year.		1210. Otto IV. is excommunicated by the Pope for claiming some Italian lands.		
	1211. Some of the barons declare against John, but he drives them from the country.	1211. William subdues a rising in Ross.		1211. Otto IV. is deposed by some German Electors in his absence, and young Frederick of Sicily is chosen King.		
	1212. The Pope threatens to depose John; and Philip II. threatens invasion.			1212. Otto IV. hastens home. Middle and Southern Germany flock to young Frederick.		
	1213. John submits to Pope, promises to admit Stephen Langton, and does homage for England and Ireland. Discontent of the Barons with John; they demand a charter from him similar to that of Henry I.		1213. Raymond and Peter of Aragon defeated at MURET by Simon de Montfort, and Peter killed. Philip II. invades Flanders.	1213. Frederick promises large grants to Papacy and the King of Denmark if they will help him.		
	1214. John leads an attack on France; his troops defeated at bat. BOUVINES. The Barons meet at Bury St. Edmunds, and resolve to force John to accept charter of Henry I. Roger Bacon b. (d. 1292).	1214. William the Lion d. (Dec. 4). His son **ALEXANDER II.** K.	1214. Philip II. defeats the English and Emp. Otto IV. at bat. BOUVINES.	1214. Otto IV. joins with John of England against Philip of France, and is severely defeated at BOUVINES (July).		
	1215. John threatens the Barons with his foreign mercenaries; the Clergy, Barons, and commoners unite against John, and force him to confirm *Magna Carta* at Runnymeade (June 15).	1215. Alexander II. joins the English barons against John and invades England; John then invades Scotland as far as Haddington.	1215. Simon de Montfort completes the conquest of the South, and Raymond of Toulouse is despoiled of his territory.	1215. **FREDERICK II.** is crowned King at Aix (July 25), and vows to undertake a Crusade. Otto IV. is almost entirely deserted.		
	1216. The Pope releases John from his oath; the latter brings more mercenaries against the Barons, who now send for Louis of France; civil war. Death of John (Oct. 19). His son **HENRY III.** (*æt.* 9), K.	1216. The Scotch take Carlisle.	1216. Prince Louis sails for England at invitation of the barons.			
	1217. Louis's forces defeated at Lincoln by Earl of Pembroke (guardian of the King); Louis leaves England, and Henry is universally recognised. The Great Charter confirmed.	1217. Alexander II. makes peace with Henry III.	1217. Raymond recaptures Toulouse.		1217. Andrew II. leads a Crusade to Palestine.	
			1218. Death of Simon de Montfort; Albigensian war renewed.	1218. Otto IV. d. in poverty at Hartzburg.	1218. After failing in an attack on Mt. Tabor, Andrew quits the Crusaders and returns by Constantinople to Hungary.	
	1219. Death of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke; Hubert de Burgh, the Justiciar, rules.		1219. Raymond defeats Prince Louis, who brings an army against him, and triumphs everywhere.			
1220	1220. The Dominicans arrive in England. 1220–24. Hubert de Burgh drives the foreign mercenary leaders from their English castles.			1220. Frederick's son Henry is elected King of the Romans. Frederick goes to Italy, and is crowned Emperor at Rome.		
		1222. Alexander II. subdues Argyll.			1222. The lesser nobles rise in rebellion and wring from the King the "Golden Bull," the Magna Charta of Hungary. Invasion of the Mongols or Tartars towards the close of this reign.	
			1223. Philip II. (Augustus) d. His son **LOUIS VIII.** K.	1223. *Count* Henry of Schwerin treacherously captures Waldemar, King of Denmark, and keeps him prisoner.		

POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
				The Latin Emperors. 1205. War with Bulgarians; defeat and death of Baldwin. His brother **HENRY** of Flanders Emp.		
				1206. Theodore Lascaris repulses Emp. Henry from Prusa and founds Greek Empire of Nicæa.	1206. Muhammad Ghori d. His favourite slave and general Kutab-ud-din seizes throne of Delhi and founds the slave dynasty, which lasts till 1288. [Zingis Khan becomes Emperor of the Tartars or Mongols.]	
1207. Restoration of Leszek the White.						
			1209. Otto IV. enters Italy; is crowned at Rome. Young Frederick of Sicily m. Constance of Arragon (she dies 1212). Innocent III. institutes crusade against Albigenses.			
			1210. Otto IV. claims possessions of Countess Matilda, and the kingdom of Sicily; the Pope puts him under the Ban.			1210
		1211. Sancho I. d. His son **ALFONSO II.** K.				
	1212. The Almohades are defeated by the united kings of Castile, Navarre, and Aragon at bat. **NAVAS DE TOLOSA.**		1212. Frederick of Sicily, encouraged by Pope, sets out for Germany to claim the kingdom. Frederick promises Innocent to prevent the permanent union of Germany and Sicily.			
	1213. Death of Peter of Aragon at **MURET**, while fighting for the Albigenses.					
					1214. [Zingis Khan extends his conquests over China.]	
			1215. Innocent III. sanctions the order of Dominicans.			
			1216. Innocent III. d. **HONORIUS III.** Pope.	1216. Henry of Flanders d.		
				1217. **PETER** of Courtenay Emp.		
				1218–19. Captivity and death of Peter.		
				1219. The Crusaders capture Damietta.	1219. [Zingis Khan invades Transoxiana and Persia.]	
			1220. April. Frederick II. has his son Henry elected K. of the Romans, thus breaking his promise to Innocent III. November. Frederick II. crowned Emperor in Rome after promising Pope to undertake a crusade.			1220
			1221. Frederick II. makes a settlement near Naples of his Saracen subjects from Sicily.	1221. **ROBERT** (son of Peter) elected Emp. Fall of Damietta.		
				1222. Death of Theodore Lascaris; succeeded by John III. at Nicæa.		
		1223. Alfonso II. d. His son **SANCHO II.** K.				

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
	1224. The Franciscans come to England.					
			1225. Louis VIII. is charged by the Council of Bourges to extirpate the southern heretics.	1225. Frederick II. m. Iolanthe, daughter of John of Brienne, King of Jerusalem. Waldemar of Denmark is released from prison after paying heavy ransom and ceding some territory. Murder of Archbishop Engelbert of Cologne by a band of robber knights.		
			1226. Louis VIII. marches south, lays long siege to Avignon, which eventually capitulates. Louis VIII. (d. Nov. 8). His infant son (Saint) **LOUIS IX.** K., under regency of his mother Blanche of Castile.	1226. Frederick II. grants Prussia to Hermann of Salza, Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights. Frederick constantly renews promise of a Crusade, but delays going.		
	1227. Henry III. declares himself of age.		1227–28. The great barons league against the Queen-mother; the citizens of Paris arm to help her.	1227. Waldemar of Denmark is severely defeated by the Imperial forces at **BORNHÖVEDE**; is forced to cede Holstein and other territories to the Empire. Frederick II. starts on Crusade from S. Italy, but returns and is excommunicated by Pope. Frederick retaliates by inciting the European Princes against Pope.		
	1228. Stephen Langton d.			1228. Frederick II. at last goes on Crusade (Aug.), and remains 8 months in the East.		
	1229. Quarrel between Henry III. and Hubert de Burgh.	1229. Insurrection in Moray.	1229. Close of the Albigensian war by the Treaty of Meaux; Languedoc is ceded to French Crown. The Inquisition established at Toulouse.	1229. Frederick II. makes friendly treaty with Sultan of Egypt; assumes the title of King of Jerusalem, which city the Sultan had ceded him, with others on the coast. Frederick II. returns to Italy (June); defeats all opposition there and makes Peace of St. Germano with Pope.		
1230	1230. Failure of Henry's expedition against Poitou.			1230. Frederick II. is released from Papal Ban; he remains in Italy till 1235. Growing disorders in Germany under rule of his son King Henry. The Teutonic Knights begin conversion and conquest of Prussia.		1230. Ottocar I. d. He made the throne hereditary, and did much for the independence of his country. His son **WENCESLAUS** K. Bohemia was at war constantly with Austria.
			1231. The insurgent barons are reconciled to the Crown by the Treaty of St. Aubin du Cormier, which was a victory for the Queen.	1231. At the Diet of Worms Frederick II. attempts to put restrictions on the liberties of the towns.		
	1232. Fall of Hubert de Burgh. Peter des Roches rules the King for two years.			1232. King Henry appears before his father the Emperor at Diet of Aquileia and promises better behaviour.		
			1234. Louis IX. m. Margaret of Provence. Chartres, Blois, and Sancerre are given up by Theobald of Champagne.	1234. King Henry plots against his father in Germany and Italy.		
		1235. Alexander II. subdues insurrection in Galloway.		1235. Frederick II. returns to Germany, puts down the rebellion, and imprisons K. Henry for life. Frederick II. marries his third wife, Isabella, sister of Henry III. of England. He attends Diet at Mainz, and introduces many reforms.	1235. Andrew II. d. His son **BÉLA IV.** K. Béla IV. allowed the Cumans to settle in large numbers in Hungary; this measure was unpopular with his subjects.	
	1236. Henry III. m. Eleanor of Provence. She brings many foreigners with her, who completely sway the King.			1236. Frederick II. again goes to Italy to combat the Lombard League. He repasses into Austria to quell a rebellion there.		
				1237. Frederick II. returns to Italy; defeats Lombard League at bat. **CORTE NUOVA.** His son Conrad is made King of the Romans.		
	1238. Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, m. the King's sister.			1238. During Frederick's absence the rulers of Austria, Bavaria, and Bohemia plot against him.		
1240						
			1241. Revolt of the barons of Poitou; they are aided by Henry III.	1241. Hamburg and Lübeck form a commercial alliance, which was afterwards joined by other towns and grew into the celebrated Hansa League. The Mongols invade Schleswig, but receive check from Imperial forces near **LEIGNITZ.**	1241–42. Terrible invasion of the Mongols, who defeat Béla IV. and devastate the entire country. They then suddenly retire.	1241. The Mongols make a great invasion, but are defeated by the Bohemians at **OLMÜTZ** and driven out.
	1242. Henry III. sails for France to recover Poitou. The Barons refuse him foreign service or Scutage money.		1242. Louis IX. defeats Henry III. at bat. **TAILLEBOURG**, and subdues Poitou.	1242. Suicide of King Henry during his confinement in Apulia.		
	1243. Failure of the expedition; Henry surrenders all claims to Poitou.		1243. Louis IX. makes peace with Henry III.			
	1244. The Popes for several years levy large sums from th › English clergy, causing much discontent.	1244. Treaty of Newcastle with England averts a threatened rupture with that country.	1244. Louis IX. has serious illness, and vows to undertake a Crusade. Final persecution and extinction of the Albigenses.		1244. Béla IV. returns from exile and makes great efforts to repopulate the country.	

POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
			1224. Frederick II. founds the University of Naples.			
1226. The Teutonic Knights settle in Polish territory on the Baltic.	1226. (St.) Ferdinand III. of Castile lays the first stone of the existing Cathedral of Toledo.		1226. Lombard League renewed for 25 years, to defend the independence of the Republics and the Papacy.			
1227. Leszek is assassinated. His son **BOLESLAW V.** Duke.			1227. **GREGORY IX.** Pope. He excommunicates Frederick II. for not going on crusade.		1227. [Zingis Khan d.]	
			1228. Frederick II. starts on crusade; is denounced by Gregory IX. for leaving while under the Ban.	1228. Emp. Robert d. His brother **BALDWIN II.** Emp., associated with John of Brienne.		
			1229. The Council of Toulouse establishes the Inquisition more firmly. Gregory IX. sends John of Brienne to ravage Naples in Frederick's absence; latter returns and makes peace of St. Germano with Pope.			
	1230. Union of the kingdoms of Leon and Castile under **(ST.) FERDINAND III.** of Castile. **JAMES I.** of Aragon, "The Conqueror," captures Majorca.			1230. John III. of Nicæa drives Franks from Southern Thrace.		1230
			1231. Frederick II. at Diet of Capua; brings out new Code of Laws.			
	1232. James I. of Aragon takes Minorca; and, in 1235, Ivica.					
			1234. Lombard cities league with Frederick's son Henry against the Emperor. Gregory IX. publishes Code of Laws in opposition to Frederick. Gregory is driven by a revolt from Rome.	1235. John III. lays siege to Constantinople; is repulsed by John of Brienne.		
	1236. (St.) Ferdinand III., after successfully warring against the Moslems in southern Spain, captures Cordova.					
1237. The Sword Brothers are amalgamated with the Teutonic Knights.			1237. Frederick II. enters Italy; defeats Lombard League at great bat. **CORTE NUOVA.**	1237. John of Brienne d. Baldwin II. reigns alone.		
	1238. James I. of Aragon takes Valencia.		1238. Frederick II. besieges, but fails to take, Brescia. He makes his son Enzio K. of Sardinia.			
			1239. Gregory IX. declares himself protector of the Lombard League, and excommunicates Frederick II.			
			1240. Gregory IX. institutes a crusade against Frederick II.			1240
1241. Invasion of the Mongols, who burn Cracow.			1241. Frederick's ships capture the Genoese fleet, which was bringing large number of prelates to attend council summoned by Pope at Rome. Gregory IX. d. **CELESTINE IV.** Pope for 18 days; then interregnum.	1241. John III. of Nicæa besieges Thessalonica.		
			1243. **INNOCENT IV.** Pope.			
	1244. Q. Berengaria of Castile dies.					

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
				1245. The Council of Lyons pronounce Frederick II. deposed.		
	1246. Llewelyn becomes Prince in N. Wales.			1246. Instigated by the Pope, the ecclesiastical princes elect the Margrave of Thuringia King.	1246. War with Frederic, D. of Austria, who is defeated and killed; Béla IV. tried then to take the Austrian principalities, but was opposed by Ottocar of Bohemia, with whom war lasted many years.	
				1247. Margrave of Thuringia dies (Feb.). William of Holland is elected King by Frederick's enemies.		1247. Civil war between Wenceslaus I. and his son Premislaus Ottocar.
	1248. Henry III. sends Earl Simon to subdue Gascony.		1248. Louis IX. starts on a Crusade; winters in Cyprus.			
		1249. Alexander II. d. (July 8) while preparing to annex the Hebrides. His son **ALEXANDER III.** (*æt.* 8) K.	1249. The Crusaders take Damietta.			
1250			1250. The Crusaders defeated at bat. **MANSOURAH** (Feb.); Louis IX. and the whole army taken prisoners while retreating to Damietta; after paying heavy ransom he proceeds to Palestine.	1250. Frederick II. d. in Italy (Dec. 19). His son **CONRAD IV.** and **WILLIAM OF HOLLAND** are rival Kings.		
			1251. Rising of the "Pastoureaux": a peasants' war which was suppressed with some difficulty.	1251. Conrad IV. is defeated at **OPPENHEIM** by William of Holland, and goes to Italy.		1251. Premislaus Ottocar is elected ruler of Austria.
	1252. Henry III. accepts the Pope's offer of Sicilian crown for his second son Edmund.					
	1253. Henry III. goes to Gascony.		1253. Death of the Regent Blanche.			1253. Wenceslaus I. d. His son **PREMISLAUS OTTOCAR II.** K. Ottocar II. led an expedition into Prussia, and caused the conversion of many inhabitants to Christianity; he founded Königsberg.
	1254. Knights of the Shire are summoned to the Great Council, or Parliament.		1254. Louis IX. returns from Palestine.	1254. Conrad's death in Sicily leaves William sole claimant to throne.		
	1255. Henry III. without knowledge of Parliament binds himself to the Pope to pay expenses of conquest of Sicily.	Throughout the King's minority two parties in the State, the National and the English, strove to obtain the government.				
				1256. William of Holland dies (Jan.). The Great Interregnum begins, and lasts till 1273.		1256. During the Imperial Interregnum, Ottocar II. was offered the Imperial crown. Ottocar II. was at constant war with Hungary for the possession of Austria.
				1257. Double election of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and Alfonso of Castile to the throne, but neither had any real following.		
	1258. Henry III. puts forward Pope's demands for expenses of conquest of Sicily; Parliament indignantly refuses, and draws up the Provisions of Oxford to restrain King's authority by a council of fifteen.		1258. By treaty of Corbiel between Louis IX. and James of Aragon they make certain exchanges of frontier territory.	1257–73. Great disorder throughout the land.		
			1259. Treaty with Henry III. of England; the latter cedes his claims on Normandy, Anjou, Maine, Touraine, and Poitou, and receives Perigord and Limousin.			
1260						
	1261. The Pope releases Henry from his oath to observe the Provisions of Oxford.	1261. Alexander III. assumes the government; he forms project for subduing the Hebrides, which, like the Orkneys and Shetlands, were dependencies of Norway.	1261. Charles of Anjou (brother of Louis IX.) accepts the crown of Sicily.		1261. Béla IV. successfully repels a second Mongol invasion.	
	1263. The Barons, headed by Earl Simon, take up arms against Henry III.	1263. Haco, K. of Norway, invades Scotland; is defeated at bat. **LARGS** and dies in the Orkneys.	1262. Louis IX. obtains Arles, Forcalquier, Foix, and Cahors for the Crown.			
	1264. Both parties request arbitration of Louis of France; his decision—known as the *Mise of Amiens*—is rejected by Barons and citizens. Simon defeats and captures Henry III. at bat. **LEWES** (May 14).					
	1265. Simon summons a Parliament. He is defeated and slain at bat. **EVESHAM** (Aug. 4), and Henry regains his power.					
	1266. Earl Simon's followers hold out for short time against Henry III.	1266. By a treaty with Norway, the Isle of Man and Western Isles are ceded to Alexander III. for a sum of money.				

POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
			1245. Innocent IV. goes to France; summons Council of Lyons, which declares Frederick II. deposed from Empire.			
				1246. John III. annexes Thessalonica to his dominions.		
			1247–48. The citizens of Parma revolt; Frederick II. tries to reduce the town; his army utterly defeated.			
	1248. (St.) Ferdinand III. of Castile captures Seville, and the Moors are now restricted to the kingdom of Granada.	1248. Sancho II. deposed. His brother **ALFONSO III.** K.				
			1249. Enzio of Sardinia made prisoner by Bolognese, and confined for life.			
			1250. Frederick II. d. in Apulia; is buried at Palermo.			1250
			1251. Innocent IV. returns to Italy on Frederick's death. Conrad IV., after his defeat in Germany, comes to S. Italy; his brother Manfred upholds his rights in Sicily against the Pope.			
	1252. Alfonso X., "the Wise," ascends throne of Castile. On the same day were published his celebrated astronomical tables, known as the "Alfonsine Tables."		1252. The Roman Republic makes Brancaleone (a Bolognese noble) Senator; he rules Rome vigorously for 3 years. Conrad IV. besieges Naples. He is acknowledged King by Sicilians.			
			1253. Conrad IV. takes Naples. Innocent IV. offers Sicilian crown in turn to Richard of Cornwall and Edmund, son of Henry III.			
	1254. Marriage of Eleanor of Castile to Prince Edward of England.		1254. Conrad IV. d. in Sicily (May), leaving infant son Conradin. Innocent IV. invades Naples, but the Regent Manfred, with aid of his Saracen subjects, defeats his army at FOGGIA. Innocent IV. d. (Dec.). **ALEXANDER IV.** Pope.	1254. John III. (Ducas) d. His son Theodore II. reigns at Nicæa.		
			1255. Alexander IV. starts crusade against the tyrant Eccelino III. da Romano, for his cruelties in the Trevisan March.			
			1256. The crusaders against Eccelino capture Padua.	1256–57. Theodore II. leads expeditions against Bulgarians.		
			1257. Brancaleone made Senator of Rome a 2nd time.			
			1258. Brancaleone dies of fever at Rome. Manfred crowned K. of Sicily.	1258. Theodore II. (Ducas) d. His son John IV. (*æt.* 8) Emp. at Nicæa.		
			1259. Overthrow and death of Eccelino III. Beginning of long naval war between Venice and Genoa.	1259. Michael Paleologus usurps throne of Nicæa.		
			1260. Great defeat of the Florentine Guelfs by the Ghibellines at MONTEAPERTO.			1260
			1261. **URBAN IV.** Pope. He offers crown of Sicily to Charles of Anjou, who accepts it.	1261. Franks are driven from Constantinople; return of the Greek Emperors under **MICHAEL VIII.** (Paleologus).		
	1262. Peter III. of Aragon m. Constance, daughter of Manfred of Sicily.					
			1263. Manfred prepares to resist invasion of Charles of Anjou.			
	1265. Alfonso the Wise of Castile publishes his famous Code known as "Las Siete Partidas."		1265. **CLEMENT IV.** Pope. Charles of Anjou sails with small force to Rome; is crowned King of Sicily by Pope. His main army victoriously enters Lombardy. Birth of Dante at Florence. Venetian victory at Trapani.			
			1266. Manfred marches against Charles; is defeated and killed at bat. GRANDELLA, and Charles remains master of Naples.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
	1267. Llewelyn acknowledged Prince of Wales.					
						1269. Ottocar II. acquires Carinthia.
1270	1270. Prince Edward joins Louis IX. on a crusade.		1270. (Saint) Louis IX. starts on a second Crusade and dies at Tunis (Aug. 25). His son **PHILIP III.** (the Bold) K. He makes treaty with Sultan and returns to France. 1271. All the domains of Toulouse lapse to the French Crown through want of heirs.		1270. Béla IV. d. His son **STEPHEN V.** K. The war with Ottocar II. continues.	
	1272. Henry III. d. (Nov. 16). His son **EDWARD I.** recognised K.; remains a year and a half abroad.		1272. Philip organizes his new possessions in the South of France.	1272. Death of Richard of Cornwall. 1273. **RUDOLF** of **HAPSBURG** elected to German throne (Sep.). End of the Great Interregnum.	1272. Stephen V. d. **LADISLAUS IV.** K.	1273. Ottocar II. opposes the election of Rudolf of Hapsburg.
	1274. Edward I. returns to England; is crowned (Aug. 14) at Westminster with his wife, Eleanor of Castile.	1274. Alexander III. attends the coronation of Edward I. at Westminster.	1274. On death of Henry of Navarre, Philip III. brings the infant daughter of the former to France, betroths her to his son, and administers Navarre.		1274. Ladislaus IV. leagues with Rudolf of Hapsburg against Ottocar II.	
	1275. *The First Statute of Westminster* passed.			1275. Rudolf has interview with Pope at Lausanne; they promise mutual support.		1275. Ottocar II. is placed under the ban of the Empire for refusing to do homage to Rudolf.
			1276. War between France and Castille.	1276. Ottocar of Bohemia refuses to acknowledge Rudolf.		1276. Rudolf invades Austria and takes Vienna.
	1277. Edward I. brings Llewelyn, Pr. of Wales, into temporary submission.			1277. Rudolf marches against Ottocar, who is driven to submit.		1277. Ottocar II. sues for peace, and has to relinquish Austria and Carinthia to Rudolf.
			1278. Execution of the King's favourite Pierre de la Brosse at Paris.	1278. Ottocar again rebels; is defeated by Rudolf, and killed at bat. **MARCHFIELD** (Aug.).	1278. The united Hungarian and German arms defeat Ottocar II. at **MARCHFIELD.**	1278. Renewed war with Rudolf; Ottocar is defeated and killed at bat. **MARCHFIELD** (Aug. 26). Rudolf ravages the country. **WENCESLAUS II.** (*æt.* 7), son of Ottocar, K. Civil discord ensues.
	1279. Statute of Mortmain passed, to forbid gifts of land to the clergy.					
1280						
	1281. Llewelyn and his brother David rise against Edward I.	1281. The King's daughter Margaret m. Eric II., K. of Norway.				
	1282. Llewelyn killed while fighting against English.			1282. Rudolf gives Austria, Styria, and Carniola to his sons Albert and Rudolf, thus laying the foundation of Hapsburg power in Austria.		
	1283. Statute of Merchants passed.	1283. Death of Margaret, leaving an only child, "the Maid of Norway."				
	1284. Wales conquered and pacified.	1284. Death of Alexander, the King's only surviving son (Jan. 28). The Estates of Scotland recognise the succession of the Maid of Norway (Feb.).		1284. Rudolf m. Isabella of Burgundy.		
	1285. Statute of Winchester and second Statute of Westminster, *De Donis Conditionalibus*, passed.		1285. Philip III. invades Aragon to revenge the death of his uncle, Charles of Anjou; he takes Gerona, then retires and dies on way home (Oct. 5). His son **PHILIP IV.** (the Fair) K.	1285. Rudolf destroys the power of the robber knights on the Rhine.		
	1286–89. Edward I. in Gascony.	1286. Alexander III. killed by a fall from his horse (March 19). The kingdom is administered by a Regency for 5 years.				
				1287. Rudolf brings Everard of Würtemberg into subjection.		
	1289. Edward I. dismisses two Chief Justices, as well as other officials, for corruption.	1289. A marriage is arranged between the Maid of Norway and the eldest son of Edward I.		1289. Rudolf makes war on Otto of Burgundy and compels him to do homage, but the Imperial hold on Burgundy is very loose for a long time.		
1290	1290. Edward I. banishes the Jews from England. Treaty of Brigham with Scotland. Death of Q. Eleanor (Nov.). Statute *Quia Emptores* passed.	1290. Treaty of Brigham with England sanctions the above marriage, but provides for the independence of Scotland. Death of the Maid of Norway at sea on her way to Scotland (Sep.). Disputed succession.			1290. Ladislaus IV. murdered. **ANDREW III.** K.	

POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
			1268. The young Conradin (the last of the Hohenstaufens) attempts to recover Sicily; is defeated at bat. TAGLIACOZZO, and subsequently beheaded at Naples. Clement IV. d., and 3 years' papal interregnum follows.			
			1269. Truce between Venice and Genoa after 10 years' war.			
			1270. Charles of Anjou joins his brother Louis XI. in the crusade; is absent 2 years.			1270
			1271. **GREGORY X.** Pope. He tries in vain to reconcile the Italian factions.			
	1274. Death of Henry of Navarre, Count of Champagne, leaving an infant daughter.					
			1275. Gregory X. has interview with Emperor at Lausanne, where they promise mutual help.			
	1276. James I., "the Conqueror," of Aragon d. He wrote a chronicle of Aragon. His son **PETER III.** succeeded him.		1276. Gregory X. d. **INNOCENT V.** Pope; then **HADRIAN V.**, who died before consecration; then **JOHN XXI.**			
			1277. **NICHOLAS III.** Pope.			
			1278. Nicholas III. induces Emp. Rudolph to renounce all rights on the territories of the Countess Matilda.			
1279. Boleslaw V. d. **LESZEK** the Black, Duke.		1279. Alfonso III. d. His son **DINIZ** K.				
			1280. Nicholas III. d.			1280
			1281. Charles of Anjou obtains election of Pope **MARTIN IV.** (a Frenchman).			
	1282. Peter III. of Aragon sails to Sicily, which he claims through his wife Constance; he is proclaimed king there.		1282. The Sicilians rise and massacre the French, and Charles is driven out (this is known as "the Sicilian Vespers"). Peter of Aragon lands, and is proclaimed K. of Sicily (which he claims through his wife Constance, daughter of Manfred).	1282. Michael VIII. (Paleologus) d. His son **ANDRONICUS II.** Emp.		
	1283. Peter III. grants the famous charter known as "the General Privilege." De Luria, the Aragonese admiral, captures Malta.		1283. Charles still holds Naples.			
	1284. Jeanne, Queen of Navarre, m. Philip the Fair of France.		1284. Charles' son defeated and taken prisoner by Aragonese fleet. Genoese defeat the Pisans at important bat. MELORIA.			
	1285. Philip of France invades Aragon; retires after taking Gerona; Peter III. dies. **ALFONSO III.** becomes King of Aragon.		1285. Charles of Anjou d. Pope Martin IV. d. Peter of Aragon d. **HONORIUS IV.** Pope. Sicily was now held by House of Aragon, Naples by that of Anjou; each called himself K. of Sicily, hence arose the term, "Kingdom of the Two Sicilies."			
			1287. Honorius IV. d.			
	1288. Alfonso III. grants the "Privilege of Union" to his subjects, authorizing them to combine and make war on the king, should the latter act unconstitutionally.		1288. **NICHOLAS IV.** Pope. Renewed war between Charles II. of Anjou and James of Aragon.	1288. Othman I. (regarded as founder of Ottoman Empire) succeeds his father Ertoghrul, in Asia Minor, as chief of his race.		
1289. Leszek the Black d., and 6 years' anarchy follow.					1290 *c.* Jalal-ud-din succeeds to throne of Delhi and founds the house of Khilji.	1290

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
		War of Independence.				
	1291. Edward I. summons the Scots to Norham to confer about succession of Scotland.	1291. Edward I. intervenes and summons the Scottish nobles to a conference at Norham to decide among the various claimants; the real struggle lay between Robert Bruce and John Baliol.	1291. Treaty of Tarascon ends the war with Aragon.	1291. The three forest cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden (members of the Germanic Empire) form a Confederation for self-defence. (This measure was directed against the Hapsburgs, who had much authority in these districts, and whose power had increased under Emp. Rudolf.)	1291. Rudolf d. (July 15); he tried, but failed to obtain the succession for his son Albert.	
	1292. Edward I. decides in favour of Baliol, who then does homage to him for Scotland.	1292. The Scotch Commissioners and Edward I. decide in favour of John Baliol, who is crowned at Scone (Nov.), and does homage to Edward for his kingdom.	1292. Hostilities between English and Norman mariners.		1292. **ADOLF** of **NASSAU** is elected King; numerous concessions are extorted from him by the Ecclesiastical Electors.	
	1293. Edward I. insists that appeals from the Courts of Scotland shall be brought to England.	1293. Baliol is summoned to Westminster to answer an appeal; he declines to appear, and is pronounced contumacious; finally he has to submit to Edward's demands.			1293. Adolf leagues with Edward I. of England against France.	
	1294. Philip of France seizes Guienne; war with France.	1294. Baliol returns to Scotland. The Scots refuse Edward any assistance in his French wars, and prepare to shake themselves free of England.	1294. War breaks out with England; French troops overrun Gascony, which is declared to be forfeited.		1294–96. Adolf tries to obtain Thuringia and Meissen for his own family.	
	1295. French fleet attacks Dover. Meeting of the Model Parliament to vote supplies (Nov.).	1295. Baliol negotiates an alliance with France against England.				
	1296. Edward I. conquers Scotland. The Clergy refuse to vote subsidy for French war in obedience to the Bull *De Clericis Laicos*, so the King outlaws them.	1296. Scots invade Cumberland and Northumberland. Edward I. invades Scotland, takes Berwick and massacres the inhabitants, defeats Scots at bat. **DUNBAR**; Baliol makes submission, is deposed by Edward and sent prisoner to England. Edward places English governors over the kingdom; returns to England, bearing the Coronation Stone with him.	1296. Philip IV. issues an ordinance prohibiting the exportation of valuables of all kinds from the kingdom. This measure was directed against the Pope.			
	1297. The Barons refuse to fight for the King in Gascony; Edward then levies subsidies without consent of Parliament. He sails for Flanders, and there issues the *Confirmatio Cartarum*, engaging not to exact custom duties without Parliamentary grant.	1297. Rising of the Scotch nobles, who, after disagreeing amongst themselves, sign Treaty of Irvine with English (July 9). William Wallace and Andrew de Moray defeat an English army at bat. **STIRLING BRIDGE** (Sep. 11), then lead a raid into Northumberland and Cumberland. Wallace is made Guardian of kingdom of Scotland.	1297. The quarrel with the Pope is made up for the time, and Boniface VIII. mediates between Philip IV. and Edward I. Philip IV. invades and occupies Flanders.		1297. A powerful league of Princes is formed against Adolf.	
	1298. Edward I. makes truce with France; he then invades Scotland and defeats Wallace at **FALKIRK**.	1298. Wallace is defeated at bat. **FALKIRK** by Edward I. (July 22); he gives up Guardianship of kingdom; other Guardians are appointed.			1298. Adolf is killed in bat. **GÖLLHEIM** (July 2) by **ALBERT I.** of Austria, who is crowned King at Aix (Aug.).	
	1299. Peace with France. Scotch war continues. Edward incorporates Scotland with England.	1299–1303. Edward I. sends an army every year against Scotland.	1299. Philip IV. makes Peace of Montreuil-sur-Mer with England, through mediation of Pope. He has interview with the Emperor in Lorraine. He imprisons Guy of Flanders.		1299. The Pope opposes the election of Albert, who, in consequence, makes a League with Philip of France at Lorraine. Albert lays claim to Holland and Zealand as a vacant fief, but fails to get them.	
1300		1300. The Pope claims Scotland as Papal fief.	1300. Philip IV. again invades Flanders.		1300. Albert I. requires the Electors to surrender the Tolls on the Rhine.	
	1301. Edward's son is created Pr. of Wales. The Barons exact fresh confirmations of charters. They deny the Pope's claim to Scotland as a Papal fief.		1301. The quarrel with Boniface VIII. is renewed.		1301. Albert I. raises an army and overthrows Electors of the Rhine.	1301. Andrew III. d.; the last king of the Arpad dynasty. Eight years' anarchy follow, with various claimants. 1301–5. Wenceslaus, K. of Bohemia, is elected by one party.
			1302. Meeting of the States-General, at which representatives of towns are present. Revolt breaks out in Flanders; the burghers defeat the French at bat. **COURTRAI**.		1302. Albert I. is reconciled to the Pope.	
		1303. Edward I. makes great invasion of Scotland, and marches triumphantly through the kingdom.	1303. The quarrel with Boniface VIII. grows more bitter. Treaty made with Edward I., to whom Guienne is ceded.			
	1304. Edward makes second conquest of Scotland.	1304. Submission of John Comyn, the Guardian, and many other nobles to Edward I. Edward captures Stirling Castle after 3 months' siege.	1304. Philip IV. defeats the Flemings at **MONS-EN-PUELLE**.			
	1305. The Pope absolves Edward from the promises he made in 1297.	1305. Capture of William Wallace; he is taken to London and executed (Aug. 23). By command of Edward I., Scotch and English Commissioners draw up an "Ordinance for the Government of Scotland."	1305. Philip IV. relinquishes the struggle with Flanders and makes peace.			1305–8. Otho of Bavaria elected by another party.

BOHEMIA.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE AND OTTOMAN TURKS.	INDIA.	A.D.
					1291. Fall of Acre.		
		1292. **SANCHO IV.** of Castile conquers Tarifa.		1292. Nicholas IV. d. (Apr.).			
				1294. **CELESTINE V.** Pope. He abdicates in 4 months. **BONIFACE VIII.** Pope.			
	1295. **PREZEMYSLAW** is elected by the nobles, and assumes again title of King without awaiting Papal consent.	1295. The "Hermandad," or brotherhood of free citizens, is established in Castile, to preserve order.					
	1296. Prezemyslaw is murdered, and 4 years' interregnum follow.			1296. Frederick of Aragon chosen K. by Sicilians; he continues war with Naples. Boniface VIII. issues the Bull *Clericis Laicos*, forbidding ecclesiastics to pay taxes to the civil power.		1296. Jalal-ud-din is murdered by his nephew Ala-ud-din, who becomes Sultan of Delhi.	
				1298. Genoese gain signal victory over Venetian fleet and capture the Doge.			
					1299. Othman I. takes title of Sultan.		
1300. Wenceslaus is elected K. of Poland.	1300. **WENCESLAUS** (K. of Bohemia) made K. He is unpopular, owing to his preference for Bohemia.			1300. Boniface VIII. invites Charles of Valois to come and settle the disorders in Italy.			1300
1301. Wenceslaus II. is offered the crown of Hungary, which he accepts for his infant son; opposition from the Pope and Emperor.				1301. Charles of Valois enters Florence; adopts the side of the Neri faction against the Bianchi. Dante was driven into exile at this time.	1301. Byzantine army defeated by Othman I. near Nicodemia.		
		1302. Frederick, brother of James II. of Aragon, is at last established on the throne of Sicily.		1302. Charles of Valois invades Sicily; gains nothing, and soon leaves. Peace concluded between Sicily and Naples, which ends War of Sicilian Vespers. The Pope issues the famous Bull, "Unam Sanctam."			
				1303. Boniface VIII., after bitter quarrels with Philip of France and the Colonnas, is taken prisoner by their agents, and dies (Oct.). 1303. **BENEDICT XI.** Pope; dies next year.	1303. Andronicus II. engages the Catalan "Grand Company," under Roger de Flor, to aid him against Ottoman Turks.	1303. Ala-ud-din extends his conquests far into Southern India.	
				1304. Birth of Petrarch at Arezzo.	1304–5. The "Grand Company" in Asia Minor.		
1305. Wenceslaus II., after gaining some successes over the Emperor, dies suddenly (June). His son **WENCESLAUS III.** K.	1305. Wenceslaus d. **ULADISLAUS IV.** K. Constant wars with the Teutonic Knights, who take Dantzig from Poland.			1305. **CLEMENT V.** (Archbishop of Bordeaux) Pope. He remains in France, and the "Babylonish captivity" of the Papacy begins.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
		1306. **ROBERT BRUCE** (grandson of former claimant to throne) murders John Comyn, the late guardian (Feb); has himself crowned at Scone (March 27). English force defeats him at **METHVEN** (June); he takes refuge in Rathlin.		1306. Albert I. tries to coerce the Swiss to his rule.		
	1307. Edward prepares for great invasion of Scotland, but dies at Burgh-on-Sands (July 7). His son **EDWARD II.** K. Edward II. forsakes Scotch expedition; makes his favourite Piers Gaveston Earl of Cornwall and Ld. Chamberlain.	1307. Bruce lands again in Scotland; gains the battle of **LOUDON HILL**, which is the turning-point in the war. The English invasion under Edward II. fails.	1307. Philip IV. meets the Pope at Poitiers. Philip IV. suddenly arrests the Templars and confiscates their goods.		1307. Albert's troops are defeated in Thuringia.	
	1308. Edward II. goes to France, does homage for Aquitaine; m. Isabel, daughter of Philip IV.	1308-9. Bruce steadily gains ground.			1308. Albert I., while marching against the Swiss, is murdered by his nephew John (May 1). **HENRY VII.** of Luxemburg is elected King (Nov.).	
			1309. Philip IV. allows the Pope to settle at Avignon.		1309. Henry VII. sends his son John to obtain the throne of Bohemia. The Teutonic Knights transfer their seat of government from Venice to Marienburg.	1309. The Diet finally select **CHARLES ROBERT** of Naples K.
1310	1310. The Barons, exasperated at the favour shown to Gaveston, propose to curtail the King's power.	1310. The clergy of Scotland declare Bruce the lawful King (he was still under excommunication for murder of Comyn).	1310. Wholesale executions of the Templars after long and unjust trials.		1310. Henry VII. confirms the charters of Uri and Schweyz. He sets out for Italy, and is crowned at Milan.	1310. Coronation of Charles Robert, the founder of the Hungarian Anjous.
	1311. The lords draw up Ordinances for restraining the King, and banish Gaveston.	1311. Bruce captures Perth, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Edinburgh.				
	1312. The Barons, under Thomas of Lancaster, capture and behead Gaveston.		1312. The Order of Templars formally abolished; Philip IV. retains most of their property. Lyons becomes incorporated in France.		1312. Henry VII. is crowned at Rome.	1312. Charles Robert defeats Matthias Csák, the most powerful of the insubordinate noblemen, at bat. **KASSA.**
		1313. Bruce reconquers Isle of Man from English. Only Stirling Castle is now in English hands (June).			1313. Henry VII. d. in Italy (Aug. 24). Double election of **LEWIS IV.** of Bavaria and **FREDERICK** of Austria. Civil war between them for 8 years.	
	1314. Edward II. marches to relieve Stirling; is totally defeated at bat. **BANNOCKBURN** (June 24).	1314. Bruce totally defeats English under Edward II. at bat. **BANNOCKBURN** (June 24).	1314. Philip IV. d. (Nov. 29). His son **LOUIS X.** K.			
	1315. Thomas of Lancaster supreme in government for next few years.	1315. An Assembly at Ayr settles the succession. Edward Bruce begins conquest of Ireland. Bruce masters the Western Isles.	1315-16. Great famine.	1315. Leopold of Hapsburg brings a large army to attack Schwyz; the Confederates totally defeat him at bat. **MORGARTEN** (Nov.), and then renew the Everlasting League (Dec.).	1315. Leopold of Austria is totally defeated at **MORGARTEN** (Nov. 15) by the Swiss Confederates.	
			1316. Louis X. d. His brother Philip of Poitiers Regent.			
		1317. Bruce rejects all interference from the Pope.	1317. Birth of a son to the late king, who dies in 7 days. The Regent **PHILIP V.** K. The Salic Law is decreed, by which no woman can succeed to the throne.			
		1318. Bruce captures Berwick.	1318-19. Persecution of the Franciscan Mendicants in Languedoc and Provence; they had attacked the vices of the Pope.			
		1319. English fail to recapture Berwick; the Scotch invade Yorkshire.				
1320	1320. Edward II. makes favourites of Hugh Despenser and his son.	1320-23. Hostilities with England continue on the border.	1320. A second rising of the Pastoureaux.		1320. The Austrian party gains ground, and Lewis thinks of abdicating.	
	1321. Parliament, under Lancaster's influence, banishes the Despensers.		1321. Persecution of the Lepers and Jews. Several new ordinances and summaries of laws were made in this reign.			
	1322. Edward II. defeats Lancaster at **BOROUGHBRIDGE** and has him executed. Parliament at York annuls the Ordinances.		1322. Philip V. d. (Jan. 3). His brother **CHARLES IV.** K.		1322. Lewis IV., with help of K. John of Bohemia and Frederick of Hohenzollern, defeats Frederick of Austria at **MÜHLDORF** and makes him prisoner.	
		1323. A truce is made with England. The Scots fail to win the Pope to their side.				
			1324. French attack Aquitaine.		1324. Lewis IV. is excommunicated by Pope for having helped the Ghibellines; a long struggle ensues between Empire and Papacy.	

BOHEMIA.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE AND OTTOMAN TURKS.	INDIA.	A.D.
1306. Wenceslaus III. murdered; with him ends the Premislaus dynasty. The Emperor places his son **RUDOLF** on the throne.							
1307. Rudolf d. Some of the nobles elect Henry of Carinthia.					1307. Roger de Flor murdered; the Catalans declare war on Andronicus II.; win bat. APROS.		
					1308. The "Grand Company" plunder Thrace for 2 years.		
		1309. Gibraltar is captured from the Moors.		1309. Clement V. settles the Papacy at Avignon; this began the so-called "Babylonian exile" of the Popes. Charles II. of Naples d. His son Robert succeeds him.	1309. "Grand Company" leave Thrace.		
House of Luxemburg. 1310. **JOHN,** son of Emp. Henry VII., elected K. John was frequently absent from his kingdom and not popular with his subjects.				1310. Henry VII. enters Italy; is well received in Lombardy, and quells for a time the hostile factions.	1310. "Grand Company" overthrow Walter de Brienne, Duke of Athens, and settle in Greece. The Knights of St. John take Rhodes from Empire.		1310
				1311. Sedition in Milan against the Emperor. Creation of the Council of Ten at Venice.			
	1312. Cracow was made the capital of the kingdom about this time.			1312. A Guelfic League made against the Emperor, instigated by Florence, and aided by Robert of Naples. The Emperor is crowned at Rome.			
				1313. Birth of Boccaccio. (Dies 1375.) Emp. Henry VII. d. in Italy; buried at Pisa.			
				1314. Clement V. d. Papal interregnum for 2 years.			
				1315. The Pisans defeat the united Florentine and Neapolitan Guelfs at bat. MONTECATINE.			
	Wars with John of Bohemia, who conquered Silesia from Poland.			1316. **JOHN XXII.** Pope. He remains at Avignon.		1316. Ala-ud-din d. He was the 3rd great Mahometan conqueror of India. Three of his descendants reigned in the next 5 years.	
		1319. The Moors defeat the Castilians at bat. GRANADA.					
				1320. Philip of Valois, instigated by Pope, makes futile invasion of Italy. Castruccio Castracani obtains absolute power in Lucca.			1320
				1321. Dante dies at Ravenna, and is buried there.	1321. Civil war between Andronicus II. and his grandson Andronicus, the younger, lasting till 1328.	1321. Ghayas-ud-din Tughlak seizes throne of Delhi; his dynasty lasts till 1398.	
		1324. James II. of Aragon takes Sardinia.		1324. Pisa yields Sardinia to James of Aragon.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
	1325. Q. Isabel goes to France and conspires against her husband.		1325. Charles IV. is offered the imperial crown by the Austrian party, but nothing comes of it. 1325–26. Hostilities with the English in Guienne.		1325. Lewis IV. is reconciled with Frederick of Austria.	
	1326. Q. Isabel and the Prince of Wales land in England; the Barons rise in her favour against the King's favourites; the two Despensers are hanged.	1326. The first real Scottish Parliament assembles at Cambuskenneth this year, representatives from the burghs taking part in the proceedings; supplies voted for the war.			1326. Leopold of Austria dies.	
	1327. Edward II. deposed by Parliament (Jan.). His son **EDWARD III.** K. Q. Isabel and her favourite, Roger Mortimer, rule. Edward II. murdered (Sep.).	1327. Scots make brilliant raid into England; English ask for peace.	1327. Charles IV. relinquishes Guienne to England on accession of Edward III., but retains Agen.		1327. Lewis IV. goes to Italy; is crowned at Milan.	
	1328. Peace of Northampton with Scotland recognises Scotch independence. Edward III. m. Philippa of Hainault.	1328. Treaty of Northampton with England (Apr.) ends War, and Scotland's independence is at last recognised. David (Bruce's infant son) married to Joanna, sister of Edward III. (July).	1328. Charles IV. d. without male heirs. The succession lay between Philip of Valois and Edward III.; the nobles chose **PHILIP VI.** (of Valois) K. Philip VI., on behalf of his cousin Louis of Flanders, defeats the revolted Flemings at **CASSEL**.		1328. Lewis IV. is crowned in Rome. His power in Italy declines.	
	1329. Edward III. does homage for his French possessions.	1329. Robert Bruce d. (June 7). His son **DAVID II.** (*æt.* 5) K., and Randolph, Earl of Moray, Regent.	1329. Edward III. does homage to Philip for Guienne and Ponthieu.			
1330	1330. Edward III. assumes the government and executes Mortimer.				1330. Frederick of Austria d. Lewis IV. returns to Germany.	1330. The Hungarians make a disastrous expedition against Wallachia.
	1331. Edward III. makes treaty with French K., and again does homage.	1331. Edward Baliol (son of K. John) and other exiled nobles prepare to invade Scotland to regain their estates.			1331. Lewis IV. continues the struggle against the Pope.	
	1332–37. Edward III. assists Edward Baliol in Scotland.	1332. Death of the Regent Randolph. The Earl of Mar made Regent. Edward Baliol lands in Fife; defeats the Scots at **DUPPLIN** (Aug. 11); the Regent is killed. Baliol crowned at Scone (Sep.); he is routed at **ANNAN** (Dec.), and flees to England.	1332. Robert of Artois claims his grandsire's inheritance; is refused by Philip VI. and banished.	1332. The town of Lucerne joins the Confederation.		
		1333. Baliol returns with English army; defeats Scots at **HALIDON HILL** (July).			1333. Weary of the Papal quarrel, Louis IV. makes overtures of peace, but the Pope refuses to be conciliated.	
		1334. The young King is sent to France for safety. Baliol does homage to Edward III. for his kingdom.	1334. Robert of Artois flees to England and incites Edward III. to war against France. Philip VI. tampered with the coinage and put many restrictions on trade, which turned the people against him.		1334. Benedict XII. continues his predecessor's attacks on Lewis.	
		1335–37. The Patriot party gains ground under the Regent Andrew Moray, and Baliol only maintains himself by help of English army.				
	1336. The French make repeated attacks on English shipping.		1336. Philip VI. induces the Count of Flanders to arrest the English merchants in Flanders.			
	The Hundred Years' War (1337–1453). 1337. Beginning of the Hundred Years' War with France; Edward III. claims the French crown and declares war.	1337. The war with France hinders Edward III. from giving further help to Baliol.	*The Hundred Years' War* (1337–1453). 1337. Philip VI. aids David Bruce in Scotland, and prepares for war with England.			
	1338. Edward III. sails for Flanders; makes an alliance with the Emperor. French attack Portsmouth and Southampton.	1338. Death of Andrew Moray. Robert, the Steward of Scotland, becomes Regent. Defence of Dunbar Castle by "Black Agnes," Countess of March.	1338. The Flemings renounce allegiance to their Count and Philip VI.; under leadership of James van Arteveld they make a league with Edward III.		1338. A Diet held at Frankfort to consider the Papal aggressions. The Electors repair to Rhense (July), and there issue a declaration that "the King of Germany receives his authority from God and the Electors only," and his title needs no confirmation by the Pope.	
	1339. Edward III. unsuccessfully invades France from Brabant.	1339. The Scots recapture Perth; the invaders are gradually driven out.	1339. Edward III. invades France from Flanders. A French fleet pillages Southampton and threatens other places.			
1340	1340 (?). Geoffrey Chaucer b. about this date. 1340. Edward III. makes short visit to England; then wins bat. **SLUYS** (June 24) over French fleet. Edward formally takes title of King of France to secure the allegiance of the Flemings.		1340. The French fleet defeated at **SLUYS** by Edward III., who afterwards lays siege ineffectually to Tournay. A truce made for 2 years.			
	1341. The Lords and Commons in Parliament finally divide into separate houses. 1341–45. Edward III. wages war in Brittany and Guienne.	1341. Return of the King and Queen from France.	1341. John of Brittany dies childless, and disputes begin over the succession between the families of Blois and Montfort.			

BOHEMIA.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE AND OTTOMAN TURKS.	INDIA.	A.D.
			1325. Diniz d. His son **ALFONSO IV.**, "the Brave," K.	1325. Castruccio defeats the Florentines at **ALTO PASCIO.**	1325. The Ottoman Turks master large part of Asia Minor.	1325. Muhammad Tughlak succeeds his father. His reign was a long series of revolts.	
		1326. James II. of Aragon takes Corsica.		1326. Robert of Naples helps the Florentines against Castruccio.	1326. Brusa surrenders to the Ottoman army. Orkhan succeeds his father as Sultan of the Ottoman Turks.		
				1327. Lewis IV. enters Italy; profits much by alliance and advice of Castruccio; is crowned at Milan.	1327. Orkhan captures Nicomedia.		
		1328. Jeanne, sister of Charles IV. of France, inherits Navarre.		1328. Castruccio dies. Lewis IV. is crowned at Rome by two bishops; he deposes John XXII. and sets up an Anti-Pope with approval of the Romans, but reaction sets in, and he is forced to quit the city.	1328. **ANDRONICUS III.** (the Younger) takes Constantinople and assumes government.		
				1329. Lewis IV. leaves Italy.	1329. Andronicus III. defeated at bat. **PELEKANON** by Orkhan. Orkhan organizes the celebrated corps of Janissaries.		
1330. John goes to Italy at invitation of the Lombard towns; gains much temporary success there.		1330. Mohammed IV., King of Granada, recaptures Gibraltar.		1330. John, K. of Bohemia, enters Italy; is invited by numerous towns to become their governor; gains extraordinary influence and popularity for short time.	1330. Ottoman troops take Nicæa.		1330
				1332. A League formed against John of Bohemia, instigated by Florence.	1332. Andronicus II. d.		
1333. John is driven from Italy. He associates his son Charles with him in government of Bohemia. John frequently visited the French court. He was at constant war with Poland, Austria, and the Empire.	1333. Uladislaus IV. d. His son **CASIMIR III.**, the Great, K.			1333. John of Bohemia suddenly quits Italy, finding the confederates too strong.			
				1334. John XXII. dies. He persecuted the Franciscans. **BENEDICT XII.** Pope. He remains at Avignon.			
				1336. League between Florence and Venice to overthrow Mastino della Scala, Lord of Verona.			
				1337. Defeat of Mastino della Scala. Frederick of Sicily d. His son Peter II. K.			
				1338. Venice makes separate treaty with Mastino, forsaking Florence; this closes the war.	1338. The Turks gain Nicomedia.		
	1340. Casimir III. unites Galicia to Poland.	1340. **ALFONSO XI.** of Castile defeats the forces of Emperor of Morocco at bat. **SALADO**, near Tarifa.					1340
				1341. Struggle for possession of Lucca between Pisa and Florence; defeat of the latter.	1341. Andronicus III. d. His son **JOHN PALÆOLOGUS** (æt. 9) Emp.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
	1342. A two years' truce made with Scotland.	1342. Truce for two years made with England.	1342. War in Brittany; Philip VI. upholds Charles of Blois, and John of Montfort appeals to Edward III.			1342. Charles Robert d. His son **LOUIS I.** (the Great) K.
			1343. A truce of 3 years made between France and England.		1343. Clement VI. renews the Ban against Lewis IV.	
			1344. Philip VI. treacherously murders some Breton nobles, which act drives the Bretons to side with Edward III.			
			1345. [The Flemings murder James van Arteveld.] Hostilities renewed with England.			
	1346. Edward III. invades Normandy, wins bat. **CREÇY** (Aug. 26) over French. Scots defeated at **NEVILLE'S CROSS** (Oct. 17).	1346. David II. leads army into England; is defeated and taken prisoner at bat. **NEVILLE'S CROSS.** He remains 11 years in captivity.	1346. Edward III. invades Normandy, defeats Philip VI. at bat. **CREÇY** (Aug. 26); retires and lays siege to Calais. The English invade Guienne.		1346. Instigated by the Pope, some Electors raise Charles of Luxemburg to the throne.	
	1347. Calais surrenders to Edward III. Truce with France.		1347. Calais capitulates to English after 11 months' siege.		1347. Lewis IV. d. suddenly (Oct. 11). **CHARLES IV.** of Luxemburg (also K. of Bohemia) is raised to throne with some opposition.	1347. Louis I. leads an army to Naples to avenge the murder of his brother Andrew.
	1348–49. The Black Death devastates the country.		1348. The Black Death rages in France.		1348. The Black Death devastates the Empire; is followed next year by great persecution of the Jews, who were suspected of having spread the Plague.	1348. Louis I. returns to Hungary.
	1349. The First Statute of Labourers passed; it attempted to fix the scale of wages at the rates which had been paid before the Plague.		1349. Humbert, Dauphin of Vienne, resigns his dominions to become monk; they are bought by Philip VI. and given to his grandson Charles, and henceforth *the Dauphin* becomes the title of the eldest son of the king.			
1350		1350. The Black Death appears in Scotland.	1350. Philip VI. d. (Aug. 22). His son **JOHN** (Le Bon) K.			1350–51. Louis I. makes a second expedition to Naples.
	1351. First Statute of Provisors passed, to prevent encroachments by Papacy on patronage.			1351. Zurich joins the Confederation.		
	1352. First Statute of Treasons passed.			1352. Glarus and Zug join the Confederation. War between Zürich and Austria.	1352. Austria is at war with Zürich.	1352. Louis I. conquers Moldavia.
	1353. First Statute of Præmunire passed. Statute of the Staple passed.			1353. Bern joins the Confederation. The Confederation continues the struggle with Austria.		
		1354. The Scots are bribed by France to renew war with England.	1354. Charles the Bad of Navarre murders the French Constable de la Cerda; this leads to hostilities with Navarre.		1354. Berthold Schwarz, a German monk, invented gunpowder about this time.	
	1355. Renewal of French war; the Black Prince raids Languedoc.		1355. Charles of Navarre co-operates with English in Normandy. Edward III. lands at Calais; the Black Prince makes raid in Languedoc.		1355. Charles IV. goes to Italy; is crowned at Rome. He abandons or sells most of the Imperial rights in Italy.	
	1356. The Black Prince wins bat. **POITIERS** and captures John II. Edward III. invades Scotland.	1356. Edward III. invades Scotland as far as Edinburgh and devastates the land.	1356. King John is defeated at bat. **POITIERS** by the Black Prince, made prisoner with Philip his youngest son, and taken to England. The Dauphin convokes the States-General.		1356. At the Diet of Nuremberg Charles IV. issues the Golden Bull, clearly defining the rights and powers of the seven Electors of the Empire, viz.—the Electors of Brandenburg, Saxony, Bohemia, Mainz, Cologne, Trèves, and the Elector Palatine. It remained in force till 1648.	1356. War with Venice.
	1357. Two years' truce made with France. Treaty of Berwick with Scotland.	1357. By Treaty of Berwick, David II. is released for a heavy ransom. The heavy taxes for the King's ransom caused much misery for several years.	1357. A truce for 2 years made with England. 1358. Revolution in Paris organized by Etienne Marcel; the Dauphin escapes. Rising of the peasants, known as the "Jacquerie," from May to July. Murder of Etienne Marcel in Paris; the Dauphin returns and takes vengeance.	1358. Austria makes peace and recovers Glarus and Zug.		1357. Louis I. captures Zara and the Dalmatian States. 1358. Peace made with Venice, but war is soon renewed.

BOHEMIA.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY	EASTERN EMPIRE AND OTTOMAN TURKS.	INDIA.	A.D.
				1342. **CLEMENT VI.** Pope. He remains at Avignon. Walter of Brienne, Duke of Athens, becomes tyrant in Florence. Peter II. of Sicily d. His son Louis King.	1342. Rebellion of John Cantacuzenos.		
		1343. **PETER IV.** of Aragon annexes the Balearic Isles, displacing his kinsman James of Majorca.		1343. Duke of Athens driven from Florence by a general rising. Robert of Naples d. His granddaughter Joanna, with her husband Andrew of Hungary, succeeds.	1343–44. Civil war.		
		1344. Algeciras taken by Alfonso XI. of Castile, after 20 months' siege.					
				1345. Murder of Andrew; his wife suspected of the crime.	1345. The Servians under their King, Stephen Dushan, make great conquests from the Empire.		
1346. John is killed fighting for France at bat. Crecy. His son **CHARLES I.** K.							
1347. Charles I. made Emperor, as Charles IV.	1347. Casimir III. holds a Diet at Wislica to reform the laws, and the Statute of Wislica is passed.			1347. Louis, K. of Hungary, enters Naples to avenge his brother's murder. Joanna m. Louis of Tarento, and flees with him to Provence. Rienzi heads popular rising at Rome, and is made tribune; for 7 months he is all-powerful.	1347. **CANTACUZENOS** becomes joint Emperor. Outbreak of the Black Death.		
1348. Charles I. founds Prague University.		1348. Civil war in Aragon: Peter IV. prevails; he annuls the "Privilege of Union."	1348. Severe outbreak of the plague, or Black Death.	1348. Fall of Rienzi, who escapes to Naples. The Black Death devastates Italy. Louis of Hungary quits Naples owing to the plague, and Joanna is recalled. The "Great Company" (of mercenary soldiers) makes devastations round Naples.			
				1350. Rienzi, after spending two years in retirement, visits the Emperor at Prague. Louis of Hungary leads a 2nd attack on Naples.			1350
				1351. Clement acquits Joanna of murder of her husband Andrew, and thereupon Louis makes peace and quits Naples.		1351. Muhammad Tughlak d., and his cousin Firuz Tughlak ascends throne of Delhi. He made the Jumna Canal.	
				1352. Rienzi is *sent* prisoner to Avignon; he is kept in confinement, but not ill-treated. Clement VI. d. **INNOCENT VI.** Pope. Combined Venetian and Catalan fleets defeated by Genoese at bat. **BOSPHORUS.**			
				1353. Venetians defeat the Genoese, who resign their liberty to Visconti, Lord of Milan. Rienzi released by Innocent VI., and sent with Cardinal Albornoz to Rome.			
				1354. Rienzi's second term of power in Rome; he is killed in a sedition (Oct.). Venetian fleet destroyed at bat. **SAPIENZA.** This closes their war with Genoa.	1354. John Cantacuzenos dethroned.		
				1355. Charles IV. enters Italy; is crowned at Milan and Rome. Frederick III. becomes K. of Sicily.			
				1356. Venice is at war with Hungary. Genoa revolts from Milan.	1356. Ottoman Turks cross the Hellespont; capture castle of Tzympe, and afterwards Gallipoli.		
			1357. Alfonso IV. d. His son **PEDRO I.** K.				
				1358. Venice cedes Dalmatia to Hungary, and peace ensues for a short time. Cardinal Albornoz returns to the Romagna and rules with much firmness.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
	1359. French war renewed; Edward III. invades France.				1359. Charles IV., after exciting the anger of the Pope by proposing to reform the Church, confirms the clergy in all their privileges.	
1360	1360. Edward III. besieges Paris; then makes Peace of Brétigny with France; he abandons his claim to French Crown, and receives Aquitaine and the districts round Calais and Ponthieu in full sovereignty.		1360. Edward III. again invades France; the Dauphin avoids giving battle. Treaty of Brétigny between France and England; return of King John.			
			1361. Reappearance of the Black Death.			
	1362. The English language is ordered to be used in Law Courts. William Langland produces his "Vision of Piers the Ploughman."		1362. John bestows the Duchy of Burgundy on his youngest son Philip the Bold.			
	1363. The Black Prince made D. of Aquitaine and sent to govern there.	1363. Rebellion of Earl of Douglas and other lords on plea of misdirection of the public money.	1363. Escape from England of D. of Anjou (son of K. John) who had been left hostage for Treaty of Brétigny.			1363. Hungarians have their first conflict with Turks at bat. MARIZZA, at which they are defeated.
		1364. David makes secret treaties with England to be relieved of his ransom if he acknowledges Edward III. his successor.	1364. John voluntarily returns to captivity in England and dies April 8. His son **CHARLES V.** K.	1364. Zug joins the Confederation.		
			1365. The Breton War continues. Bertrand du Guesclin is defeated at AURAY and made prisoner by the English and De Montfort; Treaty of Guerande then signed, giving Brittany to John de Montfort.			1365. Louis I. conquers Bulgaria.
	1366. Statute of Kilkenny passed to prevent intercourse of the English with the Irish in Ireland. Parliament rejects a claim of the Pope for revival of John's tribute.		1366. War begins with Peter the Cruel of Castile; Charles V. favouring the cause of Henry of Trastamare.			
	1367. Expedition of Black Prince to Spain to help Peter of Castile.		1367. Du Guesclin invades Spain; after some successes he is beaten and made prisoner at bat. NAVARETTE by the Black Prince and Peter the Cruel.		1367. Charles IV. has an interview with the Pope at Avignon; they decide to restore the Papacy to Rome and restrain the power of Visconti in Italy.	
					1368. Charles IV. makes a second journey to Italy.	
	1369. The Black Prince renews war with France, in Gascony.	1369. A truce for 14 years made with England.	1369. War renewed with England. Aquitaine revolts against the English.		1369. Charles IV. returns to Germany after selling his few remaining prerogatives in Italy.	1369. Hungarians invade Venetian territory, but are repulsed.
1370	1370. Black Prince orders massacre at Limoges; returns to England next year.		1370. Massacre of Limoges by the Black Prince.			1370. Louis I. is elected King of Poland on death of Casimir III.
		The Stewarts.				
	1371. Parliament requests that the chief offices of State shall be in hands of laymen; and Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, resigns Chancellorship.	1371. David II. d. (Feb. 22). His nephew **ROBERT II.**, the Steward, K.				
	1372. The Spaniards defeat the English fleet under Earl of Pembroke off ROCHELLE.	1372. Robert II. makes a treaty with France.	1372. The English are driven from the South of France.			
	1373. John of Gaunt's march through France from Calais to Bordeaux ends in disaster.		1373. Du Guesclin is victorious over English in Brittany.		1373. Charles IV. obtains the Mark of Brandenburg for his own family.	
	1375. Truce with France; Aquitaine is lost, and only Calais, Cherbourg, Brest, Bayonne, and Bordeaux left to England.		1375. The English are everywhere defeated, and a truce for 2 years is made.			
	1376. John of Gaunt seizes administration; the Good Parliament, supported by the Black Prince, opposes him and impeaches Lords Latimer and Neville for embezzlement. (First use of impeachment.) Death of the Black Prince (June 8). John of Gaunt returns to power.				1376. Wenzel (son of the Emperor) is chosen K. of the Romans. The Swabian towns form a League for the protection of their rights.	
	1377. Wycliffe is cited to appear before the Bishop of London, and the Wycliffite movement begins. Edward III. d. (June 21). His grandson, **RICHARD II.** (*æt.* 10), K.	1377-79. Continuous fighting on the Border.			1377. "War of the Cities" breaks out between the Swabian League, Everard of Würtemberg, Leopold of Austria, and several associations of knights, and lasts uninterruptedly till 1389.	

BOHEMIA.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE AND OTTOMAN TURKS.	INDIA.	A.D.
				1359. Florence withstands the exactions of the Great Company (which was a terror to the country), and drives it from her territory.	1359. Orkhan d. His son **MURAD I.** succeeds him.		
				1360–70. Numerous mercenary bands came into being about this time, and did much harm to the country.			1360
					1361. Murad I. captures Adrianople, which becomes capital of Ottoman dominions in Europe.		
				1362. **URBAN V.** Pope.			
				1363. Urban V. (like his 3 predecessors) refuses request of Romans to return to Rome.	1363. United Christian army of Bosnians, Servians, and Hungarians march against Murad I.; he defeats them at bat. **MARIZZA**; then takes Serres and Philippopolis.		
	1364. Casimir III. lays foundation of University of Cracow.			1364. Albornoz completes subjugation of the Romagna for the Pope. Sir John Hawkwood takes command of the White Company. Candia rebels against Venice.			
		1367. **PETER THE CRUEL** of Castile, with the help of the Black Prince, defeats Count Henry of Trastamare (aided by Bertrand du Guesclin) at bat. **NAVARETTE**, and regains throne of Castile.	1367. Pedro I. d. His son **FERNANDO I.** K.	1367. Urban V. decides to return to Rome; quits Avignon (Apr.). Albornoz dies near Viterbo (Aug.). Urban V. enters Rome (Oct.).			
				1368. Charles IV. enters Italy; comes to Rome.			
1369. Birth of John Huss at Husinec.		1369. Peter the Cruel is killed by Henry of Trastamare, who ascends throne of Castile.		1369. Charles IV. returns to Germany, after having extorted large sums from the towns. John Palæologus visits Rome to ask aid of the Pope against the Turks.	1369. John Palæologus visits Rome to seek aid against the Turks.		
	1370. Casimir III., the Great, d. With him ends the male line of Piasts; and, as previously agreed, **LOUIS I.** of Hungary made K.			1370. Urban V. returns to Avignon in spite of the protest of the Italians (Sep.), and dies there (Dec.).	1370. He returns after being arrested in Venice for debt.		1370
		1371. Constance, daughter of Peter the Cruel, m. John of Gaunt.		1371. **GREGORY XI.** elected Pope at Avignon.			
				1374. Death of Petrarch.			
				1375. Florence enters on war of liberty against the Church.	1375. Combined rebellion of Andronicus (son of the Emperor) and Saoudgi (son of Murad I.).		
1376. Charles's son Wenceslaus (or (Wenzel) elected K. of the Romans.	1376. Louis I. leaves Poland to the Regency of his mother Elizabeth.			1376. Gregory XI. excommunicates Florence. Many Romagnan cities revolt against the Church; the Pope sets out for Rome.	1376. The Turks capture Nissa, and Prince of Servia sues for peace.		
				1377. Gregory XI. returns to Rome (this ends the "Babylonish captivity"), and attempts to restore order. Frederick III. of Sicily d. His daughter Maria succeeds him.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.
	1378. French war renewed. Gregory XI. denounces Wycliffe's heresy.		1378. Charles V. confiscates Brittany. Charles of Navarre renews his plots against the King.		1378. Charles IV. d. at Prague (Nov. 29). His son **WENZEL** succeeds in Germany and Bohemia.	
	1379. A graduated poll tax is imposed.		1379. Brittany revolts and replaces John of Montfort in his Duchy. Disturbances in Languedoc.		1379. Wenzel summons a Diet to consider the question of the Great Schism.	
1380		1380. John of Gaunt leads large army to the Border with offers of peace; the existing truce is confirmed for 3 years.	1380. Death of Bertrand du Guesclin. Charles V. d. (Sep. 16). His son **CHARLES VI.** (*æt.* 11) K.			
	1381. The Peasants' Revolt breaks out, headed by Wat Tyler and Jack Straw; the young King pacifies the rioters. The Revolt practically marks the end of serfdom in England. Wycliffe issues a denial of the doctrine of transubstantiation.		1381. Ante-tax riots in Paris.			1381. Treaty with Venice; the latter cedes Dalmatia and pays an annual tribute to Hungary.
	1382. Wycliffe's tenets condemned by the Archbishop and a Council at Blackfriars.		1382. The burghers of Ghent, led by Philip van Arteveld, revolt against their Count; a French army defeats them at the bat. **ROOSEBEK.**			1382. Louis I. (the Great) d. His daughter **MARY** Queen. She m. Sigismund, son of Emperor Charles IV. Discontent with the Queen's rule.
	1384. Death of John Wycliffe. His followers are known by the nickname of Lollards.	1384. War renewed with England.	1384. Philip of Burgundy succeeds, through his wife, to the County of Flanders.			
	1385. Richard II. ravages Scotland.	1385. A French force under the Admiral of France lands in Scotland and harries the English border. Richard II. invades Scotland; burns Melrose Abbey.	1385. Charles VI. m. Isabella of Bavaria.			1385. Charles III. of Naples usurps the throne.
	1386. Impeachment of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk; Commissioners appointed by Parliament to regulate the royal household and the kingdom.		1386. War declared on England, and preparations made for its invasion, which end in nothing.	1386. Leopold III., D. of Austria, leads an army against Lucerne; the Confederates defeat and kill him at bat. **SEMPACH.**	1386. Leopold III., Duke of Austria, is defeated and slain at bat. **SEMPACH** by the Swiss.	1386. Charles III. is assassinated, and Mary's husband **SIGISMUND** made K. Poland elects a separate king.
	1388. The "Merciless" Parliament meets and impeaches the King's favourites.	1388. A Scotch raid under the Earl of Douglas wins victory over English at **OTTERBURN.** (Commemorated in the Ballad *of Chevy Chase.*) Owing to old age and feebleness of the King, his 3rd son the Earl of Fife is made Regent (Dec.).	1388. Charles VI. assumes the government.	1388. Albert of Austria (brother of Leopold III.) leads an army against Glarus; is utterly defeated by Confederates at bat. **NAEFELS.**	1388. The Austrians are defeated by Swiss at bat. **NAEFELS** (Apr.). The Swabian League defeated by Everard of Würtemberg at **DÖFFINGEN** (Aug.). A League of the Rhenish towns is defeated by the Elector Palatine Rupert.	
	1389. Richard II. takes the government in his own hands and dismisses the Council.			1389. A peace for seven years made with Austria.	1389. The Diet forbids the leaguing of towns.	1389. The Bulgarians, Servians, and Bosnians are defeated at bat. **KOSSOVA** by Turks.
1390		1390. Robert II. d. (Apr. 19). His son John, Earl of Carrick, succeeds as **ROBERT III.** Earl of Fife remains Guardian of the Realm.				
			1392. Insanity of Charles VI.; the Duke of Burgundy directs the State.		1394. Wenzel is made prisoner by the Bohemians for a year.	1392. Sigismund is defeated in an attack on the Turks.
	1393. The great Statute of Præmunire.					
	1394. Richard II. in Ireland for nine months.			1394. The peace with Austria is prolonged, and the Hapsburgs give up some of their feudal rights over the cantons.		
	1396. Richard II. m. Isabella, daughter of Charles VI., and a truce of 25 years made with France.	1396. *The Battle of the Clans* took place before the King near Perth between 60 men from two rival Highland clans.	1396. Truce made with England for 28 years. The Burgundians lead a disastrous Crusade against the Ottoman Sultan.			1396. Sigismund, with help of other Christian princes, makes great attack on Turks; is totally defeated at **NICOPOLIS**, and is 18 months away before returning to his kingdom.

BOHEMIA.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE AND OTTOMAN TURKS.	INDIA.	A.D.
1378. Charles I. (Emp. Charles IV.) d., leaving Bohemia to his son **WENCESLAUS IV.** (the Emp. Wenzel), Brandenburg to Sigismund, and Moravia to John.				1378. Gregory XI. d. (March). **URBAN VI.** elected Pope, but he displeases some of the Cardinals, who then elect **CLEMENT VII.** This begins the Great Schism. Urban VI. is acknowledged by England, Italy, Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary; Clement VII. by Scotland, France, Spain, Sicily, and Cyprus. Urban held his court at Rome, and Clement at Avignon. Rising of the Ciompi in Florence.			
				1379. Venetians defeated at bat. **POLA** by Genoese, who take Chioggia.			
		1380. The Castilian fleet defeats the British in the Channel, and sails up the Thames.		1380. Venice recaptures Chioggia; destroys Genoese fleet.			1380
				1381. Peace made at Tunis between Genoa and Venice, and Hungary and Venice. Charles of Durazzo enters Naples; imprisons Q. Joanna, and is proclaimed King as Charles III.	1381. John Palæologus acknowledges himself vassal of Murad I.		
	1382. Louis I. d. Interregnum for 2 years.			1382. Joanna I. of Naples murdered, Louis of Anjou invades Naples, but gains nothing.			
			1383. Fernando I. d. Interregnum and civil war for 2 years.				
	1384. **HEDWIG,** youngest daughter of Louis I., elected to throne.	1384. The Spanish Era is abolished in Castile, and the use of the Christian Era substituted.					
		1385. The Portuguese defeat the Castilians at bat. **ALJUBARROTA.**	1385. **JOHN I.** (bastard brother of late king) elected King. The Portuguese win bat. **ALJUBARROTA** over Castilians.	1385. Giau Galeazzo Visconti murders his uncle Bernabos, and rules all Lombardy. Charles III. goes to Hungary and usurps throne.			
1386. Sigismund, brother of Wenceslaus IV., is made K. of Hungary. Wenceslaus IV. had frequent disagreements with his clergy.	1386. Hedwig is induced by the nobles to m. Jagiello, D. of Lithuania, who is crowned as **ULADISLAUS V.,** and the important territory of Lithuania is annexed to Poland.			1386. Charles III. of Naples murdered in Hungary. His son Ladislaus and Louis II. of Anjou long dispute the throne.			
			1387. John I. m. Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt. In the reign of John I. the Era of Cæsar was abolished, and the Christian Era substituted.	1387. Gian Galeazzo overthrows the House of Scala at Verona.	1387. Ottoman Turks defeat Caramanian Turks at **ICONIUM.**		
		1388. Catherine, daughter of John of Gaunt, m. Prince Henry of Castile.		1388. Galeazzo and the Venetians overthrow the House of Carrara in Padua.	1388. The Bulgarian, Servian, and other neighbouring princes form league against the Turks.		
				1389. Urban VI. d. at Genoa. His followers elect **BONIFACE IX.**	1389. Turks cross Balkans, annex Bulgaria; defeat Christian army at bat. **KOSSOVA,** where Murad I. is killed. His son **BAJAZET I.** Sultan. Servia becomes subject to the Turks.		
		1390. A persecution of the Jews takes place.		1390. War between Florence (led by John Hawkwood) and Galeazzo of Milan. Francesco of Carrara regains Padua.			1390
		1391. Pr. Martin (the Younger) of Aragon m. Maria Q. of Sicily.		1391. Masterly retreat of Sir J. Hawkwood before Galeazzo's superior forces. Q. Maria of Sicily, m. Pr. Martin of Aragon.	1391. John Palæologus d. His son **MANUEL II.** Emp. Prince of Wallachia submits to Bajazet.		
				1392. Peace made between Florence and Galeazzo of Milan.	1392. Sigismund of Hungary attacks the Turks; is repulsed. Bajazet acquires more territory in Asia Minor.		
1394. The nobles revolt and make Wenceslaus IV. prisoner for a year.				1394. Clement VII. d. at Avignon. His followers elect **BENEDICT XIII.** Sir John Hawkwood d., and is buried in the Duomo at Florence.			
		1395. Martin (the Elder) becomes K. of Aragon.		1395. Galeazzo obtains title of Duke from Emperor Wenzel for large sum of money. He gains increasing power over the Tuscan Republics.			
				1396. Genoa places herself under the protection of Charles VI. of France, and her independence begins to decline.	1396. Bajazet totally defeats, at **NICOPOLIS,** a Christian Crusade sent against him.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
	1397. Arrest and secret murder of D. of Gloucester, uncle of the King.						
	1398. Richard II. summons a packed Parliament at Shrewsbury, which annuls acts of Merciless Parliament, and gives the King unlimited revenues and authority.				1398. Wenzel has interview at Rheims with Charles VI. of France to discuss the affairs of the Papacy.		
	1399. Death of John of Gaunt, D. of Lancaster; Richard II. seizes his estates; his son Henry of Lancaster lands in England (July) and raises rebellion. Richard II. deposed. **HENRY IV.** K.	1399. The King's son, the Duke of Rothesay, is appointed Guardian of the Realm in place of the Earl of Fife (now made D. of Albany).					
1400	1400. Revolt of Owen Glendower in Wales. Death of Richard II. Death of Chaucer.	1400. Henry IV. invades Scotland as far as Edinburgh with little result. This was the last invasion of an English king in person.	1400. Beginning of the long feuds between the Dukes of Burgundy and Orleans.		1400. The Electors depose Wenzel and elect **RUPERT**, Count of the Palatinate, King of the Romans; he is not universally recognised. Wenzel retains Bohemia.		1400. Wenceslaus IV. is deposed from the Empire but retains Bohemia.
	1401. Statute for the burning of heretics passed.				1401-2. Rupert leads an army into Italy against the Duke of Milan, but fails to subdue him.	1401. A rebellion made against Sigismund; he is kept 4 months a prisoner.	
	1402. Scots are defeated at **HOMILDON HILL** by the Percies of Northumberland.	1402. Death of D. of Rothesay in Castle of Falkland; his uncle the D. of Albany suspected of his murder. The Border War continues.					1402. John Huss begins to preach at Prague.
	1403. Revolt of the Percies; Henry IV. defeats them at bat. **SHREWSBURY.**					1403. Ladislaus of Naples makes an attempt to seize crown.	
			1404. John the Fearless accedes to Duchy of Burgundy.			1404. Sigismund publishes the "Placitum Regium," restraining the authority of the Vatican over the Hungarian clergy.	
	1405. France aids insurrection of Owen Glendower. Execution of Scrope, Archbishop of York, and the Earl Marshal Mowbray, for raising revolt in north.				1405. The Archbishop of Mainz forms the League of Marbach, which gains much power.		
	1406. The Commons insist on a proper audit of the accounts of their grants.	1406. Prince James (2nd son of Robert III.) is captured by English while on his way to France. Robert III. d. (Apr. 4). The D. of Albany remains Regent during captivity of **JAMES I.**			1406. The war with Wenzel drags on.		
	1407. French attack Gascony.	1407. Burning of James Resby, an English Lollard, at Perth.	1407. Murder of D. of Orleans by the Burgundian party.				
	1408. Earl of Northumberland again rebels; is defeated and slain at **BRAMHAM MOOR.**						
		1409. The Scots recover Jedburgh Castle from English.	1409. Perpetual feuds between Burgundians and Orleanists.				1409. The Germans in a body leave Prague University, where they had been very prominent, and shortly found Leipsic University. John Huss, representing the national, or Czech party, is made Rector of Prague University.
1410	1410. The Commons (as previously in 1404) plead for the confiscation of revenues of higher clergy for military purposes.		1410. Orleans and other princes form a strong league against Burgundy.		1410. Rupert d. Wenzel, Sigismund of Hungary, and Jobst of Moravia are all candidates for the throne.		
	1411-12. Henry IV. alternately helps the Burgundians and Armagnacs in France.	1411. Bat. of **HARLAW**, at which the Scottish Lowlanders under the Earl of Mar defeat invasion of Highlanders under Donald of the Isles.	1411. Civil war. The Cabochians, or butchers' party, dominate Paris.		1411. Jobst d. **SIGISMUND**, King of Hungary, elected K. of Romans.	1411. Sigismund is elected Emperor.	
		1412. University of St. Andrews founded, and the Charter confirmed by Pope 2 years later.	1412. After much fighting the Peace of Auxerre is made between the Burgundians and Armagnacs (or Orleans party).	1412. Peace renewed with Austria.			1412. John Huss is excommunicated by Pope for preaching against the sale of indulgences, and is forced to leave Prague.
	1413. Henry IV. d. (March 20). His son **HENRY V.** K.		1413. The Cabochian Ordinance issued by a Commission of Reform to regulate the government of France.		1413. Sigismund meets the Pope John XXIII. at Lodi; makes him summon a Council for the following year at Constance to terminate the Great Schism.		
	1414. Fresh statutes are passed against the Lollards.		1414. The Armagnacs triumph, and John the Fearless has to make Treaty of Arras with them.		1414. Council of Constance assembles to settle the differences of the Church; it sits 4 years. Sigismund attends it.	1414. Sigismund attends the Council of Constance.	1414. John Huss goes to Council of Constance with a safe conduct from the Emperor.

POLAND.	SCANDINAVIA (DENMARK, NORWAY, AND SWEDEN).	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE.	INDIA.	A.D.
	1397. The Union of Calmar, which was made in this year, united Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (hitherto separate kingdoms) under one sovereign, **ERIC** of Pomerania, under regency of his Aunt Margaret, Q. of Denmark and Norway.				1397. Bajazet marches into Greece and takes Athens.		
		1398. Lopez de Mendoza, Marquis of Santillana, a distinguished Castilian writer, born. He died, 1458.				1398. Great Mogul invasion under Timur (Tamerlane), who marches through Afghan Pass and enters Delhi.	
1399. Hedwig d.				1399. Pisa is sold to Galeazzo, Duke of Milan. Ladislaus established on throne of Naples.		1399. After great massacres Timur retires across the Himalayas.	
							1400
				1401. Emp. Rupert leads army against D. of Milan; his army routed at first skirmish.			
				1402. Rupert retires to Germany. Galeazzo, D. of Milan, d., and the Milanese states are dismembered. Q. Maria of Sicily d. Martin rules alone.	1402. Timur the Tatar (Mongul Emperor) invades Asia Minor. Bajazet marches against him; is defeated and made captive at bat. **ANGORA.**		
					1403. Bajazet d. in captivity. Timur takes Smyrna from Knights of St. John; overruns Asia Minor and sacks many Turkish towns.		
				1404. War between Venice and Francesco of Carrara (Lord of Padua). Boniface IX. d. at Rome. **INNOCENT VII.** Pope.	1404. Civil war between the four sons of Bajazet.		
				1405. Venice conquers Padua.			
				1406. Francesco of Carrara and his sons killed in prison. Florence conquers Pisa. **GREGORY XII.** elected Pope in Rome. Growing indignation in Europe at the rival Popes.			
				1408. Ladislaus of Naples takes possession of Rome.			
		1409. Martin, K. of Aragon on death of his son Martin the Younger, succeeds to throne of Sicily.		1409. Council of Pisa deposes rival Popes and elects Alexander V., but Benedict and Gregory refuse to abdicate. Martin the Younger of Sicily d. His father, Martin of Aragon, succeeds him.			
1410. The Poles defeat Teutonic Knights at bat. **TANNENBERG.**		1410. Martin of Aragon d.		1410. Ladislaus driven from Rome by Florentines. Alexander V. d., and **JOHN XXIII.** elected Pope.			1410
				1411. Louis II. of Anjou gains victory over Ladislaus of Naples at **ROCCA SECCA.**			
	1412. Death of Margaret, Q. of Denmark and Norway.	1412. **FERDINAND**, Regent of Castile, is elected K. of Aragon.		1412. Ladislaus triumphs over Louis II. of Anjou, who quits Italy for ever. Ferdinand of Aragon becomes K. of Sicily.			
				1413. Ladislaus reconquers the Papal States. Emp. Sigismund enters Italy to terminate the Schism; meets John XXIII. at Lodi; makes him consent to summon a Church Council at Constance.	1413. **MAHOMET I.** (*son of* Bajazet) conquers and re-unites Turkish Empire.		
				1414. Ladislaus, K. of Naples, d. His sister Joanna II. succeeds. John XXIII. attends Council of Constance.		1414. End of the Tughlak dynasty. Accession of the Sayyids, who rule only a small district round Delhi.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
	1415. The Southampton plot (to place Earl of March on throne) discovered. Henry V. claims French Crown; invades France, wins bat. AGINCOURT (Oct. 25).	1415. The Scotch aid the French King against Henry V.	1415. Henry V. invades France; lands near Harfleur (Aug.), defeats the French at bat. AGINCOURT (Oct. 25), returns by Calais to England.	1415. At command of the Emperor, the Swiss League overrun the land of Frederick of Austria, when he is put under the Ban.	1415. The Council deposes John XXIII.; Frederick of Austria is put under Ban of the Empire for helping him. Martyrdom of John Huss (July), after having received a safe-conduct from Sigismund. Sigismund invests Frederick of Hohenzollern with the Mark of Brandenburg and rank of Elector.		1415. John Huss is burnt at Constance for heresy (July 6); great indignation in Bohemia.
	1416. Emp. Sigismund in England, makes treaty with Henry V.						1416. Jerome of Prague, a friend of Huss, is burnt by Council of Constance.
	1417. Henry V. returns to France, conquers Normandy. Execution of Sir John Oldcastle, the Lollard.	1417. The Scottish Church transfers her allegiance to Pope Martin V.	1417. Alliance between the Queen and Duke of Burgundy against the Dauphin and Armagnacs. Henry V. invades Normandy.		1417. The Council of Constance elects Martin V. Pope.		
			1418. Massacre of the Armagnacs at Paris. Henry V. besieges Rouen (Aug.).		1418. The Council of Constance is dissolved.	1418. War with Venice.	
	1419. Henry V. makes alliance with D. of Burgundy.		1419. Henry V. takes Rouen (Jan.). Shameful murder of John of Burgundy by consent of Dauphin on bridge of Montereau; young Philip of Burgundy joins the English.	1419. Uri and Obwald buy the town and district of Bellinzona.	1419. Sigismund claims crown of Bohemia on death of his brother Wenzel, and war ensues with Bohemia for 17 years.	1419–34. Sigismund lays claim to Bohemia on the death of his brother Wenzel, and constant war ensues with the Bohemians till 1434.	1419. Wenceslaus IV. d. His brother Emp. **SIGISMUND** claims crown; the followers of Huss indignantly reject him, and the long Hussite Wars ensue. The Hussites, under John Zizka, found the fortress and town of Tabor, afterwards so famous.
1420	1420. Henry V. makes Treaty of Troyes with France, and m. Catherine, daughter of Charles VI.	1420. Death of the D. of Albany (Sep. 3). His son Murdoch assumes Regency. The Scots give important aid to the French in their struggle with the English.	1420. The Treaty of Troyes with Henry V. is brought about by the Queen and Burgundians. Henry marries Catherine (daughter of Charles VI.), and is promised succession to French throne.		1420. Sigismund is defeated at WYSCHBRAD by Bohemians.		1420. Sigismund besieges Prague; is repulsed by Zizka, and defeated at WYSCHBRAD.
			1421. D. of Clarence (brother of Henry V.) is defeated and killed at BEAUGÉ by the French and their Scottish allies.		1421. Sigismund is defeated at SAATZ by the Bohemians.		1421. The Hussites defeat Sigismund at SAATZ (Sept.).
	1422. Henry V. d. in France (Aug. 31). His son **HENRY VI.** (*æt.* 9 months) K. The Dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, uncles of the King, appointed Protectors.		1422. Henry V. d. at Vincennes (Aug.). Charles VI. d. (Oct. 21). The infant Henry VI. proclaimed King at Paris; Duke of Bedford assumes Regency. **CHARLES VII.** crowned K. at Poitiers.	1422. The Duke of Milan resents the occupation of Bellinzona by Swiss, and defeats them at ARBEDO.	1422. Sigismund is defeated at DEUTSCHBROD by the Bohemians.		1422. Hussites defeat Sigismund at DEUTSCHBROD (Jan.).
		1423. Negotiations opened with England for release of King James.	1423. Charles VII. defeated by English at CREVANT.				
	1424. Bedford defeats French at bat. VERNEUIL.	1424. James I. m. Joan, daughter of Earl of Somerset; he pays a heavy ransom, and returns to Scotland after 18 years' captivity; is crowned at Scone (May).	1424. Charles VII. defeated at VERNEUIL.				1424. Death of Zizka, leader of the Hussites.
	1425–28. Open quarrel between D. of Gloucester and his uncle, Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester.	1425. Execution of the late Regent Murdoch, D. of Albany, and two of his sons (May).					
				1426. The Duke of Milan buys Bellinzona from the Confederates.	1426. Sigismund's army is defeated at AUSSIG by Bohemians.		1426. The Hussites, led by Procopius, defeat Sigismund at AUSSIG.
		1427. James I. holds Parliament at Inverness, where he imprisons and executes some of the refractory Highland chiefs.			1427. Sigismund's army is defeated at TACHAU by the Bohemians, who then invade the Empire.		1427–28. The Hussites are victorious everywhere and invade Germany.
		1428. Treaty of marriage concluded between Princess Margaret and the Dauphin of France.	1428. The English lay siege to Orleans.				
	1429. Henry VI. crowned at Westminster, and Protectorate ends.	1429. Alexander, Lord of the Isles, attacks and burns Inverness; James I. defeats him at LOCHABER, and he makes submission.	1429. Orleans is relieved by Jeanne d'Arc. Charles VII. is crowned K. at Rheims.		1429. Sigismund offers peace to the Bohemians, who refuse.		1429. Sigismund proposes a truce, which Hussites decline.
1430			1430. Capture of Jeanne d'Arc by the Burgundians, who sell her to the English.				1430. Hussites carry war into neighbouring countries.
	1431. Henry VI. crowned at Paris.	1431. Rising of the Highlanders under Donald Balloch; they defeat the royal troops at INVERLOCHY.	1431. Trial and execution of Jeanne d'Arc at Rouen by the English. About this time Philip of Burgundy despoiled Jacquiline his cousin of Holland, Hainault, Zealand, and Friesland.		1431. The Council of Basle is convened to settle clerical abuses. The Bohemians win bat. TAAS over Sigismund's forces. Sigismund goes to Italy; is crowned at Milan (Nov.).		1431. The Germans invade Bohemia; are defeated by Hussites at TAAS.
					1433. Sigismund is crowned at Rome (May); he returns to Germany.		1433. Procopius and other Hussites attend the Council of Basle.

POLAND.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	EASTERN EMPIRE AND OTTOMAN TURKS.	INDIA.	A.D.
			1415. John I. and his five sons conquer Ceuta from the Moors. The King's younger son, Prince Henry the Navigator, rendered great service in this and the following reign to the study of navigation and cartography, and equipped many maritime expeditions.	1415. Council of Constance deposes and imprisons John XXIII. Gregory XII. abdicates.			
		1416. Ferdinand the Just of Aragon d. His son Alfonso V. K. of Aragon and Sicily.		1416. Revival of Milan to power under Filippo Maria Visconti.	1416. Mahomet I. at war with Venetians; his fleet defeated off Gallipoli. A serious revolt among the Dervishes, both in Europe and Asia, is quelled after much difficulty.		
				1417. Benedict XIII. deposed. Council of Constance nominates **MARTIN V.** Pope, and the Great Schism is ended.			
			1418. Madeira discovered by Portuguese.	1418. War between Sigismund and Venice.			
1420. Uladislaus V. refuses Bohemian crown offered him by Hussites.			1420. Porto Santo discovered.				**1420**
				1421. Filippo Maria Visconti acquires signiory of Genoa.	1421. Mahomet I. d. His son **MURAD II.** Sultan.		
				1422. Milanese defeat Swiss at ARBEDO (near Bellinzona).	1422. Murad II. lays siege to Constantinople without success.		
				1423. Visconti makes war on Florentines, repeatedly defeating them.			
				1424. Sforza and Braccio, two celebrated condottieri, die in this year.	1424. Murad II. suppresses rebellion of his brother, in Asia.		
		1425. Alvaro de Luna is appointed Constable of Castile; he was all-powerful in Castile for many years.		1425. Florence leagues with Venice against Visconti of Milan.	1425. Manuel II. d. His son **JOHN VI.** Emp.		
				1427. Carmagnola (commander of the Venetians) defeats Milanese at MACALO.			
					1430. Murad II. besieges and captures Thessalonica.		**1430**
				1431. **EUGENIUS IV.** Pope. Sigismund enters Italy; is well received by Visconti; receives Lombard crown at Milan (Nov.). Carmagnola, commanding for Venetians, is defeated by Milanese.			
				1432. Carmagnola executed at Venice.			
			1433. John I. d. His son **EDWARD K.**	1433. Sigismund crowned at Rome; then quits Italy.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
					1434. The Council of Basle mediates between Sigismund and the Bohemians.		1434. Dissensions break out among the Hussites; Procopius is defeated and killed at bat. **LIPAN.** The Bohemians now make peace with Sigismund and the Hussite Wars end.
	1435. Death of D. of Bedford (Sep.). Philip of Burgundy forsakes the English alliance at the Congress of Arras.	1435. Hostilities renewed with England.	1435. Philip of Burgundy abandons his English allies and makes Treaty of Arras with Charles VII.; he receives Auxerre and Maçon and towns near the Somme, and acknowledges Charles King. Death of D. of Bedford.				
		1436. Marriage of Princess Margaret to the Dauphin. James I. leads an army to the English border, and the Scots win a victory at Piperden.	1436. Paris opens her gates to Charles VII. The English carry on feeble war for some years.		1436. Sigismund makes the Treaty of Iglau with the Bohemians; they recognise him as King, and he assures them their rights and religious freedom.		1436. Sigismund signs the "Compacts of Basle" with the Bohemian nation, guaranteeing their religious liberty.
		1437. Murder of James I. at Perth (Feb. 20) by Earl of Atholl and other conspirators. His reign was one of much constitutional development, and many wise laws were passed by Parliament, which met every year. **JAMES II.** (*æt.* 6) K.			1437. Sigismund d. (Dec. 9), leaving Hungary and Bohemia to his son-in-law Albert V. of Austria.	1437. Sigismund d. His son-in-law **ALBERT** of Austria K. in Hungary.	1437. Sigismund d. without male heirs.
					The House of Hapsburg.		
		1438. Nine years' truce made with England.	1438. The Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges affirms the liberties of the Gallican Church.		1438. **ALBERT II.** (D. of Austria, K. of Bohemia and Hungary) is elected King of the Romans (March 18).	1438. Albert is elected K. of the Romans.	1438. **ALBERT** of Austria, son-in-law of Sigismund, claims throne.
		1439. Struggle between Sir William Crighton (the Chancellor) and Sir Alexander Livingstone (Governor of Stirling) for possession of the young King.	1439. The States-General are convoked, and a standing army is established.		1439. The Reforming decrees of the Council of Basle are made laws of the Empire. While leading an army against the Turks, Albert II. dies suddenly (Oct. 27).	1439. Albert marches against the Turks; dies suddenly, leaving a posthumous son Ladislaus. Disputes over the succession.	1439. Albert d.
1440		1440. Crighton and Livingstone, acting together, seize and execute the young Earl of Douglas and his brother without fair trial; the title and estates pass to Earl of Avondale.	1440. The discontented nobles break out in a revolt known as the "Praguerie"; it is firmly put down by Charles VII.		1440. **FREDERICK III.** (D. of Styria) elected King of the Romans (Feb. 1).	1440. **ULADISLAUS,** King of Poland, is made King.	1440. Birth of **LADISLAUS** Postumus (son of Albert). After some opposition he is recognised K.
	1442. Henry VI. comes of age.	1442. The King's sister m. son of the D. of Brittany.		1442. Zurich concludes an alliance with Austria, which causes great irritation in the Confederation, and war breaks out.	1442. Frederick III. makes an alliance with Zurich.	1442. General Hunyadi gains several victories over the Turks.	
		1443. William, Earl of Douglas, on succeeding to the title, unites with Livingstone against Crighton.		1443. Zurich troops are defeated by the Confederates.	1443. Frederick III. is attacked by the Swiss, and obtains help from Charles VII. of France against them.	1443. Hunyadi defeats the Turks at **NISSA** and forces passage of the Balkans.	
	1444. Truce of Tours made with France, negotiated by Earl of Suffolk.		1444. The French gain successes in Gascony and Normandy, and then make Truce of Tours with English for 2 years. The Dauphin defeats the Swiss at bat. **ST. JACQUES.**	1444. Zurich is besieged by the Confederates; the Emperor obtains aid from France, and the Confederates are defeated at bat. **ST. JACQUES.** French make peace, and retire.	1444. French and Austrian troops win the hard-fought bat. **ST. JACQUES** against the Swiss. The "Soest Feud" breaks out between the city of Soest and the Archbishop of Cologne, and lasts till 1449.	1444. Uladislaus leads large army against Turks; is killed at bat. **VARNA.** The Hungarians elect **LADISLAUS POSTUMUS K.**; he remains under guardianship of Emperor; Hunyadi is Regent.	1444. George Podiebrad assumes government. Ladislaus remaining under guardianship of Emperor.
	1445. Henry VI. m. Margaret of Anjou.	1445. Livingstone and Douglas besiege Crighton in Edinburgh Castle for 9 months.	1445–46. The King reorganizes and establishes the army.	1445. The war continues five years, as Zurich will not relinquish the Austrian alliance.	1445–50. War between the brothers Frederick and William of Saxony.		
					1446. Frederick III. secretly negotiates with the Pope, who is at variance with the Electors.		
	1447. Death of Gloucester and Beaufort.				1447. The Congress of Aschaffenburg settles many points of dispute between the Electors and the Papacy.		
	1448–49. Loss of the French provinces.	1448. Border War renewed with England.	1448. Anjou and Maine are given up to Réné, father of the Queen of England.			1448. Hunyadi is defeated by Turks at bat. **KOSSOVA.**	
		1449. James II. m. Mary of Guelders.	1449. Some English adventurers invade Brittany; Charles VII. at once invades Normandy and Brittany; English everywhere routed.		1449. Beginning of a seven years' war between Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, and the League of Franconian cities.		

POLAND.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1434. Uladislaus V. d. His son **ULADISLAUS VI.** (*æt.* 11) K.		1435. Alfonso V. of Aragon claims Naples.		1434. Cosmo de' Medici is recalled from banishment and installed in power at Florence. Francesco Sforza receives the March of Ancona from Eugenius IV. 1435. Joanna II. of Naples d. Alfonso V. of Aragon claims crown; is defeated and taken prisoner by Genoese at naval bat. **TERRACINA**, but quickly released by Visconti, D. of Milan, who makes alliance with him. Genoa revolts. 1436. René of Anjou and Alfonso V. of Aragon contest crown of Naples for several years.			
			1437. Portuguese make unsuccessful attack on Tangiers, and the King's brother Ferdinand is kept in captivity by the Moors till his death in 1443.	1437. Visconti, Duke of Milan, at war with Florence and Venice. Sigismund formally acknowledges the conquests made by Venice.			
			1438. Edward d. His infant son **ALFONSO V.** K.; his mother Leonora Regent.				
	1439. Eric is deposed, and **CHRISTOPHER** of Bavaria is recognised King, after some opposition.		1439. Dom Pedro, uncle of the King, obtains regency. He encouraged the maritime discoveries of his brother Pr. Henry.	1439. Council of Basle decrees the deposition of Eugenius IV., and elects **FELIX V.**, but Eugenius still had followers.	1439. Murad II. invades Servia, takes Semendria and Sophia.		
1440. Uladislaus VI. elected K. of Hungary.							1440
				1441. Peace of Martinengo between D. of Milan and the republics of Florence and Venice. Francesco Sforza m. Bianca, daughter of D. of Milan.			
				1442. Alfonso V. of Aragon is established K. of Naples; reigns as K. of Two Sicilies till 1458. D. of Milan instigates Alfonso and the Pope to wage war on Sforza.	1442. Turks lay siege to Hermanstadt; are defeated by Hunyadi, the Hungarian; and also at Vasag.		
1443. War with the Turks; Uladislaus VI. at first successful.				1443. Florence and Venice help Sforza, and he defeats the Milanese.	1443. Confederate Christian army, led by Hunyadi, defeats Turks near **NISSA**. Scanderbeg (an Albanian) deserts Turkish service, and raises revolt in Albania.		
1444. Uladislaus VI. makes a truce with Turks, violates it, is then killed and his army annihilated at bat. **VARNA**. Interregnum.					1444. Murad II. concludes treaty with Christian princes, at Szegeddin, which latter immediately violate, and sustain crushing defeat, at **VARNA**, from Murad.		
			1446. Alfonso V. attains his majority.				
1447. **CASIMIR IV.** (brother of late king) K.				1447. Filippo Maria Visconti, D. of Milan, dies without heirs. Both Duke of Orleans and Alfonso of Naples claim his territory; anarchy in the Milanese. Eugenius IV. d. **NICHOLAS V.** Pope.			
Casimir IV. wars successfully with Teutonic Knights.	1448. Christopher d. **CHRISTIAN I.** of Oldenburg made K. of Denmark.			1448. Sforza first serves the newly-formed Milanese republic, then leagues with Venice against it.	1448. Murad II. defeats Hunyadi at bat. **KOSSOVA** after three days' fighting. John VI. d. His brother **CONSTANTINE XI.** Emp.		
	1449. **CHARLES CANUTESON** is made K. of Sweden.			1449. Sforza blockades Milan. Felix V., Anti-Pope, resigns.	1449. Murad II. leads army into Albania against Scanderbeg.		

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
A.D. 1450	1450. Normandy lost. Impeachment and murder of Suffolk. Insurrection of Jack Cade.		1450. English driven from Normandy.	1450. The Confederates make peace with Zurich, and give back most of their conquests.			
	1451. Loss of Guienne.	1451. Glasgow University founded.	1451. The French capture Bayonne, the last English stronghold in south.		1451. Frederick III. goes to Italy.		
		1452. James II. kills William, Earl of Douglas, in conference at Stirling with his own hand. The Douglases raise civil war.	1452. England sends expedition under Talbot to recover Guienne.		1452. Frederick III. is crowned at Rome (March); he is recalled to Germany by risings in Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary.	1452. Hungary, with Bohemia and Austria, demands the restitution of Ladislaus Postumus, and the Emperor, after some delay, yields him.	1452. Podiebrad overthrows the sect of Taborites.
	1453. Loss of all French possessions, save Calais.		1453. Overthrow of Talbot at Castillon; the English now only hold Calais and the Channel Isles. End of the Hundred Years' War.			1453. Ladislaus Postumus receives the homage of his subjects as K. of Hungary and Bohemia, and D. of Austria.	1453. Ladislaus is crowned at Prague, but Podiebrad remains Regent.
	1454. Richard, D. of York, appointed Protector, owing to illness of Henry VI.				1454. The art of printing was introduced at Mainz about this time, but there is much controversy as to the author of the invention.		
	The Wars of the Roses, 1455–1485.						
	1455. Henry VI. recovers; dismisses York, who takes up arms, and wins first bat. **ST. ALBANS.**	1455. James, Earl of Douglas, is at length defeated at **ARKINHOLM** by King's troops and flees to England. The Douglases are outlawed, and their estates confiscated.					
			1456. Rupture between the King and the Dauphin; the latter flees to the Court of Burgundy.		1456. Great discontent among the Electors with Frederick III.	1456. Hunyadi makes a successful defence of Belgrade against the Turks; dies same year.	
						1457. Ladislaus Postumus d.	1457. Ladislaus Postumus d.
	1458. Henry VI. attempts reconciliation with Yorkists.			1458. The Confederates take Rapperschwyl from Sigismund of Hapsburg, and he declares war.		1458. **MATTHIAS CORVINUS** (son of Hunyadi) elected K. of Hungary. (The Bohemians elect George Podiebrad King.)	1458. **GEORGE PODIEBRAD** elected K.
	1459. Yorkists win victory at **BLOREHEATH**, but disperse later at Ludlow without fighting.				1459. Frederick III., after vainly trying to seize Bohemia, is reconciled with George Podiebrad. Strife between Diether of Isenburg and Adolf of Nassau for the Archbishopric of Mainz.		1459. Podiebrad concludes an alliance with the Emperor.
1460	1460. Yorkists win bat. **NORTHAMPTON** and capture Henry VI. (July). Parliament declares York heir to throne. Lancastrians win bat. **WAKEFIELD**; D. of York slain. His son Edward, Earl of March, now heads the party.	1460. James II. killed while besieging Roxburgh Castle (Aug. 3). His son **JAMES III.** (*æt.* 9) K.		1460. The Confederates overrun Sigismund's territory.	1460. The Electors threaten to elect George Podiebrad to the Empire and depose Frederick III.		
	1461. Edward wins bat. **MORTIMER'S CROSS.** Lancastrians win second bat. **ST. ALBANS.** Edward is declared King in London; then goes north and gains victory of **TOWTON**; Henry VI. and Q. Margaret flee to Scotland. **EDWARD IV.** crowned at Westminster.	1461. Henry VI. takes refuge in Scotland after bat. **TOWTON**, and surrenders Berwick to the Scots. Rebellion of the Earl of Ross.	1461. Charles VII. d. (July 22). His son **LOUIS XI.** K. Louis revokes the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges.	1461. Sigismund makes peace, and relinquishes his claim to certain lands.	1461–63. Frederick III. is at war with his brother Albert of Austria.		

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
1462. Q. Margaret re-appears in north.				1462. Frederick the Victorious, Elector Palatine, defeats the Emperor's forces at **SECKINGEN.** The Pope deposes Diether, and appoints Adolf to the Archbishopric of Mainz.		
		1463. Louis XI. ransoms the Somme Towns from the Duke of Burgundy.		1463. Frederick III. gains Austria on the death of his brother Albert. He is reconciled with Matthias of Hungary.	1463. Emp. Frederick III., after long disputing Matthias' right to the crown, concludes peace with him.	
1464. Edward's forces defeat Margaret at **HEDGELEY MOOR** and **HEXHAM.** Edward IV. m. Elizabeth Woodville.		1464. The "League of the Public Good" is formed by the discontented nobles against Louis.				
1465. Henry VI. is captured and imprisoned in Tower.		1465. The nobles besiege Louis XI. in Paris after the indecisive bat. **MONTLHERY**, and he makes the Treaty of Conflans with them, ceding all they ask.		1465. The Pope incites Frederick III. to wage war on George Podiebrad.		1465. Podiebrad is excommunicated by the Pope, who preaches a crusade against him.

POLAND.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
	1450. Christian I. of Denmark acquires Norway.			1450. Sforza enters Milan, and is crowned Duke.	1450. Murad II. lays siege to Croïa, and is repulsed.	1450. The Sayyids are expelled by Afghans of the Lodi tribe, who obtain little authority over the neighbouring princes. Agra is made the seat of Government.	1450
				1451. League of Alfonso and the Venetians against Sforza and Florence.	1451. Murad II. d. His son **MAHOMET II.**, the Conqueror, Sultan.		
	1452–57. Hostilities between Charles Canuteson and Christian of Denmark.			1452. Emp. Frederick III. enters Italy; crowned at Rome; goes then to Naples and Venice. Leonardo da Vinci born. (Dies 1519.)	1452. Mahomet II. prepares for siege of Constantinople.		
		1453. Alvaro de Luna is executed at Valladolid by order of **JOHN II.** of Castile.		1453. Conspiracy and execution of Stephano Porcari in Rome, the last champion of Roman liberty.	1453. Siege and capture of Constantinople by Turks under Mahomet II. Death of Emp. Constantine XI., and end of the Byzantine Empire.		
1454. The Statute of Nieszawa, the Magna Charta of Poland, passed.		1454. John II. of Castile d. His son **HENRY IV.** King.		1454. Peace of Lodi between Milan, Venice, Florence, and Naples.	1454. The Peloponnesus conquered by the Turks.		
				1455. **CALIXTUS III.** Pope.	1455. Trebizond conquered by the Turks.		
					1456. Mahomet II. attacks Belgrade; is repulsed with great loss.		
	1457. Flight of Charles Canuteson; Christian I. is crowned K. of Sweden.						
		1458. Alfonso V. of Aragon d. His brother John II. K. of Aragon, Sicily and Sardinia.		1458. Alfonso of Naples and Sicily d. His son Ferdinand K. **PIUS II.** Pope.			
				1459. John of Anjou contests throne of Naples.			
			1460. Death of Pr. Henry the Navigator.	1460. Temporary success of John of Anjou at Naples.			1460
					1461. Mahomet II. forced to acknowledge Scanderbeg as Lord of Albania.		

POLAND.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.
	From 1238 to 1462 Russia was under the yoke of the Monguls. 1462. **IVAN III.** (the Great) becomes Grand Duke of Moscow; to the west of his territory was the Principality of Lithuania; on the south the Monguls. Novgorod was an independent republic.				1463. War between Venice and the Turks.		
		1464. Charles Canuteson recalled to Sweden and again expelled.		1464. The Portuguese again make attack on Tangiers.	1464. John of Anjou abandons the contest for Naples. Death of Cosmo de' Medici and Pius II. **PAUL II.** Pope.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
		1466. Lord Boyd and other confederates kidnap the young King and take over the government.	1466. Louis XI., through the quarrels of the nobles, is able to re-annex Normandy, which he had ceded to his brother.		1466. Birth of Erasmus at Rotterdam.		
		1467. Thomas Boyd m. Mary, eldest sister of James. III., and is made Earl of Arran.	1467. Philip the Good of Burgundy d. His son, Charles the Bold, Duke.		1467. The Diet of the Empire refuses to act against Podiebrad.		
	1468. The King's sister Margaret m. Charles the Bold of Burgundy.		1468. League between Edward IV., Charles the Bold, and Duke of Brittany against Louis XI. Louis visits Charles at Peronne, and is made captive by him for a time.	1468. The Confederates lay siege to Waldshut to punish certain nobles, and Sigismund buys them off with a large sum, and makes treaty of Waldshut.	1468. Podiebrad invades Austria to punish Frederick III. for his treachery.	1468. Matthias invades Bohemia, and the war lasts 2 years.	1468. Podiebrad invades Austria to punish Emperor for siding against him. Matthias of Hungary, incited by Pope, invades Bohemia.
	1469-70. Warwick (the King-maker) and D. of Clarence, from jealousy of the Woodvilles, raise insurrections against Edward IV.	1469. James III. m. Margaret., daughter of K. of Norway and Denmark. She brought him the Orkney and Shetland Isles for dowry. Fall of the Boyds; their estates confiscated.	1469. Liège revolts from Charles, and is severely punished by him. He allows Louis XI. to return to Paris.	1469. Sigismund, unable to pay the Swiss the sum stipulated, applies to Charles the Bold of Burgundy, and mortgages some towns to him.			1469. Podiebrad repulses Matthias; they make treaty of peace.
1470	1470. Warwick defeated by Edward IV. at **LOSECOAT FIELD**; flees to France; returns with aid from Louis XI. Edward flees to Flanders. Warwick replaces Henry VI. on throne.			1470. Charles' envoys oppress the mortgaged lands, and the Swiss make an alliance with Louis XI. in case of war.		1470. Matthias is defeated, and makes truce with Bohemia.	1470. Matthias again invades Bohemia; Podiebrad defeats him.
	1471. Edward returns, defeats and slays Warwick at bat. **BARNET** (Apr.). Q. Margaret lands at Weymouth; is defeated by Edward at bat. **TEWKESBURY** (May) and her son killed. Death of Henry VI. in Tower.		1471-72. Hostilities between Louis XI. and Charles the Bold.			1471-72. Matthias carries war into Bohemia and Silesia.	1471. George Podiebrad d. **ULADISLAUS,** a Polish prince, K.
		1472. St. Andrews is raised into an Archbishopric.					1472. Hungary continues hostilities for some years.
				1473. Sigismund, annoyed with Charles the Bold, now makes alliance with France.	1473. Frederick III. has interview at Trèves with Charles the Bold of Burgundy.		
		1474. Truce renewed with England, and a marriage arranged between the children of the two kings.	1474. Louis XI. stirs up the Swiss against Charles.	1474. Louis XI. negotiates peace between Sigismund and the Swiss; Charles the Bold refuses to give up the mortgaged lands, and the Confederates declare war.	1474. Frederick III. encourages the Swiss in their war with Charles the Bold.	1474. Matthias defeats the Poles and Bohemians at **BRESLAU.**	
	1475. Edward IV. invades France, but Louis XI. bribes him to make a truce.		1475. Edward IV. invades France, but agrees to the Treaty of Pequigny with Louis XI. Charles conquers Lorraine; the Swiss invade Burgundy.	1475. The Confederates take Blamont and other places from Charles.	1475. Frederick III. deserts the Swiss and renews treaty with Charles.	1475. Matthias captures Szabatch, on the Danube, from Turks.	
	1476. Caxton settles in England, establishes the first English printing-press at Westminster.	1476. John, Lord of the Isles, who had been intriguing with England, is brought to submission.	1476. Charles the Bold defeated at **GRANDSON** and **MORAT** by Swiss.	1476. The Confederates defeat Charles at bat. **GRANDSON** (March 2), and **MORAT** (June 22).			
			1477. Death of Charles the Bold at bat. **NANCY**; Louis XI. at once seizes Burgundy and annexes it to French Crown. Mary (only child of Charles the Bold) m. Archduke Maximilian.	1477. The Swiss co-operate with René of Lorraine in bat. **NANCY**, where Charles the Bold is killed.	1477. Marriage of Maximilian (Frederick's son) with Mary, heiress of Burgundy; this lays the foundation of the Hapsburg power. Matthias of Hungary invades Austria, and Frederick III. is driven out.	1477. Matthias makes war on Frederic III., invades Austria, and forces his own terms on Emperor.	
	1478. Fall and death of D. of Clarence.				1478. Maximilian begins hostilities against Louis XI. in the Low Countries.	1478. Matthias makes treaty of Olmütz with Bohemia, by which he retains Lusatia, Moravia, and Silesia for life.	1478. The Treaty of Olmütz with Matthias ends Hungarian war.
		1479. James III. imprisons his brothers Alexander, Duke of Albany, and the Earl of Mar on suspicion of treason: Mar dies, Albany escapes to France.	1479. Louis XI. is defeated by Maximilian at bat. **GUINEGATE** (Aug.).		1479. Maximilian defeats Louis XI. at **GUINEGATE** (Aug.).	1479. Matthias defeats the Ottoman forces in Transylvania. Makes Treaty of Brünn with Poland.	
1480			1480. The Province of Anjou reverts to the French Crown.				
			1481. Provence is added to the Crown property.	1481. The "Compact of Stanz"—the third great ordinance of the League—is agreed on.		1481. Hostilities renewed with the Emperor.	
	1482. D. of Gloucester helps Albany in Scotland.	1482. Albany leagues with Edward IV. and invades Scotland. James III. assembles large army; the nobles mutiny, hang the King's favourites on Lauder Bridge, and take him prisoner to Edinburgh. Albany, temporarily reconciled to James III., becomes Regent.	1482. Louis XI. makes Treaty of Arras with Maximilian.		1482. Death of Mary, wife of Maximilian, leaving him two children, Philip and Margaret.		
	1483. Edward IV. d. (Apr. 9). His son **EDWARD V.** (æt. 12) K. D. of Gloucester deposes his nephew; is himself crowned as **RICHARD III.** (July 6). Rebellion of D. of Buckingham. Murder of Edward V. and his brother Richard, D. of York, in the Tower.	1483. Albany again intrigues with Edward IV., and is forced to fly to England. The nobles still plot to dethrone the King.	1483. Louis XI. d. (Aug. 30); he added much to France and crushed the power of the nobles. His son **CHARLES VIII.** K., under regency of his sister Anne of Beaujeu.		1483. Maximilian has long struggle in Flanders for the guardianship of his son Philip.		

POLAND.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1466. Peace signed at Thorn with Teutonic Knights, by which Western Prussia is restored to Poland.					1466. Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan, d. His son Galeazzo succeeds.			
		1467. Charles Canuteson placed for a third time on the throne.				1467. Death of Scanderbeg.		
			1469. Marriage of Isabella, daughter of John II. of Castile, to Prince Ferdinand of Aragon.		1469. Piero de' Medici dies. His sons Lorenzo and Guiliano succeed to his power in Florence. Machiavelli born. (Dies 1527).		1469. Birth, near Lahore, of Nanak Shah, founder of the Sikh sect.	
		1470. Charles Canuteson d., naming Steno Sturé (the elder) governor of Sweden.			1470. Turks conquer Negropont from Venice.			1470
1471. Casimir's son Uladislaus is made K. of Bohemia.		1471. Christian brings an army against Steno Sturé; is defeated at bat. BRUNKEBERG and retires to Denmark for the rest of his life.		1471. The Portuguese take Tangiers.	1471. SIXTUS IV. Pope.			
	1472. Ivan III. m. Zoe, a Byzantine princess. Ivan III. acquires Permia.							
1478. Birth of Copernicus, the astronomer, at Thorn in Prussia (he died 1543).								
1474. United Poles and Bohemians are defeated by Hungarians near BRESLAU. The first printing press of Poland is set up at Cracow.			1474. Henry IV. of Castile d. His sister ISABELLA becomes Queen. The first printing press in Spain is established at Valencia.			1474. The Turks besiege Scutari (in Albania) which is successfully defended by Antonio Loredan.		
				1475. Alfonso V. m. Joanna (la Beltraneja) daughter of Henry IV. of Castile, and lays claim to that country.	1475. Michael Angelo born.	1475. The Grand Vizier, Ahmed Kedük, subdues the Crimea.		
			1476. The Castilians defeat the Portuguese at bat. TORO. Isabella establishes the "Santa Hermandad" in Castile, a Royal Constabulary for maintaining peace.	1476. Alfonso V. defeated at TORO by Castilians.	1476. Galeazzo Sforza murdered. His infant son Gian Galeazzo succeeds to Duchy of Milan.			
		1477. The University of Upsala founded.		1477. Alfonso V. visits Louis XI., to beg help against Castile. The Azores, Madeiras, Canaries, Cape Verd, and other islands discovered in this reign by the Portuguese.	1477. Titian born (d. 1576).	1477. The Turks march into Venetian territory as far as the river Piave, and retire laden with spoil. Albania and Lemnos annexed to Ottoman Empire.		
	1478. Ivan III. conquers Novgorod; it is incorporated with Moscow.	1478. The University of Copenhagen founded.			1478. Guiliano de' Medici murdered in the Pazzi conspiracy at Florence; the Pope and Ferdinand of Naples declare war on Florence.			
1479. Treaty of Brünn made with Hungary. In this reign the power of the Diets began.			1479. John II. of Aragon d. His son FERDINAND II. (husband of Isabella) King; union of the crowns of Castile and Aragon.		1479. Treaty between Venice and the Turks. Lorenzo de' Medici goes to Naples to persuade Ferdinand to peace. Ludovico Sforza, "il Moro," usurps government of Milan.	1479. The Turks defeated in Transylvania by Matthias of Hungary.		
	1480. Irruption of the Monguls, who are defeated on the river Oka; this was their last serious invasion.		1480. The Cortes held at Toledo this year instituted many important reforms.		1480. Ferdinand signs a peace with Lorenzo de' Medici. Capture of Otranto by Turks, and great alarm of all Europe.	1480. Turks make unsuccessful attack on Rhodes. They besiege and take Otranto.		1480
		1481. Christian I. d. His son JOHN (Hans) King. Steno Sturé is administrator of Sweden.	1481. Establishment of the Inquisition at Seville. The Moors capture Zahara.	1481. Alfonso V. d. His son JOHN II. K.	1481. Turks soon driven from Otranto after death of Mohamet II.	1481. Mahomet II. d. His son BAJAZET II. Sultan; he is opposed by his brother Prince Djem.		
	1482. Ivan III. acquires Iver, Rostov, and Yaroslavl.		1482. The Marquis of Cadiz captures Alhama from the Moors.		1482. Sixtus IV. attacks Duke of Ferrara, but Naples, Milan, and Florence league to defend him; general war.	1482. Prince Djem lands at Rhodes; is made prisoner by the Knights of St. John, and retained by them and the Pope in captivity till his death in 1495.		
		1483. The Union of Calmar is renewed.	1483. Torquemada is appointed Inquisitor-General in Castile and Aragon.		1483. Raphael born.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
	1484. Parliament abolishes the practice of exacting benevolences.		1484. The States-General meet at Tours.	1484. Ulrich Zwingli (the Swiss reformer) b. at Wildhaus.			
	1485. Henry, Earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven; defeats and kills Richard III. at bat. **BOSWORTH** (Aug. 22). **HENRY VII.** K.		1485. Revolt of the Dukes of Orleans and Brittany and other nobles.		1485. The brothers Ernest and Albert of Saxony divide the Saxon lands between them, the Ernestine line residing at Wittenberg, the Albertine line at Dresden and Leipsic. Matthias of Hungary captures Vienna.	1485. Matthias captures Vienna and drives Frederic III. from his hereditary dominions.	
	1486. Henry VII. m. Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV. Insurrection of Lord Lovel put down.	1486. Death of Q. Margaret.			1486. Maximilian is elected K. of the Romans; he makes an unsuccessful attack on Picardy.		
	1487. Conspiracy of Lambert Simnel defeated at Stoke. Origin of Court of Star Chamber.				1487. Representatives of the cities are for the first time admitted to the Diet.		
		1488. The nobles rise, place Pr. James at their head, and defeat James III. at bat. **SAUCHIEBURN** (June 11); the King is killed after the battle. His son **JAMES IV.** K.	1488. The Regent Anne defeats the revolted nobles at bat. **ST. AUBIN**; makes Treaty of Sablé with D. of Brittany, binding him not to give his daughter Anne in marriage without consent of French king.		1488. The "Swabian League" is formed; it was a confederation of princes, nobles, and cities, to maintain order in Swabia. Maximilian is made prisoner by his subjects in Flanders.		
		1489. Ineffectual risings of Lords Lennox and Forbes to avenge late King.		1489. Overthrow and execution of Hans Waldmann, Burgo-master of Zurich; he had attempted to centralize too much power in the guilds.	1489. Tranquillity is restored in the Netherlands. Frederick III. makes peace with Matthias.	1489. Peace made with Frederic III. on condition that he ransoms his lost territories.	
1490	1490. Henry VII. makes treaty with Ferdinand of Spain.		1490. Anne of Brittany is married by proxy to Maximilian of Hapsburg without consent of French Crown.		1490. Maximilian expels the Hungarians from Austria after Matthias' death. Maximilian m. Anne of Brittany by proxy.	1490. Matthias d. **ULADISLAUS II.**, K. of Bohemia, elected K.	1490. Uladislaus, on being elected K. of Hungary, ceases to reside in Bohemia.
			1491. Charles VIII. m. Anne of Brittany; and Margaret (daughter of Maximilian), to whom Charles was betrothed, is returned to her father. The Regent retires, and Charles VIII. begins to reign.		1491. Maximilian invades Hungary, but is forced to retire through mutiny of his troops.	1491. Maximilian expels the Hungarians from Austria and invades Hungary.	
	1492. Appearance in Ireland of Perkin Warbeck, who pretends to be Richard, D. of York. Henry VII. invades France; is bought off by Peace of Etaples.	1492. Glasgow erected into an Archbishopric.			1492. Frederick III., with help of the Swabian League, reduces his son-in-law, Albert of Bavaria, to submission.	1492. Insurrection and massacre of the "Black Guard" of picked troops.	During this reign the nobles gained much power and greatly oppressed the peasants.
		1493. Parliament forbids Churchmen taking appeals to the Court of Rome.	1493. Peace of Senlis made by Charles VIII. and Maximilian.		1493. Frederick III. d. (Aug. 19). His son **MAXIMILIAN** succeeds him. A peasants' rising, known as the "Bundschuh," takes place in Alsace.		
		1494. John, Lord of the Isles, submits to James IV.	1494. Charles VIII. sets forth with large army to make conquest of Italy.		1494. Maximilian m. Bianca, daughter of Galeazzo Sforza.		
	1495. Perkin Warbeck makes ineffectual descent on Kent. Poyning's Law passed in Ireland, to strengthen the Royal authority and restrain the power of the Irish Parliament.	1495. James IV. receives Perkin Warbeck favourably, and gives him his cousin Lady Catherine Gordon in marriage. University and King's College founded at Aberdeen.	1495. Charles VIII. enters Naples; wins bat. **FORNOVO**, and returns to France.		1495. The Diet of Worms proclaims a Public Peace, which is to abolish private warfare for ever. The Diet establishes the Imperial Chamber (a court of appeal), and also imposes a general tax, called the Common Penny.		
	1496. Henry VII. makes commercial treaty with Netherlands, known as the *Intercursus Magnus*.	1496. James IV. makes feeble invasion of England with Perkin Warbeck. Parliament enacts that Barons and freeholders shall send their eldest sons to grammar schools and then 3 years to schools of Art and Law.			1496. Philip (Maximilian's son) m. Joanna of Spain. Maximilian goes to Italy, fails in an attack on Leghorn, and returns to Germany.		
	1497. Capture of Perkin Warbeck while heading Cornish rebellion. John Cabot and his sons (sent by Henry VII.) cross Atlantic and discover mainland of America.	1497. James IV. despatches Perkin Warbeck to Ireland. 1497–1503. James IV. makes frequent attempts to subdue the Highlands and Western Isles.			1497–98. The Diet insists on internal reforms in return for aid given to Maximilian in foreign wars.		
	1498. Sebastian Cabot makes a second voyage to America.		1498. Charles VIII. d. (Apr. 7). His cousin **LOUIS XII.**, Duke of Orleans, K.		1498. Maximilian invades Upper Burgundy and Champagne on the accession of Louis XII. to French throne, but gains nothing.		
	1499. Warbeck, having escaped from prison, is executed with the Earl of Warwick.		1499. Louis XII. divorces his first wife and marries Anne of Brittany in order to retain the Duchy for France. Louis XII. invades Lombardy and captures Milan.	1499. Short war between the Confederates and the Swabian League (allied with the Emperor); peace is concluded at Basle in Sept.	1499. War with the Swiss; Maximilian's troops are defeated at **DORNACH**, and the Peace of Basle puts end to the war and recognises the independence of the Swiss.		

POLAND.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
				1484. Discovery of the Congo by Diogo Cam.	1484. Peace of Bagnolo ends war with Sixtus IV., who dies (Aug.). **INNOCENT VIII.** Pope.			
						1485. The Ottoman armies frequently defeated by the Egyptians in Asia Minor.		
				1486. Bartholomeu Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope, and reaches Algoa Bay.				
			1487. Ferdinand captures Malaga. The Canary Isles incorporated in the dominions of Castile.		1487. Venice acquires Cyprus.			
					1488. Genoa falls under yoke of Milan.			
	1489. Ivan III. annexes Viatka.		1489. Ferdinand and Isabella besiege and take Baza from the Moors.		1489. Savonarola begins to preach in Florence.			
			1490. Ferdinand devastates the whole country round Granada.	1490. A Portuguese explorer penetrates into Abyssinia.				1490
			1491. Ferdinand and Isabella begin the siege of Granada.					
1492. Casimir IV. d. His son **JOHN ALBERT** K.			1492. Surrender of Granada by the Moors after a long siege, to Ferdinand and Isabella; and end of the Moorish dominion in Spain. Christopher Columbus (a Genoese), with help from Isabella, starts on his first voyage to the New World. Wholesale expulsion of the Jews, and confiscation of their property.		1492. Lorenzo de' Medici dies (Apr.). **ALEXANDER VI.** Pope.			
			1493. Columbus makes his 2nd voyage to the West.		1493. Alexander VI. divides the New World between Spain and Portugal by ruling a line on the map.			
			1494. Disputes with Portugal, concerning the rights over the new discoveries, are settled by a Convention at Tordesillas.		1494. Ferdinand of Naples d. His son Alfonso II. K. Charles VIII. of France invades Italy; enters Florence; the Medici expelled (Nov.).			
		1495. The Russians invade Finland.	1495. Ximenez becomes Archbishop of Toledo, and begins to reform the monasteries.	1495. John II. d. His cousin **EMMANUEL** K.	1495. Charles VIII. enters Rome; marches on Naples; Alfonso II. abdicates in favour of his son Ferdinand II. Charles VIII. triumphantly enters Naples (Feb.). League of Venice formed against him including the Pope, the Emperor, Spain and Milan; he quits Naples (May); wins bat. **FORNOVO** over League; recrosses Alps (Oct.).			
1496. The Diet at Piotrkow decrees that no burgher or peasant shall aspire to any of the higher offices in the Church.			1496. Joanna (2nd daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella) m. Philip, ruler of the Netherlands.		1496. Ferdinand II. recovers Naples; dies (Sept.). His uncle Frederick II. K.			
1497. John Albert is defeated in Moldavia.	1497. Ivan III. issues a code of laws.	1497. John visits Sweden; temporary hostilities between him and Steno Sturé.		1497. Emmanuel m. Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella; to please them he consents to the cruel expulsion of the Jews from Portugal. Vasco da Gama sails from Lisbon on his first voyage to India.				
			1498. Columbus makes 3rd voyage to the West, and reaches S. America.	1498. Da Gama reaches Calicut.	1498. Savonarola burnt at Florence (May).			1498. Vasco da Gama arrives at Calicut from Portugal.
			1499. Persecution of the Moors (now called Moriscos) is begun, though they had been promised toleration.	1499. Successful return of Vasco da Gama.	1499. War between Venice and Turks for several years. The Pope and Venice desert the League and make an alliance with Louis XII. Milan conquered by Louis XII. of France; flight of Ludovico Sforza.	1499. Kemal-Reis, the famous Turkish Admiral, defeats the Venetians off **SAPIENZA.**		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
1500			1500. Louis XII. annexes Milan; makes Treaty of Granada with Ferdinand of Spain for partition of Naples.		1500. The Diet of Augsburg establishes a permanent Imperial Council for administration of the Empire; it encroached on many of the Emperor's prerogatives.		1500–15. Persecution of the "Brothers," a new sect of Reformers.
	1501. Arthur, Pr. of Wales, m. Catherine of Aragon.		1501. Louis XII. makes second expedition to Italy, and conquers Naples with co-operation of Spaniards.	1501. Basle and Schaffhausen admitted to the League.	1501. Maximilian makes treaty with Louis XII., ceding him Milan as a fief.		
	1502. Arthur d., and Catherine is betrothed to Pr. Henry. Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., m. James IV. of Scotland.	1502. James IV. m. Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.			1502. The Diet of Gelnhausen censures Maximilian for his illegal acts, and determines to stand by the new reforms.		
			1503. The French are expelled from Naples and defeated by Spaniards at bat. **GARIGLIANO.**		1503–5. War of the Bavarian succession; Maximilian overcomes Rupert, Count Palatine, and makes some additions to his own territory.		
		1504–12. The Scottish and English fleets conduct a naval warfare, although the countries are at peace.	1504. Louis XII. makes Treaty of Blois with Emperor and Archduke Philip.		1504. Treaty of Blois made with France.		
		1505. John Knox born. The College of Surgeons constituted at Edinburgh.	1505. Louis XII. cedes his rights in Naples to his niece Germaine de Foix on her marriage with Ferdinand.		1505. Diet of Cologne; the reforming party is weakened by the death of the Elector Berthold of Mainz.		
	1506. Philip and Joanna land in England on their way to Spain, and make commercial treaty with Henry.	1506. The Highlands and Isles gradually subdued.	1506. Marriage arranged between Claude (only daughter of Louis XII.) and Francis of Angoulême (afterwards King).		1506. Death of Philip (the Emperor's son) in Spain. His son Charles inherits the Netherlands.		
		1507. The first printing press set up in Scotland by Walter Chapman and Andrew Millar with a monopoly from King.	1507. Louis XII. makes war on Venice.		1507. Maximilian sends his daughter Margaret to govern the Netherlands.		
			1508. Louis XII. joins the League of Cambray for the partition of Venice.		1508. Maximilian makes an ill-advised invasion of Italy; is defeated by the Venetians, and makes truce with them; then joins the League of Cambray against Venice. Maximilian assumes the title of Emperor without being crowned at Rome, and henceforth it is borne in the same way by all his successors in Germany.		
	1509. Henry VII. d. (Apr. 21). His son **HENRY VIII.** K. Henry m. Catherine of Aragon (June).		1509. Louis XII. defeats Venetians at bat. **AGNADELLO.** Birth of Calvin at Noyon.		1509. The Diet of Worms refuses to aid Maximilian against Venice; he carries on war alone for a year.		
1510					1510. Co-operation of Maximilian and Louis XII. against the Pope and Venetians.		
	1511. Henry VIII. joins Holy League against France.				1511. Albert of Brandenburg made Master of the Teutonic Knights.		
	1512. Rise of Wolsey. Failure of expedition sent to attack south of France.	1512. Hostilities with England by land and sea, though war not yet declared. The French alliance renewed.	1512. Louis XII. sends his nephew Gaston de Foix into Italy; he wins bat. **RAVENNA** over Spaniards, at which he is killed; French withdraw from Italy before end of year.		1512. Maximilian joins the Holy League against France. He has continued disputes with the Electors.		
	1513. Henry VIII. lands at Calais; defeats French at **GUINEGATE**, known as the *Battle of the Spurs*. English win bat. **FLODDEN** over Scots.	1513. James IV. leads an army into England; is defeated and killed, with many of the Scotch nobility, at bat. **FLODDEN** (Sep. 9) by Earl of Surrey. His infant son **JAMES V.** K. under Regency of Queen-Dowager.	1513. French invade Milan; are defeated by Swiss at bat. **NOVARA.** Henry VIII. invades France, lands at Calais, and defeats French army at **GUINEGATE** (known as "Battle of the Spurs"); and takes Terouenne and Tourney.	1513. Appenzell admitted to the League; this brings the members of the Confederation up to 13, at which number it remained until 1798. The Swiss push forward their conquests in N. Italy, and defeat French at **NOVARA.**	1513. Treaty of Mechlin between Maximilian, Henry VIII., Ferdinand, and the Pope, for invasion of France. Maximilian serves in English army at "Battle of the **SPURS.**"		
	1514. Peace with France; Mary Tudor (sister of Henry VIII.) married to Louis XII. Wolsey made Archbishop of York.	1514. Marriage of Queen-Dowager to Archibald, Earl of Angus.	1514. Death of Anne of Brittany; Louis XII. m. Mary of England. Peace made with Spain and the Empire.			1514. Peasants' War breaks out, led by Dozsa; it is mercilessly suppressed, and a law passed proclaiming the perpetual servitude of the Peasants. The celebrated Tripartite Code also became law at this time (a collection of the common laws of the realm).	

POLAND.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1500. John is defeated by the peasants of Ditmarsh.		1500. Pedro Alvarez Cabral sails for India, and discovers Brazil.	1500. Sforza made prisoner by French. Secret treaty between Louis XII. and Ferdinand of Spain for partition of Naples.		1500. A Portuguese expedition under Cabral establishes factories at Calicut and Cochin.	1500
1501. John Albert d. His brother **ALEXANDER** K.	1501. The Russians defeated by the Teutonic Knights near Isborsk.	1501. Renewed war between John and Steno Sturé; John is repulsed.	1501. The Moriscos among the mountains of Alpujarras constantly revolt against their persecutors.		1501. Conquest of Naples by French and Spanish armies; Frederick of Naples retires to France. (Dies there 1504.) Cæsar Borgia conquers Romagna.			
			1502. Columbus sails on his 4th and last voyage.	1502. Second voyage of Vasco da Gama to India.	1502. Hostilities break out between French and Spanish in Naples.		1502. Vasco da Gama arrives a 2nd time in India.	
		1503. Steno Sturé d., and Suanto Sturé is made administrator. The war with Denmark continues till 1513.		1503. Alfonso d'Albuquerque sails with expedition to India.	1503. Spaniards defeat French at bats. **CERIGNOLA** and **GARIGLIANO**. French driven out, and Spanish rule established in Naples. **PIUS III.** Pope. He dies; then **JULIUS II.** Pope. Venice makes peace with Turks.		1503. Alfonso d'Albuquerque arrives with a fleet from Portugal.	
			1504. Death of Isabella; her daughter **JOANNA** is proclaimed Queen of Castile; with Ferdinand as regent. He was still King of Aragon in his own right.					
1505. At the Diet held this year at Radom it is decreed that the decisions of the deputies must be unanimous, and not decided only by the majority: a very pernicious innovation.	1505. Ivan III. d., after having much enlarged and consolidated his territory. His son **VASILII** (or Basil) is Grand-Duke.		1505. Ferdinand makes Treaty of Blois with Louis XII.					
1506. Alexander d.			1506. Ferdinand m. Germaine de Foix, niece of K. of France. Joanna and her husband Philip land in Spain, and are proclaimed sovereigns of Castile. Philip d., Sept. 25. Death of Columbus at Valladolid.					
1507. **SIGISMUND I.**, brother of Alexander, K.								
Sigismund I. is at constant war with the Teutonic Knights and the Russians.			1508. Ximenez founds the University of Alcala. Ferdinand joins Louis XII. and Emp. Maximilian in League of Cambray.		1508. Emp. Maximilian makes ineffectual expedition against Venice. France, Spain, Germany, and Pope form League of Cambray against Venice.			
			1509. Ximenez (now a Cardinal) heads an expedition to Africa, and captures Oran.	1509. Albuquerque is made Viceroy of the Indies. Victory over the Egyptian fleet at Diu.	1509. Louis XII. leads army against Venitians, totally defeating them at **AGNADELLO**. Maximilian lays fruitless siege to Padua.		1509. Albuquerque succeeds as Portuguese Viceroy.	
	1510. Vasilii annexes the republic of Paskoff; soon after this he acquired Riazan.	1510. The Hanse towns league with Sweden and declare war on Denmark.			1510. Rupture between France and the Pope, who then makes friends with Venice.		1510. Albuquerque conquers Goa; sails round Ceylon and captures Malacca.	1510
	In his constant wars with Sigismund I. of Poland, Vasilii regained Smolensk.		1511. Ferdinand makes a League with the Pope to drive French from Italy.		1511. Louis XII. and Maximilian summon a Council at Pisa against the Pope. Julius II., with Venice, Spain, and England, forms **HOLY LEAGUE** against France.			
		1512. Suanto Sturé d. His son Steno Sturé (the younger) becomes administrator in Sweden.	1512. Ferdinand annexes all Navarre south of the Pyrenees. The Spanish and Italian troops are defeated at bat. **RAVENNA**.		1512. The armies of the League defeated at **BRESCIA** and **RAVENNA** by French under Gaston de Foix, who is himself killed, and the French then driven from Italy. Genoa regains her freedom. The Medici restored to Florence. Tintoret born (d. 1594).	1512. Bajazet II. dethroned by his son **SELIM I.**		
		1513. John of Denmark d. His son **CHRISTIAN II.** is acknowledged King in Denmark and Norway; he lays claim to Sweden.			1513. Julius II. d. **LEO X.** (Giovanni de' Medici) Pope. French invade Milanese; defeated by Swiss at **NOVARA**.	1513. Selim I. murders his brothers and nephews. Causes a cruel massacre of his Shiite subjects.		
						1514. War with Persia; Selim I. routs Persians at bat. **CHALDERAN**.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HUNGARY.	BOHEMIA.
	1515. Wolsey created Cardinal, and becomes Lord Chancellor.	1515. John, D. of Albany, arrives from France and is made Regent.	1515. Louis XII. d. (Jan. 1). His cousin **FRANCIS I.** K. Francis I. invades Lombardy, wins bat. **MARIGNANO**, conquers Milan.	1515. The Swiss are defeated by French at bat. **MARIGNANO**, near Milan, which breaks their power in N. Italy.	1515. Betrothal of Maximilian's granddaughter to Louis of Hungary and Bohemia; and his grandson Ferdinand to the sister of Louis.		
	1516. Birth of Princess Mary.		1516. Francis makes Concordat of Bologna with the Pope, and the Pragmatic Sanction of Bourges is abolished. Treaty of Noyen made with Charles of Spain.	1516. The Peace of Freiburg made with France, called the "Perpetual Peace."	1516. Maximilian makes expedition into Italy, which fails owing to the desertion of the Swiss.	1516. Uladislaus II. d. His infant son **LOUIS II.** K. of Hungary and Bohemia.	1516. Uladislaus d. His son **LOUIS** (*æt.* 10) K.
	1517. Wolsey is made Papal Legate. (This suspended for the time all appeals to Rome.)	1517. Albany goes back to France; during his absence of 4 years the country is a prey to the feuds of the Hamiltons and Douglases.			1517. Luther nails his Thesis to the Church door at Wittenberg.		1517. The towns are allowed to vote at the Diet.
	1518. League with France.				1518. Luther holds a public discussion at Augsburg with the Papal Legate; and the following year at Altenburg.		
	1519. Henry VIII. becomes candidate for Empire.				1519. Maximilian d. (Jan. 11). His grandson **CHARLES V.** (sovereign of Spain, Naples, and the Netherlands) becomes Emperor (June 28). He inherits Austria. Disputation at Leipsic between Luther and Dr. Eck.		
1520	1520. Charles V. visits Henry VIII. at Canterbury. Henry goes to France; has interview with Francis I. at Field of the Cloth of Gold; then sees Charles V. again at Gravelines.		1520. Meeting between Francis and Henry VIII. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold.	1520. Erasmus settles at Basle.	1520. Charles V. visits England on his way from Spain to Germany. He is crowned at Aix (Oct.). Luther, having been excommunicated by the Pope, burns the Papal Bull at Wittenberg.		
	1521. Execution of D. of Buckingham for alleged treason. Henry VIII. receives title of *Defender of the Faith* from Pope for having written against Luther.	1521. Albany makes a second visit to Scotland; returns to France next year without accomplishing much.	1521. War breaks out with Charles V. The French invade Navarre but are repulsed.	1521. The Treaty with France is enlarged; Zurich alone holds aloof from French alliance, through the influence of Zwingli. Zwingli's preaching started the Reformation in Zurich at this time, quite independently of Luther.	1521. Charles V. presides at Diet of Worms (Jan.), where Luther appears and is declared a heretic, and placed under Ban of the Empire; he takes refuge in the Wartburg at Eisenach. Charles V. makes treaty with the Pope. He leaves Germany, which is governed during his 8 years' absence by a Council of Regency, under his brother Ferdinand.	1521. The Hungarians ill-treat the Sultan's envoy; Solyman declares war and captures Belgrade.	
	1522. War declared on France, and an army sent against it. Charles V. again visits England.		1522. The French are driven from the Milanese.		1522. Luther quits the Wartburg in order to suppress the fanaticism of the Reformers at Wittenberg. The knights of the Empire, led by Franz von Sickingen, join the Reformers and commence the Knights' War. They are repulsed in an attack on the Archbishop of Trèves. Charles V. cedes all Austrian territories to his brother Ferdinand.		1522, etc. The Reformation spread rapidly in Bohemia.
	1523. Parliament is assembled (it had not met since 1515), but it refuses to grant all the money demanded by Wolsey for French war. Failure of expedition against France. Visitation of the monasteries by Wolsey's order.	1523. The English harass the Border and burn Jedburgh. Albany returns; makes a feeble demonstration on the Border.	1523. Defection of the Constable Bourbon, the most powerful lord in France; he leagues with Charles V. and Henry VIII. and joins Spaniards in Italy. French Army invades Lombardy.		1523. The overthrow and death of Sickingen ends the Knights' War. The Diet of Nuremberg decides to tolerate the Reformers.		
		1524. Albany quits Scotland for good. James V. is set up, or "erected," to rule in his own name.	1524. A French army under Bonnivet is beaten in Italy on the **SESIA** (Bayard killed there), and retreats. Francis I. leads fresh army into Italy (Oct.) and besieges Pavia. Spanish attack on Provence fails.		1524. Serious revolt of the peasants throughout South Germany; they are led by Thomas Münzer. The Duke of Bavaria, Ferdinand of Austria, and others, form a League at Regensburg to exclude the Reformation from their territories.		
	1525. An attempt to raise a forced loan from the country is stoutly resisted, and has to be withdrawn; peace is then made with France.		1525. Francis I. defeated and made prisoner at bat. **PAVIA** and sent to Madrid.		1525. The peasants are everywhere defeated, and the revolt suppressed with much cruelty. Death of Frederick the Wise of Saxony, the friend and protector of Luther.		
	1526. Henry VIII. joins League of Cognac against Charles V.	1526. Angus secures the person of the young King, tyrannises over him, and is supreme in the country.	1526. Francis I. is forced into Treaty of Madrid with Charles V. and gains his freedom; he then repudiates the Treaty and makes League of Cognac with Pope, Venice, Milan, and Henry VIII. against Charles V.		1526. Charles V. m. Isabella of Portugal. The Reforming princes form the League of Torgau, in opposition to the League of Regensburg. The Diet of Spires declines to enforce the Edict of Worms against the Reformers. Ferdinand of Austria is elected K. of Hungary.	1526. Turks invade Hungary; Louis II. meets them and is killed at bat. **MOHACZ**. The Turks enter Buda and devastate the country. Both **FERDINAND** of Austria and **JOHN ZAPOLYA** are elected to throne, but the Turks are real masters of the country for some years, and after the accession of the Hapsburgs the history of Hungary is bound up with that of Austria.	1526. Louis is killed at bat. **MOHACZ**, fighting against the Turks. **FERDINAND**, D. of Austria, elected K. Henceforth Bohemia is under the rule of Austria, which in every way was disastrous to its independence and welfare, and its individual history needs no separate chronicling.
	1527. Close alliance made with France. Henry VIII. consults the Pope about legality of his marriage with Catherine.	1527. Margaret Tudor divorces Angus and m. Henry Stewart, son of Lord Evandale.	1527. Lautrec leads French army to Italy, takes Pavia and Genoa, and besieges Naples.	1527–28. Many cantons adopt the Reformed religion.	1527. Ferdinand of Austria is crowned K. of Bohemia.		

POLAND.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
					1515. Francis I. invades the Milanese and wins bat. **MARIGNANO**; masters the Milanese Duchy.			
		1516. Renewed war between Sweden and Denmark.	1516. Ferdinand, "the Catholic," dies (Jan. 23). His grandson **CHARLES I.** (son of Joanna and Philip) proclaimed K. of Spain.			1516. War with the Mamelukes; Selim I. defeats them near **ALEPPO** and conquers Syria. 1517. Selim I. defeats Mamelukes at bat. **RIDANIA**; enters Cairo; conquers Egypt.		
		1518. Christian II. is defeated by Steno Sturé at bat. **BREUN-KIRK.**	1518. Charles I. lands in Spain; after some delay he is acknowledged king by the several Cortes of Castile, Aragon, and Catalonia.					
		1519. Sweden is placed under an interdict by the Pope.	1519. Charles I. is elected Emperor (June 28), and is henceforth known as Emp. **CHARLES V.** 1519–21. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes.					
		1520. Christian II. invades Sweden. Steno Sturé d. Cruel massacre by Christian II. of the Swedish nobles (Nov. 8), known as "the Blood Bath of Stockholm."	1520. The Cortes meet, and much popular discontent is shown against Charles, who re-embarks for the Netherlands. Serious tumults throughout the country.	1520. Ferdinand Magellan (a Portuguese), on his way to discover a western passage to India, passes through the Straits which now bear his name (Oct.).	1520. Raphael dies.	1520. Selim I. d. His son **SOLYMAN I.**, the Magnificent, Sultan.		1520
1521. Four years' truce with the Teutonic Knights.		1521. The peasants of Dalecarlia begin rising under Gustavus Vasa, a young nobleman (Feb.). They lay siege to Stockholm (June). A Diet of the nobles at Vadstena elect Gustavus Vasa administrator (Aug.).	1521. An unsuccessful revolt of the "comunidades" of Castile is suppressed by the nobles at Villalar. The French invade Navarre but are repulsed.	1521. Magellan d. in the Philippines. Emmanuel d. His son **JOHN III.** K.	1521. Treaty between Charles V. and Pope against France; French are driven from Milan. Leo X. d. (Dec.).	1521. Solyman I. marches north and captures Belgrade.		
		1522. Growing success of Gustavus Vasa.	1522. Charles V. returns to Spain and publishes an Edict of Pardon for the late rebellion.		1522. Francesco Sforza (3rd of the name) enthroned Duke of Milan. **ADRIAN VI.** Pope (Jan.).	1522. Solyman I. begins the siege of Rhodes (Aug. 1); the Knights of St. John capitulate (Dec. 25).		
		1523. Christian II. is deposed in Denmark for his cruelties (Apr.). **FREDERICK I.** of Holstein K. of Denmark and Norway. The Swedes elect **GUSTAVUS I.** (Vasa) K. (June), and the Union of Calmar is dissolved.	1523. Charles V. compels the Cortes of Castile to grant him supplies before presenting their petitions for redress—a dangerous precedent for the future.		1523. Adrian VI. d. **CLEMENT VII.** (Guilio de' Medici) Pope. French under Bonnivet invade Lombardy.			
			1524. Charles V. sends army to invade Provence; it is ignominiously repulsed. Persecution and expulsion of the Moriscos.	1524. Luis de Camoens, the famous Portuguese poet, b.	1524. Bonnivet forced to retreat. The Imperialists invade France, and retire after besieging Marseilles; Francis I. follows them across Alps, and besieges Pavia.			
1525. The Teutonic Knights turn Lutheran, and their possessions are secularised. The Grand Master Albert of Brandenburg is made Prince of East Prussia, under suzerainty of Poland. 1526. Sigismund I. persecutes the Reformers.			1525. Francis I. of France is brought prisoner to Spain.		1525. Francis I. defeated and captured at bat. **PAVIA** by Imperial troops. This victory establishes Spanish power in Italy.	1525. About this date Barbarossa, the Turkish corsair, conquered Algiers.		
			1526. Charles V. makes Treaty of Madrid with Francis I., who is then released. Charles V. m. Isabella of Portugal.		1526. The Pope, Venice and Milan, league with Francis I. against the Emperor.	1526. Solyman I. invades Hungary; defeats the Christian forces at bat. **MOHACZ**, and takes Buda.	1526. **BABAR** (6th in descent from Timur) invades India, defeats Ibrahim Lodi at bat. **PANIPUT**, conquers Delhi, founds Mogul Empire in India.	
		1527. At the Diet of Vesteraas, Gustavus I. crushes the power of the Romish clergy, for he favoured the Reformation.	1527. Charles's armies in Italy are victorious over the Papal forces.	1527. Death of Vasco da Gama in India.	1527. Sack of Rome by Imperial troops under Constable Bourbon, who is killed (May). French army under Lautrec invades Italy; takes Pavia; besieges Naples. Medicia 2nd time expelled from Florence.		1527. Babar defeats the Rajputs of Chittor at Fatehpur Sikri. Death of Vasco da Gama at Cochin.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.
	1528. The Pope grants a commission to try question of the King's marriage.	1528. Patrick Hamilton is burned at St. Andrews for heresy. James V. escapes from Angus and assumes Government. Fall of Angus, and persecution of the whole Douglas clan by the King.	1528. Destruction of Lautrec's army before Naples.			
	1529. The trial for the King's divorce begins; Catherine appeals to the Pope. Fall of Wolsey; Sir Thomas More becomes Chancellor. The Seven Years' Parliament meets.		1529. Peace of Cambray (called "Paix des Dames") between Francis I. and Charles V., in which Francis renounces his claims in Italy, and Charles his on Duchy of Burgundy.	1529. Civil war seems imminent between the Catholic and Reformed cantons, when it is averted by the Peace of Kappel. Zwingli meets Luther at Marburg (Oct.), but fails to come to an agreement with him.	1529. Luther writes his Larger and Smaller Catechisms. The second Diet of Spires resolves to enforce the Edict of Worms; a minority of the States issues a protest, and so the Reformers obtained the name of Protestants. Vienna is besieged by the Turks (Sept.–Oct.).	1529. Sigismund I. publishes a Code of Laws for Lithuania.
1530	1530. Wolsey arrested for high treason; he dies at Leicester (Nov. 29). Rise of Sir Thomas Cromwell.	1530. James V. proceeds against the Borderers, and executes some of the more turbulent ones.			1530. Charles V. is crowned by the Pope at Bologna (the last Emperor to be crowned by a Pope); he then attends the Diet of Augsburg. Melanchthon draws up the famous Augsburg Confession of Faith for the Reformers, but the Catholic majority forbids the teaching of Protestantism.	
	1531. Henry VIII. forces the clergy to acknowledge him supreme head of the English Church.	1531. James V. pacifies the Western Highlands and Isles.		1531. The Catholic cantons attack Zurich, and win bat. KAPPEL, at which Zwingli is killed. By Treaty of Kappel each canton is free to adopt its own creed.	1531. League of Schmalkalde formed by the Protestants for mutual protection. Ferdinand of Austria is elected King of the Romans. Charles V. quits Germany.	
		1532. James V. founds the College of Justice (Court of Session).			1532. The invasion of the Turks into Hungary compels Charles V. to sign the religious truce of Nuremberg with the Reformers (July); he then expels the Turks from Austria.	
	1533. Henry VIII. m. Anne Boleyn (Jan.). Parliament passes Act of Appeals, forbidding all appeals to Rome. Archbishop Cranmer pronounces Henry's marriage with Catherine void. Birth of Princess Elizabeth (Sept.).		1533. Marriage of Henry of Orleans (2nd son of Francis) to Catherine de' Medici.		1533. Ferdinand of Austria makes a treaty with Solyman.	1533. Sigismund I. makes treaty with the Turks, and gains free navigation of the Black Sea.
	1534. Parliament passes acts forbidding the payment of annates to Rome, and abolishing the authority of the Pope in England. Acts of Supremacy and Succession passed.	1534. The Reformed Doctrines spread in Scotland at this time, and many persons were burned as heretics.	1534. Francis I. intrigues with the Protestant princes of Germany, and makes a definite treaty with Solyman the Great.	1534. Calvin settles at Basle.	1534. Ulrich of Würtemberg, who had been banished, returns and defeats Ferdinand at LAUFEN, with the help of Philip of Hesse. Ulrich regains his Duchy and introduces the Reformation there. Outbreak of the Anabaptists at Münster under John of Leyden.	
	1535. Execution of Fisher and Sir Thomas More. Thomas Cromwell made vicar-general. Overthrow of the Geraldines in Ireland.		1535. The Protestants are persecuted in France. Francis I. takes possession of Savoy, which he soon loses.		1535. Anabaptist fanaticism is suppressed. Charles V. leads expedition against Tunis and expels Barbarossa. On death of Joachim I., Elector of Brandenburg (an opponent of Luther), the Reformation gains ground in Brandenburg.	
	1536. Catherine of Aragon d. Dissolution of the smaller monasteries; their property transferred to the Crown. Execution of Anne Boleyn; Henry m. Jane Seymour. Insurrection in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, known as the "Pilgrimage of Grace."	1536. James V. goes to France, and m. Madeleine, 3rd daughter of French King.	1536. Francis I. declares war on Charles V., and renews the struggle for Milan. His troops driven from Piedmont. Charles V. invades Provence, is ignominiously driven out. Death of the Dauphin Francis.	1536. Calvin publishes his "Christianæ Religionis Institutio" at Basle. Death of Erasmus at Basle (July 12). Calvin takes up his residence in Geneva (Aug.)	1536–38. Charles V. is at war with Francis I. in the Milanese.	
	1537. Birth of Edward, Pr. of Wales. Death of the Queen.	1537. Madeleine d. (July). Execution of the Master of Forbes and Lady Glammis, brother-in-law and sister of Angus.	1537. The Parliament of Paris summons Charles V. to do homage for Artois and Flanders.		1537. The League of Schmalkalde is renewed for 6 years. Revolt of Ghent.	
	1538. English Bible issued.	1538. James V. m. Marie of Lorraine, daughter of D. of Guise.	1538. Francis agrees to the Truce of Nice with Charles V. for 10 years.	1538. Calvin and other reformers banished from Geneva.	1538. The Catholic Princes found the Union of Nuremberg to strengthen their cause. Ferdinand makes a treaty with Zapolya, by which, on death of the latter, Ferdinand will inherit all Hungary.	1538. A rebellion of the nobles prevents Sigismund from making a military expedition to Wallachia.
	1539. Law of the Six Articles passed. Suppression of the Monasteries completed.	1539. Cardinal Beaton succeeds to Archbishopric of St. Andrews.	1539. Charles V. visits Francis I. in Paris on his way to the Netherlands (Dec.–Jan., 1540).		1539. Death of George, D. of Saxony; his successor Henry introduces the Reformation into his lands.	
1540	1540. Henry VIII. m. Anne of Cleves (Jan.), but shortly divorces her; he m. Catherine Howard (July). Execution of Thomas Cromwell, without being heard in his own defence.				1540. Charles V. goes to Ghent and deprives the town of its liberties and ruins its commerce for having taken up arms against him.	

RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1528. France and England declare war against Charles V. Hostilities are renewed in Italy.		1528. Destruction of Lautrec's army before Naples. Andrea Doria restores Republic of Genoa.			
		1529. Charles V. makes Treaty of Barcelona with the Pope; and the Peace of Cambray with Francis I. Charles sails to Italy.		1529. Clement VII. makes Treaty of Barcelona with Charles V. Imperial army blockades Florence.	1529. Solyman I. places Zapolya, a Hungarian, on throne of Hungary, then lays siege to Vienna, from which he is repulsed.		
		1530. Charles V. is crowned Emperor at Bologna by the Pope.		1530. Charles V. crowned by Pope at Bologna. Capitulation of Florence, extinction of the Republic, and return of the Medici by Imperial arms.		1530. Babar d. at Agra. His son **HUMAYUN** (surnamed Nasir-uddin) Emperor of Hindustan.	1530
				1531. Alessandro de' Medici made first Duke of Florence.			
		1532. Pizzaro begins conquest of Peru.			1532. Solyman I. leads an army into Germany with no decisive result.		
1533. Vasilii d., leaving two infant sons, Ivan and Yuri, under guardianship of his wife Helen Glinska.	1533. Frederick I. (of Denmark and Norway) d. Civil war for 3 years in Denmark.			1533. Marriage of Catherine de' Medici with Henry of Orleans.	1533. Solyman I. concludes a treaty with Ferdinand of Austria. 1533–35. Solyman I. leads his armies into Persia.		
		1534. Charles V. returns to Spain, and prepares for an expedition against Tunis.		1534. Clement VII. d. **PAUL III.** (Alexander Farnese) Pope.	1534. Barbarossa, the Turkish corsair, plunders the Neapolitan coast, then captures Tunis.		
		1535. Charles V. sails with a large armament to Tunis, which he captures from the corsair Barbarossa, and restores to the rightful King.		1535. Francesco Sforza d. without heirs. France fruitlessly renews struggle with the Emperor for Duchy of Milan. Barbarossa (Turkish pirate) raids Balearic Isles.	1535. Barbarossa driven from Tunis by Emp. Charles V.; Barbarossa then raids Balearic Isles.		
	1536. **CHRISTIAN III.** becomes K. of Denmark and Norway. The Reformed faith is established there.	1536. Charles V. returns to Italy; regains Savoy from Francis I.; then invades Provence, but has to retreat with much loss. He sails for Spain.	1536. The Inquisition introduced into Portugal.		1536. Solyman I. makes an alliance with Francis I. against Charles V.		
		1537. Charles V. is summoned by the Parliament of Paris to do homage for Artois and Flanders. The war in Piedmont continues.		1537. Alessandro de' Medici murdered. Cosmo de' Medici D. of Florence. War between Venice and Turkey, lasting till 1540.	1537. Barbarossa made high-admiral of Ottoman fleet. War declared against Venice; Barbarossa plunders Islands in Grecian Archipelago belonging to Venice. Turkish attack on Corfu fails.		
1538. Death of the Grand-Duchess Helen.		1538. Charles V. concludes a truce at Nice with Francis I. He excludes the nobles and prelates of Castile from sitting in the Cortes, on the ground that they paid no taxes.		1538. Paul III. arranges truce at Nice between Francis I. and Charles V. for 10 years. Combined Venetian, Papal, and Imperial fleet under Doria defeated by Turks at bat. **PREVESA.**	1538. Barbarossa defeats the combined fleets of The Emperor, Venice and the Pope, under Doria, at bat. **PREVESA.**		
		1539. Charles V. passes through France on his way to the Netherlands.				1539. Humayun defeated by the Bengali Afghans under Sher Shah at Chapar Ghat; he retreats to Agra.	
				1540. Paul III. sanctions the Order of Jesuits, founded by Ignatius de Loyola. Venice makes peace with Turks.	1540. Advantageous peace concluded with Venice.	1540. Humayun utterly defeated by Sher Shah, who ascends Delhi throne. Humayun escapes to Persia.	1540

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.
		1541. James V. agrees to meet Henry VIII. at York in September, but fails to appear. Death of the Queen-Dowager Margaret Tudor.	1541. Francis I. renews his alliance with the Turks, and declares war on Charles V. after defeat of latter in Algiers.	1541. Calvin is re-established permanently in Geneva.	1541. The Diet of Ratisbon is attended by the Emperor; a conference held there to reconcile the Catholics and Reformers fails. Henry of Saxony d. His son Maurice succeeds him. Charles V. makes a disastrous expedition against Algiers.	
	1542. Execution of Catherine Howard. Defeat of Scots at bat. SOLWAY MOSS (Nov.).	1542. Henry VIII. resolves on war and attacks Scotch border; James V. sends an army, which is utterly routed at SOLWAY MOSS by English (Nov. 24). James V. d. (Dec. 14). His daughter **MARY STUART** (7 days old) Q.	1542. Francis attacks Charles V. simultaneously at Luxemburg, Brabant, Flanders, Spain, and Piedmont, with *little* result.		1542. The French make an attack on the Netherlands. The League of Schmalkalde expels Henry of Brunswick from his territory, and establishes the Reformation there.	
	1543. Henry VIII. m. Catherine Parr. Henry allies himself with Charles V.	1543. The Earl of Arran made Regent. Henry VIII. wishes to negotiate a marriage between his own son and Mary Stuart; it is disapproved by the Scots.	1543. Francis I. takes Landrecy and defends it against Charles V.		1543. Charles V. suppresses the work of the Reformers in Cologne and Cleves, and forces the Duke to submit to him.	
	1544. Henry VIII. invades France, takes Boulogne. Henry is released from his debts by Act of Parliament. Cranmer issues the English Litany.	1544. Earl of Hertford leads two raids into Scotland, doing much harm. Cardinal Beaton comes into power, and the Reformers are much persecuted.	1544. The French defeat the Imperialists at CERISOLES in Piedmont. Henry VIII. and Charles V. invade France from North and East. Francis ends war with Charles V. by Peace of Crespy.		1544. The Diet of Spires votes supplies for the war against France (Feb.). Charles V., in alliance with Henry VIII., invades France, threatens Paris, and forces peace of Crespy on Francis I. (Sept.).	
			1545. Hostilities continue with England. Persecution of Protestants in Provence.		1545. Charles V., now that he is no longer threatened by France and the Turks, prepares to crush the Protestants. Opening of the Council of Trent (Dec.).	
	1546. Peace with France. D. of Norfolk and his son, Earl Surrey, arrested for treason.	1546. George Wishart burned for heresy; his execution aroused much popular ill-feeling. Assassination of Cardinal Beaton in his castle of St. Andrews.	1546. Treaty of peace made with Henry VIII.		1546. Death of Martin Luther (Feb. 18). Charles V. lays Ban of the Empire on the Leaders of the Schmalkalde League; the Protestants gather for war. Maurice of Saxony (a Protestant) makes secret treaty with Charles.	
	1547. Execution of Surrey. Henry VIII. d. (Jan. 23); his son **EDWARD VI.**, K. The Protector (D. of Somerset) defeats Scots at bat. PINKIE.	1547. The Protector Somerset invades Scotland, defeats Scots under the Regent Arran at bat. PINKIE (Sept.).	1547. Francis I. d. (March 31). His son **HENRY II.** K.		1547. Charles V. is everywhere triumphant; he defeats and captures the Elector of Saxony at Mühlberg, and gives his territories to Maurice. Philip of Hesse is treacherously made prisoner at Halle.	
		1548. The young Queen is sent to France for safety, where she is betrothed to the Dauphin. A French army arrives to assist the Scotch against England.	1548. Betrothal of the Dauphin to Mary Stuart.		1548. Charles V. causes the "Augsburg Interim" to be accepted by the Diet, a system of religious doctrine and practice which pleased neither Catholics nor Protestants.	1548. Sigismund I. d. His son **SIGISMUND II., AUGUSTUS,** K.
	1549. First Prayer-Book of Edward VI. issued. Rebellion in the West. Fall of Protector Somerset.		1549. Hostilities with England; the French successfully invade Boulogne territory.		1549. Charles V. remains in the Netherlands. The city of Magdeburg stands out against the Emperor, and is put under the ban. (It surrendered in 1551.)	Spread of the Reformation in Poland, accompanied by persecution of the Protestants.
1550	1550. Peace made with Scotland and France; Boulogne restored to latter.	1550. Peace made with England.	1550. Peace with England; France retains Boulogne.			
	1552. Execution of Somerset. A second Act of Uniformity and a second Prayer-Book are issued.		1552. Henry II. makes alliance with the German Protestant princes; then declares war on Charles V. and annexes Toul, Metz, and Verdun.		1552. Maurice of Saxony and other Princes league secretly with Henry II. of France, then march against Charles V., nearly capturing him at Innsbrück. Charles makes the Peace of Passau with his subjects, granting religious toleration and releasing the Electors of Hesse and Saxony. He then marches against Metz, but fails to take it after a long siege.	
	1553. Edward VI. d. (July 6). Lady Jane Grey proclaimed in London by Duke of Northumberland; but the party of **MARY TUDOR** triumphs; she is proclaimed Queen, and Northumberland executed.		1553. Charles V. abandons siege of Metz.	1553. Trial and execution for heresy of Servetus at Geneva.	1553. Maurice of Saxony is killed at bat. of SIEVERHAUSEN, where he defeated Albert of Brandenburg, who had been plundering the country with his mercenaries.	
	1554. Rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt suppressed, but followed by execution of Lady Jane Grey and her relations. Mary m. Philip, son of Emp. Charles V. (July). The Queen, King and Parliament make submission to Rome, and then receive absolution from Cardinal Pole.	1554. Earl of Arran resigns Regency, and the Queen-Dowager Marie of Guise takes his place.				

RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1541. Charles V. makes a disastrous expedition to Algiers; his fleet is destroyed by storm. War renewed with France.			1541. War renewed with Austria.		
	1542. Gustavus I. of Sweden crushes rebellion in Smaaland.	1542. Perpignan is successfully defended from an attack of the Duke of Orleans.		1542. The Pope institutes the Supreme Tribunal of the Inquisition.		1542. St. Francis Xavier, celebrated Jesuit missionary, comes to Goa.	
		1543. Charles V. sails for Germany (May), leaving his son, Philip, Regent. Philip m. his cousin Maria of Portugal (Nov.).			1543. Barbarossa co-operates with French squadron in partly successful attack on Nice; then winters in Toulon harbour.		
	1544. The crown is made hereditary in the family of Gustavus I.	1544. Charles's troops are defeated by the French at CERESOLES, in Piedmont.		1544. Torquato Tasso born. (Dies 1595.)	1544. Charles V. and Ferdinand of Austria make overtures of peace to Solyman I.		
		1545. The Pope grants Charles V. half the ecclesiastical revenues of Spain. Death of Q. Maria of Portugal.		1545. Parma and Placentia detached from Holy See and made into a separate Duchy for Pope's son Pierluigi Farnese. Opening of Council of Trent (Dec.) to discuss differences with the Reformers.	1545. Peace with Austria; Ferdinand pays tribute to Solyman.	1545. Sher Shah is killed while storming fortress of Kalinjar. His son, and then his grandson succeed him in Delhi.	
					1546. Death of Barbarossa at Constantinople.		
1547. **IVAN IV.**, The Terrible (son of Vasilii), assumes government, and takes the title of Tsar.		1547. Birth of Cervantes, in New Castile.		1547. A conspiracy at Genoa of Gian Luigi de' Fieschi to overthrow the Doge, Andrea Doria, fails. Murder of Pierluigi Farnese; his son Ottavio succeeds to Duchy of Parma.	1547. Solyman I. makes a treaty with the Emperor Charles V.		
		1548. Philip leaves Spain for a voyage through Italy and Germany.		1548. Council of Trent transferred to Bologna. Charles V. made vain attempt about this time to establish the Spanish Inquisition at Naples.			
				1549. Paul III. d. (Nov.).			
1550. Ivan IV. publishes a book of laws.				1550. **JULIUS III.** Pope (Feb.).			1550
1551. Ivan IV. issues the "Book of the Hundred Chapters," to govern Church matters.		1551. Philip returns to Spain.					
1552. Ivan IV. conquers the city of Kazan from the Monguls.				1552. Revolt in Sienna against Spaniards; they invite French aid.			
1553. Richard Chancellor leads the first English expedition to Russia.							
1554. Ivan IV. becomes master of Astrakan.		1554. Philip sails for England, and m. Mary Tudor.		1554. Siege of Sienna by Imperialist troops. Charles V. makes his son Philip King of Sicily and Naples.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.
	1555. Beginning of the Protestant persecutions; burning of Latimer, Ridley and many others.		1555. The first Protestant Church is established in Paris.	1555. Protestant exiles from Locarno settle in Zurich, and establish silk manufacture.	1555. Diet of Augsburg, where the Religious Peace of Augsburg is signed, granting toleration to Lutherans and religious freedom to the Princes in their own territories. Every prelate who turned Lutheran was to resign his clerical dignities. Charles V. resigns the Netherlands to his son Philip.	
	1556. Cranmer burnt. Cardinal Pole made Archbishop of Canterbury.		1556. Henry II. makes Treaty of Vaucelles with Spain for 5 years' truce, but breaks it in 4 months, allies himself with the Pope, and sends Duke of Guise into Italy to drive out Spaniards.		1556. Charles V. abdicates the Imperial throne. His brother **FERDINAND I.** (King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Archduke of Austria) becomes Emperor. The Pope refuses to recognise him.	
	1557. War declared against France; English aid in bat. **ST. QUENTIN** (Aug.).	1557. *The First Covenant* made by the Reformers; they pledge themselves to support one another and spread the new doctrines. The leaders become known as "the Lords of the Congregation."	1557. Failure of Guise's expedition to Italy; he returns. Emanuel Philibert of Savoy, commanding Spanish and English troops, invades France from the Netherlands and defeats French at bat. **ST. QUENTIN.**			
	1558. Loss of Calais. Mary d. (Nov. 17); her half-sister, **ELIZABETH,** Queen. Death of Cardinal Pole. Sir William Cecil made member of Privy Council.	1558. Q. Mary m. the Dauphin Francis. The burning of Walter Mill (*æt.* 81) for heresy rouses the people, and they demand reforms from the Regent.	1558. The French capture Calais from England, who so lose their last possession on French soil. French army under De Thermes is defeated by Count Egmont at **GRAVELINES.**		1558. Count Egmont with the Spanish troops defeats the French at **GRAVELINES.**	
	1559. Parliament passes Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity. Peace of Cateau Cambresis made with France: France to retain Calais 8 years only, or pay an indemnity.	1559. Religious riots at Perth (May). John Knox leads the Reform movement. The Regent brings French troops against the Congregation; civil war ensues. Q. Mary's husband succeeds to French throne (July).	1559. France joins England and Spain in Peace of Cateau Cambresis (Apr.), France to retain Calais for 8 years only. She restores Savoy and Piedmont to D. of Savoy. Henry II. d. (July 10). His son **FRANCIS II.** K. Persecution of the Huguenots.		1559. Q. Isabella of Hungary d., but her son John Sigismund continues the war against Ferdinand.	
1560	1560. Elizabeth aids the Lords of the Congregation in Scotland (Jan.); subsequently makes Treaty of Edinburgh with government there (July).	1560. The Congregation make Treaty of Berwick with Elizabeth (Jan.), who sends English troops to their aid. Death of the Queen-Regent Mary of Lorraine (June). Treaty of Edinburgh, between the Congregation and Government, ends civil war (July 6). Parliament adopts a Confession of Faith and forbids the saying of mass. Q. Mary becomes a widow (Dec. 5).	1560. Tumult of Amboise, a plot to overthrow the Guises, which only secures them more firmly in power. Francis II. d. (Dec. 5). His brother **CHARLES IX.** K., with Catherine de' Medici Regent.		1560. Death of Melanchthon.	
		1561. Mary returns to Scotland (Aug.). The Privy Council passes an Act to appropriate one third of all church benefices to the Crown.	1561. Growing hostility between Catholics and Huguenots.			1561. Livonia is joined to Poland.
	1562. Elizabeth supports the French Huguenots. Rebellion of Shane O'Neill in Ulster. Hawkins begins Slave Trade with Africa.	1562. Earl of Moray (the Queen's half-brother and chief adviser) defeats and kills the Earl of Huntly at bat. **CORRICHIE,** near Aberdeen.	1562. Massacre of Huguenots at Vassy, which causes first civil war to break out.		1562. Ferdinand I. makes an 8 years' truce with Solyman, renewing the tribute and agreeing that John Sigismund shall retain Transylvania. Ferdinand changes Bohemia from an elective to an hereditary monarchy; his rule was disastrous to the welfare of Bohemia. Council of Trent meets in Jan., 1562.	
	1563. The *Thirty-nine Articles* are imposed on the clergy. English driven from Havre, which they had gained through the Huguenots.		1563. Assassination of the D. of Guise by a Huguenot; the Pacification of Amboise ends the civil war for a time by granting some toleration to the Reformers.			
	1564. Elizabeth and Archbishop Parker enforce uniformity. Peace made with France (Apr.).		1564. Peace signed at Troies with England (Apr.).	1564. Calvin dies at Geneva.	1564. Ferdinand I. d. (July 25). His son **MAXIMILIAN II.** Emperor. He inherits also Bohemia, Hungary, and Austria. At first he favoured the Protestants.	
		1565. Q. Mary m. her cousin, Lord Darnley (July). Moray and other nobles oppose the marriage and take up arms; they are declared rebels and flee to England.		The influence of Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan from 1560–1584, brings about a Catholic reaction in Switzerland.		
		1566. Murder of the Queen's Secretary, Rizzio, at Holyrood Palace by Darnley and some disaffected noblemen (March 9). Mary pardons Moray and the other banished lords. Q. Mary gives birth to a son (afterwards James VI.).			1566. Solyman the Great dies while invading Hungary, and the Turks are then repelled.	
	1567. Defeat and death of Shane O'Neill.	1567. Murder of Darnley at the Kirk-o'-Field, near Edinburgh (Feb. 9); the Queen and Lord Bothwell suspected of the crime. Mary m. Earl of Bothwell (May 15). The nobles rise against the Queen; she surrenders to them at Carberry Hill (June); is sent prisoner to Loch Leven and made to abdicate (July 24). Her son **JAMES VI.** made K. and Earl of Moray Regent.	1567. 2nd Civil War; Conspiracy of Meaux; the Huguenots rise in revolt, besiege Paris, fight indecisive bat. **ST. DENIS,** at which the Constable Montmorency is killed.		1567. Maximilian II. makes truce with the Turks.	
	1568. Mary, Queen of Scots, takes refuge in England, and is kept there in confinement.	1568. Mary escapes from Loch Leven Castle, is defeated by Regent at bat. **LANGSIDE** and flees to England, where she remains prisoner 19 years. Her flight marks the end of the Franco-Scottish alliance.	1568. Peace of Longjumeau made with Huguenots, which confirms Edict of Amboise. 3rd Civil War breaks out before end of year.		1568. Maximilian II. makes 8 years' peace with Selim II. The death of Don Carlos in Spain opens prospects of the Spanish succession to Maximilian; this brings him into friendship with Philip II., and he adopts a Catholic policy.	

RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1555. Philip goes to Flanders, where Charles V. hands over to him the sovereignty of the Netherlands, at Brussels (Oct. 25).		1555. Fall of Sienna. **MARCELLUS II.** Pope (Apr.); then **PAUL IV.** (May).			
		1556. Charles V. resigns the Spanish crowns to his son **PHILIP II.** (Jan.). A truce of 5 years is made with France, but soon broken.		1556. At Pope's instigation Henry II. of France sends army under Guise into Italy to drive out Spaniards. Duke of Alva invades Papal territory from Naples; nearly captures Rome.		1556. Humayun returns with his young son Akbar; defeats Afghan army at Paniput. He dies, and **AKBAR** (*æt.* 14) becomes Emperor under regency of Bairam Khan.	
		1557. Charles V. retires to the monastery of St. Yuste, in Estramadura.	1557. John III. d. His infant grandson **SEBASTIAN** K.	1557. Failure and retreat of Guise; the Pope forced to make peace with Philip of Spain. Philip cedes Sienna to Cosmo I. of Florence.			
		1558. Charles V. d. at the Monastery of St. Yuste (Sept. 21). Death of Philip's wife, Mary of England. Spanish troops win bat. of **GRAVELINES** in Flanders.					
	1559. Christian III. d. His son **FREDERICK II.** K. of Denmark and Norway.	1559. The Peace of Cateau Cambresis is made with France. Philip II. returns to Spain from the Netherlands. The Inquisition becomes all-powerful in Spain.		1559. Paul IV. d. **PIUS IV.** Pope. The Treaty of Cateau Cambresis (Apr.) brings peace to Italy but confirms the Spanish rule.			
	1560. Gustavus I. (Vasa) d. His son **ERIC XIV.** K. of Sweden.	1560. Philip II. m. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II. of France. An attempt to recapture Tripoli from the Turks fails. **1560–64.** War with the pirates of Barbary.			1560. The Turks defeat a combined Christian fleet off Isle of Jerba.	1560. Akbar assumes government; Bairam revolts, but is pardoned.	1560
						1561–68. Akbar subdues the Rajput kingdoms.	
		1562. The Spanish rule is very unpopular in the Netherlands.		1562. The Council of Trent, in its session from Jan., 1562–Dec., 1563, defines the position of the Roman Church.			
	1563–70. War between Sweden and Denmark.			1563. Philip II. fails to establish Spanish Inquisition in Milan.			
		1564. De Granvelle is recalled from the Netherlands.		1564. Death of Michael Angelo. Birth of Galileo. (Dies 1642.)			
		1565. Philip II. takes severer measures with the Reformers in the Netherlands. Philip II. relieves Malta, which is threatened by the Turks.		1565. Pius IV. d. (Dec.).	1565. The Turks lay 4 months siege to Malta, which is held by Knights of St. John, but are repulsed with loss.		
		1566. The Netherlands break into open rebellion, and the nobles sign the famous "Compromise."		1566. **PIUS V.** Pope (Jan.).	1566. Solyman I., the Great, dies in Hungary, while laying siege to Sziget. His son **SELIM II.** Sultan.	1566. Akbar's brother Hakim invades the Punjab, but is defeated. Akbar builds the Agra fort.	
		1567. The Duke of Alva is sent to govern the Netherlands; Council of Blood erected; arrest of Horn and Egmont. Persecution of the Moriscos.					
	1568. Eric XIV. is deposed by his brother **JOHN III.**	1568. The Reformers in the Netherlands defeat Philip's troops at **HEILIGERLEE.** Egmont and Horn are executed at Brussels, and William of Orange outlawed. Death of Philip's son Don Carlos (July); and his wife Elizabeth (Oct.).					
	Tycho Brahé (the astronomer) flourished in Denmark at this time.						

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.
	1569. Rising of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland put down.		1569. Defeat of the Huguenots at bat. JARNAC (Mar. 13) (at which their leader, the Prince of Condé, is killed), and again at MONCONTOUR (Oct.).			1569. A more complete federation is made with Lithuania at the Diet of Lublin.
1570	1570. The Pope issues Bull of excommunication against Elizabeth.	1570. Assassination of the Regent Moray (Jan. 23). He was known as the "Good Regent." The Earl of Lennox (grandfather of James VI.) Regent. The country divided by the factions of the King and Queen.	1570. Treaty of St. Germains with the Huguenots ends the war, and secures them many privileges. Charles IX. m. Elizabeth of Austria.		1570. Maximilian's daughters Anne and Elizabeth marry respectively Philip II. and Charles IX.	
	1571. Discovery of the Ridolfi Plot formed by the Catholic party and Spain to place Mary Stuart on English throne; the Spanish Ambassador driven from England.	1571. The Regent Lennox shot in a skirmish at Stirling. The Earl of Mar Regent (Sept.). Civil war between the King's and Queen's party.			1571. The death of John Sigismund gives Maximilian the Hungarian possessions of the former, but Transylvania elects Stephen Bathori as Voyvode.	
	1572. Execution of D. of Norfolk for his share in recent plot. Francis Drake makes voyage to Panama.	1572. Death of Regent Mar. The Earl of Morton Regent (Nov.). Death of John Knox in Edinburgh (Nov. 24).	1572. Marriage of Henry of Navarre to Marguerite of Valois. Massacre of St. Bartholomew (Aug. 24) in Paris, followed by provincial massacres of the Huguenots and by the 4th Civil War.			1572. Sigismund II. d. With him ends male line of Jagiello.
		1573. Morton, with help from England, gains Edinburgh Castle and subdues the Queen's party.	1573. Siege of La Rochelle by the Catholics. It is unsuccessful, and is followed by the Treaty of La Rochelle (June). Edict of Boulogne makes peace with the Huguenots, granting them fresh concessions. Duke of Anjou elected K. of Poland.			1573. The nobles elect HENRY of Valois, Duke of Anjou, K.; he is first made to sign the "pacta conventa" at Paris with the Polish envoys.
			1574. Charles IX. d. (May 30). His brother HENRY III. (D. of Anjou) K. The 5th Civil War breaks out.		1574. Maximilian II. is offered the throne of Poland when it is left vacant by Henry of Valois.	1574. Henry is crowned at Cracow (Feb.); on the death of his brother Charles IX. he flees secretly from the country and never returns.
	1575. Elizabeth refuses the sovereignty of the Netherlands, which is offered her by the Dutch Reformers.		1575. Henry of Navarre escapes and joins the Huguenots.		1575. The Turks again attack Hungary.	1575. Interregnum. Serious irruption of the Tartars.
			1576. Another peace made with Huguenots, called "Paix de Monsieur." Formation of "The League" by the Catholics, headed by the D. of Guise.		1576. Maximilian II. d. His son RUDOLF II. Emperor.	1576. STEPHEN BATHORI, Prince of Transylvania, elected K.
	1577. Drake starts for the Pacific and sails round the globe.		1577. Fresh hostilities with the Huguenots (6th Civil War), which are closed by the Peace of Bergerac; the Huguenots secure important concessions.			
	1578. Diplomatic relations renewed with Spain.	1578. The young King is made to assume the Government with a Council of Twelve, and Morton (who was unpopular) resigns.	1578. D. of Anjou (Alençon) appointed Defender of the Liberties of the Netherlands.		1578. A Catholic reaction, favoured by the Emperor, takes place in Austria.	

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1579. The Eastland Company established, for trade with the Baltic.		1579. "The Gallants' War," in which the Leaguers are successful over Huguenots (7th Civil War).				
1580	1580. A Jesuit mission under Campian and Parsons arrives in England to stir up the Catholics. Revolt of the Desmonds in Ireland.		1580. Treaty of Fleix ends war.				
	1581. The first Recusancy Law passed. The Levant Company established.	1581. Morton is tried and beheaded at Edinburgh (at instigation of the King's favourites, Lennox and Arran) for having been accessory to the murder of Darnley.	1581–83. Expedition of the Duke of Anjou to the Netherlands.				
		1582. University of Edinburgh founded by the King (Apr.). James VI. is seized, and imprisoned in Ruthven Castle, by some of his nobles; this is known as "The Raid of Ruthven" (Aug. 22).			1582. A blockade of the Rhine by the Dutch seriously hinders German trade. The Protestants refuse to accept the Gregorian Calendar.	1582. Stephen Bathori compels the Russians to evacuate Livonia. Stephen Bathori organized the regiments of Cossacks. He also introduced the Jesuits into Poland.	
	1583. Suppression of Irish rebellion. The Throgmorton Plot (for assassination of Elizabeth and conquest of England by Spain) discovered. High Commission Court organized.	1583. James VI. escapes to St. Andrews (June), and the nobles implicated in raid flee to England.			1583. Gerard, Archbishop of Cologne, is excommunicated and driven from his see by the Pope for having turned Lutheran and married; he is succeeded by Ernest of Bavaria.		

RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1569. A revolt of the Moriscos is suppressed with much cruelty. Elizabeth of England seizes and retains £31,000 of Spanish money.		1569. Pius V. confers title of Grand Duchy of Tuscany on Cosmo I. of Florence.	1569. First conflict between the Turks and Russians takes place at Astrakan this year.		
	1570. The Peace of Stettin ends war between Sweden and Denmark.	1570. Wholesale expulsion of the Moriscos, and consequent depopulation of Andalusia. Philip II. m. Anne, daughter of Emp. Maximilian. Alva temporarily crushes the revolt in Flanders.		1570. War between Venice and Turks; latter attack Cyprus.	1570. Turkish Expedition sent to wrest Cyprus from the Venetians.	1570–72. Akbar reduces Malwa.	1570
1571. Invasion of the Monguls, who burn Moscow.		1571. Don John of Austria (half-brother to Philip) annihilates the Turkish fleet at bat. LEPANTO. (Cervantes was present at this battle.)		1571. Pius V. organizes Holy League, including Spain and Venice, against Turks; confederates win great naval bat. of LEPANTO, and destroy Turkish fleet (Oct. 7).	1571. Turks take Cyprus. Great defeat of Turkish fleet at bat. LEPANTO by combined Christian navies, under Don John of Austria.		
		1572. The revolt spreads in the Netherlands; capture of Briel and Flushing by the Reformers. Siege of Haarlem (Dec., 1572-Jan., 1573).	1572. Camoens publishes the "Lusiads."	1572. Pius V. d. **GREGORY XIII.** Pope.		1572–73. Akbar makes campaign in Gujerat, and re-annexes it to the Mogul Empire.	
	1573. John III. tries to re-establish Catholicism in Sweden. Sweden is at war with Russia till 1584.	1573. Alva is recalled from the Netherlands, and Luis de Requesens sent to replace him. Don John captures Tunis from Turks, who soon regain it.		1573. Venice makes peace with Turks and acquiesces in loss of Cyprus.	1573. Don John takes Tunis from Turks, who recover it next year.	1573–76. Akbar reconquers Bengal from the descendants of Sher Shah.	
			1574. Sebastian visits Ceuta and Tangiers.		1574. Selim II. d. His son **MURAD III.** Sultan.		
		1575. Philip II., unable to meet creditors, repudiates his foreign debts. Holland and Zealand draw up articles of Union, and proclaim William of Orange their governor.			1575. War with Persia for several years.		
		1576. Requesens dies in the Netherlands. The Spanish troops mutiny there, and sack Antwerp (known as "the Spanish fury"). Don John is appointed governor. Pacification of Ghent (Nov.).					
		1577. The Perpetual Edict issued (Feb.). Don John fails to reconcile Dutch, and hostilities begin afresh.					
		1578. Don John wins bat. GEMBLOURS over the patriots in the Netherlands (Jan.). He dies there (Oct.), and is succeeded by Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma.	1578. Sebastian leads an expedition against Sultan of Morocco; he is defeated and killed at bat. ALCACER-QUIBIR; and his uncle **CARDINAL HENRY** made K.				

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	
	1579. The Deputies of Holland, Guelders, Zealand, Utrecht, and Groningen sign the act known as the "Union of Utrecht," which forms the real basis of the Republic of the United Provinces.	1579. Union of Arras comes to terms with Parma (Jan. 6). The Union of Utrecht lays the foundation of the Dutch Republic (Jan. 29).				1579. Thomas Stephens, the first Englishman known to have visited India, came in this year.	
	1580. Philip II. places William of Orange under the Ban.	1580. Philip II. succeeds to the throne of Portugal. Death of his fourth wife, Anne.	1580. Henry I. dies without heirs; after some disputes over the succession, Philip II. of Spain (claiming through his mother) is proclaimed K. as **PHILIP I.** of Portugal. War ensues, in which Philip is victorious. He enters Lisbon on June 29th, 1581, and the countries remain under same crown till 1640.				1580
	1581. The Northern Provinces issue a Declaration of National Independence; depose Philip II. and offer the sovereignty of the Netherlands to the D. of Anjou. Parma besieges Cambray, but it is relieved by Anjou.	1581–83. The bastard Don Antonio (prior of Crato) struggles for the Portuguese crown; he is twice defeated at sea by Santa Cruz.					
	1582. Anjou is inaugurated at Antwerp. Attempted assassination of William of Orange by Joureguay.						
	1583. After treacherous attempt to seize Antwerp ("the French Fury"), Anjou quits the Netherlands.					1583. Three English merchants, Fitch, Newberry, and Leeds, reach India by the overland route.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1584. An Association formed by all loyal Englishmen for protection of the Queen from assassination; is confirmed by Parliament next year. The Spanish Ambassador dismissed from England (Jan.).	1584. Earl of Gowrie beheaded for participation in Raid of Ruthven. Contest between the Crown and clergy; Parliament meets and affirms the King's supreme authority in civil and religious matters.	1584. Death of Duke of Anjou. The League makes treaty of Joinville with Spain.				1584. Ivan IV., the Terrible, d. His son **FEODORE** Tsar.
	1585. Elizabeth sends army under Earl of Leicester to help the Dutch. Drake burns St. Domingo and Carthagena; then plunders coasts of Cuba and Florida.	1585. The banished lords return with eight thousand men and proffer homage to James VI., who is forced to pardon them.	1585. Henry III. signs Treaty of Nemours with the League (a great triumph for the latter). The "War of the Three Henries" begins; *i.e.* Henry III., Henry of Guise, Henry of Navarre (8th Civil War).				
	1586. Bat. **ZUTPHEN** in the Netherlands, at which Sir Philip Sydney is killed. Leicester returns. Discovery of Babington's Plot to assassinate Elizabeth; Mary, Q. of Scots, tried for complicity in it.			1586. The Borromean or Golden League formed between the seven Catholic cantons.		1586. Stephen Bathori d. (Dec.).	1586. Sir Jerome Horsey arrives as English Ambassador to Moscow.
	1587. Execution of Mary, Q. of Scots, at Fotheringay (Feb. 8). Drake burns Spanish fleet at Cadiz.	1587. Execution of Queen Mary Stuart in England.	1587. Henry of Navarre wins bat. **COURTRAS.** Guise defeats the German troops, coming to join the Huguenots at **VIMORY** and **AUNEAU.**			1587. **SIGISMUND III.**, a Swedish Prince, K. He signed the "pacta conventa" like all subsequent kings.	
	1588. Defeat of the Spanish Armada (July) by Drake. Appearance of the "Martin Marprelate" Tracts—a Puritan attack on the bishops.		1588. Guise enters Paris against orders of Henry III., who withdraws to Chartres ("the Day of the Barricades" in Paris). Henry III. signs Edict of Union with League, which declares that no heretic can succeed to the throne (July 19). Assassination of the Duke of Guise and Cardinal Guise at Blois (Dec. 23 and 24).				
	1589. Failure of Drake and Norris in attack on Spain. Drake plunders Corunna.	1589. James VI. goes to Denmark and m. Anne, daughter of Frederick II. (Nov.).	1589. The Duke of Mayenne heads the League. Death of Catherine de' Medici (Jan. 5). Henry III. unites with Henry of Navarre and besieges Paris, which had revolted. Murder of Henry III. (Aug. 1); with him ends House of Valois. **HENRY OF NAVARRE** (the next heir) is opposed by the League; he defeats them at Arques (9th Civil War).				
1590	1590. Spenser publishes "The Faerie Queen." Death of Francis Walsingham.	1590. James VI. returns with his Queen to Scotland (May).	1590. Henry of Navarre wins bat. **IVRY**, then blockades Paris, but Parma's advance from the Netherlands makes him retire.				
	1591. Elizabeth aids Henry IV. with men and money.		1591. Henry wars round Paris; the Leaguers are helped by Spain. Henry besieges Rouen. Declaration of Mantes.		1591. The Archduke Ferdinand (cousin of Rudolf II.) succeeds to Styria, and soon begins persecuting the Protestants.		1591. Mysterious death of young Demetrius, brother of the Tsar; his brother-in-law Boris Godunov suspected of murdering him. Raid of the Khan of Crimea.
		1592. Parliament repeals the Act of 1584 touching the royal supremacy, confirms the previous liberties granted to the Church, and abolishes episcopacy.	1592. Parma relieves siege of Rouen. Dissensions among the Leaguers; popular feeling turns against them.			1592. A Diet of Inquisition held to inquire into the king's policy.	
		1593. Persecution and excommunication of the Catholic Earls of Huntley, Errol, and Angus by the reformed clergy. A second University (Marischal College) founded in Aberdeen.	1593. Henry of Navarre formally adopts the Catholic faith; the insurgents then gladly submit to him and the civil war ends.		1593. War with Turkey.	1593. Sigismund III. goes to Sweden; is crowned King there; returns to Poland next year.	
	1594–1602. Rising in Ireland under Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone.	1594. The Catholic Earls rebel and defeat the royal forces at Glenlivet, but are afterwards overcome by the King.	1594. Henry IV. enters Paris (March), and the whole country now acknowledges him King; break up of the League. Expulsion of Jesuits from France.		1594. The Protestant Princes issue a formal statement of their grievances to the Diet.		
		1595. The Catholic Earls quit the country.	1595. Henry IV. declares war on Spain.				
	1596. Death of Drake at sea (Jan. 28). Howard and Essex attack and sack Cadiz. An unsuccessful attack on Spain is made in following year.	1596. Religious tumults in Edinburgh caused by divergences of opinion between Church and Court.	1596. Henry IV. makes a treaty with the Duke of Mayenne, and the League is dissolved. Archduke Albert captures Calais.		1596. The Archduke Maximilian is defeated at bat. **KERESZTES** by the Turks.		
	1597. France, Holland and England make a League against Spain.	1597. James VI. punishes Edinburgh with a heavy fine.	1597. The Spaniards take Amiens, which Henry IV. recaptures. Sully is made Superintendent of Finances.				

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
	1584. William of Orange accepts the sovereignty of Holland and Zealand, but is murdered at Delft by Gerard (July 10). His son Maurice is elected Captain-General. Henry III. refuses the sovereignty of Holland.					
	1585. Parma re-establishes the Spanish rule in Belgium; he besieges and captures Antwerp. Elizabeth refuses the sovereignty of Holland.		1585. Gregory XIII. d. **SIXTUS V.** Pope.			
	1586. Elizabeth sends troops under the Earl of Leicester to aid the Dutch Republic; the allies are worsted at bat. ZUTPHEN, by Spaniards.	1586. Philip II. makes preparations for the Armada against England.	1586. Alexander Farnese succeeds to Duchy of Parma, on death of his father Ottavio.		1536. Akbar conquers Kashmir, which subsequently revolts. His army in the Deccan unsuccessful.	
1587. Sigismund (only son of John III.) is elected K. of Poland.	1587. Great unpopularity of Leicester; he is recalled to England.	1587. Drake burns the Spanish shipping at Cadiz.	1587. Sixtus V. declares a crusade against Elizabeth of England.			
1588. Frederick II. d. **CHRISTIAN IV.** K. of Denmark and Norway.	1588. Justin of Nassau blocks the D. of Parma in the Flemish ports and prevents him co-operating with the Armada.	1588. The Armada, under Medina Sidonia, sails for England (July); it is totally defeated by Drake in the Channel (Aug.).				
	1589. The English garrison of Geertruidenberg betray the town into Parma's hands.	1589. Drake and Norris make an expedition against Spain, which is successfully repulsed.				
	1590. While Parma is absent in France, Maurice of Nassau gains some successes in Spanish Netherlands.	1590. Philip II. sends an army, under Parma, into France against Henry of Navarre.	1590. Sixtus V. d. **URBAN VII.** Pope (Sep.); then **GREGORY XIV.** (Dec.).	1590. Peace made with Persia.		1590
		1591. After an insurrection of the Aragonese, Philip II. suppresses many of their liberties.	1591. Gregory XIV. d. **INNOCENT IX.** Pope (Oct.); dies (Dec.).			
1592. John III. d. His son **SIGISMUND** (K. of Poland) becomes K. of Sweden.		1592. Death of Parma in the Netherlands, after a 2nd expedition into France.	1592. **CLEMENT VIII.** Pope (Jan.).		1592. Final conquest of Kashmir. Conquest of Sind.	
1593. The Assembly at Upsala passes resolutions adopting the Augsburg Confession of Faith.	1593. Pr. Maurice captures Geertruidenberg.			1593. War breaks out with Austria.		
1594. Sigismund returns to Poland, leaving his uncle Charles regent in Sweden.	1594. Pr. Maurice captures Groningen. The first expedition to Polar seas sets out under Barendz and Linschoten from Holland.	1594. Archduke Ernest appointed Governor of the Netherlands (d. 1595).		1594. Renewed war with Persia.	1594. Akbar subdues Kandahar, and so consolidates his empire over Northern India.	
1595. Charles makes peace with Russia.	1595. Barendz and Linschoten attempt the North-East passage to China. The Archduke Albert (new Governor of Spanish Netherlands) takes Cambrai.	1595. Archduke Cardinal Albert succeeds Ernest.		1595. Murad III. d. His son **MAHOMET III.** Sultan.	1595. Akbar's son Murad makes unsuccessful attack on Ahmadnagar.	
	1596. The Archduke re-takes Hulst. Combined Dutch and English expedition against Cadiz. Barendz again attempts a N. East passage and winters in Nova Zembla.	1596. Cadiz is sacked by the English and Dutch under Essex, and the Spanish fleet destroyed.		1596. Mahomet III. victorious at bat. KERESZTES over Austrians.	1596. The First Dutch expedition round the Cape, led by Cornelius Houtman, reaches Sumatra.	
1597. The Diet of Sweden appoints Charles Governor-General.	1597. Maurice defeats the Spaniards at TURNHOUT, then captures many places on the Rhine.		1597. Clement VIII. annexes Duchy of Ferrara to Holy See.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1598. Tyrone defeats the English under Bagnal at Blackwater. Death of Lord Burleigh.	1598. James VI. continually tries to re-introduce Episcopacy and undermine the Presbyterian polity.	1598. Henry IV. issues the Edict of Nantes, securing full toleration for the Huguenots. Peace of Vervins made with Spain. Sully becomes Superintendent of the Finances.			1598. Sigismund III. leads army to Sweden; is defeated at bat. **STÄNGEBRO** and returns.	1598. Feodore d. His brother-in-law **BORIS GODUNOV** elected Tsar.
	1599. Essex sent to subdue Ireland; he fails, and is imprisoned on his return.		1599. Henry IV. divorces Marguerite of Valois.		1599. The Protestant Princes form the League of Heidelberg for their own defence.		
1600	1600. Essex intrigues with James VI. Lord Mountjoy sent to Ireland. Formation of the English East India Company.	1600. The 1st January is made New Year's Day, instead of 25th March as heretofore. "The Gowrie Conspiracy": an obscure plot said to have been contrived against the King by Earl Gowrie and his brother (Aug.).	1600. Henry IV. m. Marie de' Medici. War with Savoy; a French army invades the country and the Duke sues for peace.			1600. Sigismund III. forfeits the Swedish throne.	
	1601. Insurrection and execution of Essex. Spanish force lands at Kinsale to help Irish. Elizabeth consents to abolish monopolies, in compliance with the wishes of Parliament.		1601. Bresse and Bugey ceded to France by Emmanuel of Savoy.				1601. Famine in Russia. The false Demetrius appears, who pretends to be the brother of Feodore.
	1602. Mountjoy conquers Ireland and Tyrone submits. Christopher Marlowe, Edmund Spencer, William Shakespeare, Philip Sydney, Walter Raleigh, Ben Jonson, flourished in this reign.		1602. Treason and execution of Marshal Biron.	1602. Charles Emmanuel of Savoy makes a sudden attempt to seize Geneva, which fails; this is known as the "Escalade of Geneva."	1602. Rudolf II. persecutes the Protestants in Bohemia and Hungary.		
	1603. Elizabeth d. (March 24); the King of Scotland becomes K. as **JAMES I.**	1603. James VI. succeeds to the English throne on death of Q. Elizabeth (March 24), and the Crowns of England and Scotland are henceforth united, but the Parliaments are not united until 1707.	1603–5. Henry IV. puts down the rebellion of various nobles.		1603. Revolt in Transylvania.		
	1604. Present authorized translation of Bible begun (completed, 1611). The Hampton Court Conference, between the bishops and Puritans. Peace made with Spain.						1604. The false Demetrius invades Russia; gains some success.
	1605. The Gunpowder Plot discovered (Nov. 5). Barbados colonized by the English (the oldest British colony).						1605. Demetrius defeated at **DOBRINICHI.** Sudden death of Boris (Ap.); his young son Feodore murdered. The false **DEMETRIUS** made Tsar.
			1606. Corneille b. (d. 1684).		1606. A meeting of the Princes of the House of Austria decrees that Rudolf II. (for his incapacity) shall resign the government to his brother Matthias, and relinquish all his lands, save Bohemia. A peace for 20 years made with the Turks (Nov.).	1606. Serious revolt of the nobles against Sigismund.	1606. Assassination of Demetrius; the boyars elect **BASIL SHIUSKI** Tsar.

	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1607. Parliament refuses to grant free trade between England and Scotland, but repeals the border laws. The Ulster chiefs O'Neill and O'Donnell flee to Spain, and James confiscates the land belonging to their tribes.	1607. French Navarre is permanently united to France.		1607. Owing to religious riots, Donauwerth, a free city, is put under the Ban and occupied by the troops of Maximilian of Bavaria.	1607. Sigismund defeats the nobles at **GUZOW.** War with the Russians for 10 years.	1607. Rise of another false Demetrius, who defeats Shiuski near Volkhov in 1608.
	1608. The Virginia Company makes the first permanent English settlement in America. Birth of John Milton.	1608. City of Quebec founded by Champlain.		1608. Indignation of the Protestant Princes at the occupation of Donauwerth; they form a Union at Anhausen. The Protestants in the Austrian States obtain many concessions from Matthias.		
		1609. Henry IV. sides with the Protestant princes in dispute about Duchy of Cleves.		1609. The Catholic Princes form a League at Münich. The death of William, D. of Cleves and Jülich, brings many claimants for his duchies, who are supported by the Union and League respectively.		1609. Polish invasion; Shiuski defeated, and taken prisoner.
1610	1610. Parliament presents Petition of Grievances. Plantation of Ulster by English and Scottish settlers begins.	1610. Henry IV. prepares for war with Austria. Assassination of Henry IV. (May 14) by Ravaillac. His son **LOUIS XIII.** (*æt.* 9), K.; Marie de' Medici Regent.	1610. Outbreak of the plague.	1610. Archduke Leopold is sent by the Emperor to take possession of the disputed duchies; he is opposed by the Union and Maurice of Orange.		1610. Death of the second false Demetrius. **LADISLAUS,** son of the K. of Poland, seizes throne for 2 years.

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1598. Sigismund brings a Polish army against Charles, but is defeated at **STÄNGEBRO.**	1598. Philip II. formally cedes the Spanish Netherlands to his daughter Isabella and her husband the Archduke Albert.	1598. Philip II. d. (Sep. 13). Under him Spanish commerce and agriculture were nearly ruined, and the country brought to bankruptcy. His son **PHILIP III.** King of Spain and Portugal. Flanders passes to the Infanta Isabella and her husband.				
1599. Sigismund returns to Poland, but the war continues.	1599. Vandyke born at Antwerp (d. in London, 1641).	1599. Philip III. *m.* Margaret of Austria. The Duke of Lerma becomes all-powerful.		1599. Widespread revolt in Asia Minor.	1599. Akbar leads an expedition against Ahmadnagar; captures the town, but fails to establish his rule.	
1600. The Swedes request Sigismund to return to Sweden or forfeit the throne.	1600. Maurice marches into Flanders and defeats the Archduke at bat. **NIEUPORT** (July 2).		1600. Conspiracy about this time of the Monastic Orders in Calabria against the Spanish government.		1600. Q. Elizabeth applies to Akbar for liberties for an English trading company, and the English East India Company is incorporated by Charter, Dec. 31.	1600
1601. Sigismund and his heirs are deprived of the Swedish throne.	1601. The Archduke begins the famous siege of Ostend, which lasts over 3 years.	1601. Failure of the Spanish expedition sent to help Tyrone and O'Donnell in Ireland. The Court is removed from Madrid to Valladolid, causing much injury to the former city.		1601. Persia regains some provinces from Turkey.	1601. Akbar annexes Khandesh, and returns to N. India. First voyage of the English East India Company to the Eastern Archipelago.	
	1602. Establishment of the Dutch East India Company.				1602. The Dutch East India Company formed.	
	1603. Marquis of Spinola is made commander of the Archduke's army.			1603. Mahomet III. d. His son **ACHMET I.** Sultan.		
1604. The Regent is proclaimed K. of Sweden as **CHARLES IX.**	1604. Spinola captures Ostend after a siege of 3 years and 2 months. Maurice captures Sluys and other Flemish strongholds.	1604. Peace made with England on the accession of James I.				
	1605. Spinola crosses the Rhine, threatens Friesland.	1605. Cervantes publishes "Don Quixote."	1605. Clement VIII. d. **LEO XI.** Pope (Apr.); then **PAUL V.** (May).		1605. Akbar (the Great) d. His son **SALIM** becomes Emperor, under title of **JAHANGIR** (Conqueror of the World).	
		1606. The inhabitants of Madrid bribe Philip III. and his ministers to restore the Court to Madrid.	1606. Quarrel between Venice and Paul V.	1606. Treaty of peace signed at Zsitvatorok, with Austria.	1606. Rebellion and imprisonment of Jahangir's eldest son Khusru.	

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	
	1607. Dutch Admiral Heemskerk defeats Spanish fleet off Gibraltar. A truce of 8 months made between Holland and the Archduke. Formation of the Dutch West India Company.	1607. The Spanish fleet is destroyed by the Dutch off Gibraltar	1607. Triumph of Venice over Pope.			
					1608. Captain Hawkins, envoy of James I., comes to the court of Jahangir; is well received.	
1609. Charles IX. sends an army to Russia to aid Shiuski against the false Demetrius.	1609. A truce of 12 years is made with Spain. Violent theological disputes raged at this period between the followers of Gomar and Arminius. Prince Maurice begins intriguing to obtain regal power. 1610. David Teniers (painter) born (d. 1690).	1609. A truce for 12 years is signed with the Dutch. 1609–10. The Moriscos of Valencia and other provinces, numbering about 500,000 persons, are barbarously expelled the kingdom within 3 days; a fatal blow to Spanish prosperity.				1610

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1611. James I. dissolves his first Parliament for not meeting his wishes. He institutes the order of Baronets to raise money.	1611. Sully retires from office.		1611. Rudolf II., after an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Matthias, is forced to resign Bohemia, Silesia, and Lusatia to him.		
	1612. Death of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury (May). Death of Henry, Prince of Wales (Nov.). Establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland.			1612. Rudolf II. d. (Jan. 20). His brother **MATTHIAS** Emp.		
	1613. Marriage of the King's daughter Elizabeth to Frederic, Elector Palatine.			1613. The Turks support Bethlen-Gabor in Transylvania, and the Diet refuses to aid Matthias against him.		1613. **MICHAEL ROMANOV** elected Tsar, but country still very unsettled. Hostilities with Sweden.
	1614. Meeting and dissolution of second Parliament (Apr.–June); known as the *Addled Parliament.*	1614. Louis XIII. attains his majority. The States-General convoked after a short civil war headed by Condé.		1614. Spanish and Dutch troops occupy the Duchies of Cleves and Jülich.		
		1615. Louis XIII. m. Anne of Austria. Discontent of the Huguenots, who unite with Condé.		1615. Matthias concludes a truce of 20 years with the Turks.		
	1616. Dismissal of Chief Justice Coke, for resisting the King. Death of Shakespeare. George Villiers (afterwards D. of Buckingham) becomes favourite of the King.	1616. Arrest of the Prince of Condé. The ascendency of Richelieu begins.		1616. The two brothers of the Emperor (Albert and Maximilian) renounce their claims to the succession (being childless) in favour of Ferdinand of Styria, a bigoted Catholic.		
	1617. Negotiations opened with Spain for marriage of Pr. Charles with the Infanta.	1617. Murder of Concini, the Queen-mother's favourite; the Count de Luynes now becomes all-powerful with the King.		1617. Ferdinand of Styria is recognised in Bohemia as heir to the throne, and in Hungary the following year.	1617. Peace of Stolbova made with Russia.	1617. Peace of Stolbova made with Sweden; Russia cedes the Baltic provinces from Finland to Livonia. Ladislaus of Poland still claims throne, and threatens Moscow with an army, but is repulsed.
	1618. Execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, nominally for treason, in reality to please Spain. General Assembly of Scotland passes the Articles of Perth.			1618. The oppression of the Protestants in Bohemia leads to a great rebellion, headed by Count Thurm, against Ferdinand. This was the beginning of the Thirty Years' War. Prussia passes into the hands of the Elector of Brandenburg.	1618. Truce of Deülino made with Russia for 14 years.	1618. An armistice for 14 years made with Poland at Deülino.
		1619. Louis XIII. is reconciled with his mother; the quarrel had nearly led to civil war. Condé liberated.		1619. Matthias d. (March 20). **FERDINAND II.** Emp. (Aug.). The Bohemians reject Ferdinand II. for their King, and elect Frederick V., Elector Palatine (husband of Princess Elizabeth of England).		
1620	1620. Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England.	1620. Treaty of Angers made with the discontented nobles. Rising of the Huguenots in Béarn, who had been deprived of their rights as Protestants.	1620. Massacre of Protestants in the Valtelline Valley (brought about by Spanish intrigues).	1620. Frederick's army is utterly overthrown at the bat. of the **WHITE MOUNTAIN**, near Prague (Nov. 8). Ferdinand's troops subjugate Bohemia.		
	1621. Impeachment of the Lord Chancellor, Francis Bacon, for corruption; he is deprived of office.	1621. Louis XIII. confirms the Edict of Nantes, then marches against La Rochelle, the stronghold of the Huguenots; he lays fruitless siege to Montauban. Death of De Luynes; the Queen-mother and Condé strive for the Government.	1621. The Austrians invade the Grisons.	1621. The Protestant Union is dissolved. Ferdinand II. begins ruthless persecution of the Protestants in Bohemia, which eventually reduces the population to a fifth of its former number. Ferdinand II. gives the Electorate of the Palatine to Maximilian of Bavaria without consulting the Electors.	1621. War with the Turks, whom the Poles defeat at **CHOCSIM.** Gustavus Adolphus attacks Livonia; takes Riga.	
		1622. Louis XIII. makes second campaign against Huguenots; they then accept Peace of Montpellier, which secures their religious liberty but forbids them to hold political meetings. Richelieu is made Cardinal. Molière b. (d. 1673).	1622. The Spaniards who garrisoned Milan seize the Valtelline Valley; and oblige Chur to receive a garrison.	1622. The Emperor's troops under Tilly are defeated at **WIESLOCH** (Apr.), but win bats. **WIMPFEN** (May) and **HÖCHST** (June) over the allies of Frederick V., whose cause is hopelessly lost.		
	1623. Journey of Pr. Charles and D. of Buckingham to Madrid; on their return the Spanish marriage is broken off.			1623. The Diet of Ratisbon grants the Electorate of the Palatine to Maximilian of Bavaria. Ernest of Mansfeld and Christian of Brunswick devastate the country with their mercenaries; Tilly defeats Christian at bat. **STADTLOHN** (Aug.).		
	1624. War declared on Spain. James receives Mansfield and permits recruiting for the Elector's cause. Pr. Charles betrothed to Henrietta Maria of France.	1624. Richelieu enters the Ministry; he opposes Spanish aggression in the Valtelline Valley.	1624. The French help the mountaineers to drive the Imperial troops from the Valtelline.	1624. Growing anxiety among the Protestants at the Emperor's success.		
	1625. James I. d. (March 27); his son, **CHARLES I.**, K. Charles m. Henrietta Maria (June). An expedition against Cadiz fails. Charles I. dissolves Parliament, as it refuses to grant supplies.	1625. A rising of the Huguenots is quickly suppressed.		1625. The Circle of Lower Saxony takes arms against the Emperor, and appoints Christian IV. of Denmark general of its forces. Tilly then invades Lower Saxony. Wallenstein raises an army of 25,000 men for Ferdinand's service free of cost, and marches against Magdeburg.	1625. Gustavus takes Dorpat from Poland. 1625–28. Wars with Gustavus Adolphus.	

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1611. Christian IV. invades Sweden, and takes Calmar. Charles IX. d. His son **GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS** K. of Sweden.		1611. Death of the Q. Margaret.			1611. Jahangir m. Nur-Mahal (called also Nur-Jahan); she had much influence over her husband.	
		1612. An amicable treaty signed with France.				
1613. The Peace of Knaeröd made between Denmark and Sweden. War is carried on with Russia.						
		1614. Charles Emmanuel of Savoy declares war on Spain; (peace not concluded till 1617).				
	1615–16. Voyage of le Maire and Schouten to the Pacific; they round Cape Horn (Jan.).	1615. Philip, Prince of the Asturias, m. Elizabeth of Bourbon, and the Infanta Anne m. Louis XIII., both brides renouncing all claims to the succession of their own countries.			1615. The Portuguese attack the English Company's fleet off Surat and are worsted. Sir Thomas Roe, the first Ambassador from England, arrives at the Mogul Court.	
	1616. Brill, Flushing, and Rammekens, which had been pledged to England in Elizabeth's time, are recovered by Holland.	1616. Death of Cervantes.	1616. Hostilities between Venice and Ferdinand of Austria.			
1617. Peace of Stolbova, made between Sweden and Russia, confirms Sweden in possession of the Baltic provinces from Finland to Livonia.				1617. Achmet I. d. (Nov.) His brother **MUSTAPHA I.** Sultan for 3 months.		
	1618. Arbitrary arrest of the Pensionary Barneveldt and his friends by Pr. Maurice. The Synod of Dort assembles to settle the disputes of the Gomarists and Arminians.		1618. The Bedmar conspiracy at Venice, originated by the Spanish Ambassador, is suppressed.	1618. Mustapha I. deposed. **OTHMAN II.** (son of Achmet) Sultan.		
	1619. Illegal trial and execution of Barneveldt at the Hague (May).					
		1620. Philip III. helps the Emperor in Bohemian War.				1620
1621–22. Gustavus Adolphus makes his first campaign against Sigismund of Poland; he enters Livonia, and takes Riga.	1621. Expiration of the 12 years' truce, and renewal of hostilities with Spain.	1621. Philip III. d. (March 31). His son **PHILIP IV.** K. of Spain and Portugal. The Count of Olivares becomes chief minister and favourite.	1621. Paul V. d. **GREGORY XV.** Pope.	1621. War with Poland, bringing no decisive result.	1621. The Persians capture Kandahar. The Dutch expel the English from Bantam in Jarva.	
	1622. Spinola lays siege to Bergen-op-Zoom, but it is relieved by Pr. Maurice.		1622. Spanish troops from the Milanese seize the Valtelline Valley.	1622. Revolt of the Janissaries, who depose and murder Othman II., and replace Mustapha I. on throne.		
		1623. Charles, Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Buckingham, come to Spain, but fail to negotiate a marriage with the Infanta.	1623. Gregory XV. d. **URBAN VIII.** Pope.	1623. Mustapha I. deposed a second time. **MURAD IV.** (*æt.* 11, son of Achmet) Sultan.	1623. Massacre of English by the Dutch at Amboyna; English driven from Eastern Archipelago. 1623–25. Rebellion of Shah Jahan (son of Jahangir); it is suppressed by Mahabat Khan.	
	1624. Spinola lays siege to Breda, which he captures the following year.	1624. England declares war on Spain.				
1625. Gustavus make shis 2nd campaign in Poland; captures **DORPAT.** Christian IV. of Denmark helps the Protestants at beginning of 30 years' war.	1625. Prince Maurice of Orange d. His half-brother Frederick Henry succeeds to the title.	1625. Failure of an English naval attack on Cadiz. War with France in the Valtelline Valley.				

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1626. Charles I. dissolves his second Parliament for impeaching Buckingham; he then tries to raise money by forced loans.	1626. La Rochelle revolts, and Richelieu is forced to come to terms with Spain and makes treaty of Monzon. He severely suppresses a conspiracy of nobles against himself.		1626. Wallenstein is victorious at the bridge of DESSAU (Apr.) over Mansfeld, who dies at end of the year. Tilly defeats Christian IV. at bat. LUTTER (Aug.). Bethlen-Gabor, who had been warring in Hungary, makes peace with Ferdinand II.	1626. The Poles are beaten by Gustavus at bat. WALLHOF.	
	1627. Failure of Buckingham's expedition to relieve Rochelle. Five knights imprisoned by King for refusing forced loans.	1627. The Huguenots again revolt, and the siege of La Rochelle begins. War with England.		1627. Wallenstein and Tilly, uniting their forces, drive the Danes from Holstein, Silesia, and Jutland into their islands.		
	1628. Parliament presents Charles with Petition of Right, to which he reluctantly gives his assent. Murder of Buckingham (Aug. 23).	1628. Fall of La Rochelle after 14 months' siege. Peace made with England after the death of Buckingham. France is at war with Spain in north Italy over the Mantuan succession.		1628. Wallenstein attacks Stralsund, but is repulsed (June and July).	1628. The Polish fleet destroyed in the Baltic by the Swedes.	
	1629. Parliament makes fresh complaints against Charles I., and he dissolves it. (No Parliament held for eleven years.) Charter granted to Massachusetts. Peace made with France.	1629. Louis XIII. and Richelieu enter Italy (Jan.) and relieve Casale (besieged by Spaniards), and force D. of Savoy to peace. Louis then suppresses rising of Huguenots in Languedoc. By the Peace of Alais (June) the Huguenots receive religious liberty, but possess no political power. Louis again called into Italy.		1629. Ferdinand II. issues an Edict of Restitution (March), ordering the Protestants to restore all the property of the Catholic Church which had been secularized since the Peace of Passau. Denmark makes the Peace of Lübeck (May) with Ferdinand II., and abandons the Protestant cause.	1629. Gustavus Adolphus makes 6 years' truce with Poland at Altmark, after fighting the indecisive bat. STUM.	1629. An ambassador arrives from Louis XIII. to arrange commercial treaty with France, but fails.
1630	1630. The Puritan Emigration to New England begins. Peace made with Spain (Nov.). Sir John Elliot and other members of Parliament fined, and imprisoned in Tower.	1630. Richelieu made Lieutenant-General of the army in Italy; reduces the D. of Savoy to submission and arranges a truce. Richelieu sends agent to Diet of Ratisbon to intrigue against Wallenstein; he gives help to Gustavus Adolphus. Intrigues against Richelieu at Court bring about "the Day of Dupes" (Nov. 11.) and subsequent triumph of the Cardinal, and exile of Marie de' Medici.		1630. A Diet of the Princes at Ratisbon complains so bitterly of Wallenstein that Ferdinand II. is forced to dismiss him. Gustavus Adolphus lands in Pomerania to help the Protestant cause; he advances into Brandenburg.		
	1631. John Dryden b. (d. 1700).	1631. Treaty of Cherasco ends war in Italy.		1631. Tilly, marching against Gustavus, first sacks New Brandenburg and Magdeburg (May). Gustavus captures Frankfort-on-Oder. The Elector of Saxony joins Gustavus; together they defeat Tilly at BREITENFELD, near Leipsic (Sep.), which destroys the army of the League and renders Gustavus master of Germany. He winters in Mainz.		
	1632. Sir. J. Elliot dies in Tower.	1632. Revolt of Gaston of Orleans and Marshal Montmorency; the latter is defeated at bat. CASTELNAUDARY and executed.		1632. Gustavus drives Tilly from Franconia, enters Nuremberg, defeats Tilly on the LECH (Apr. 16); Tilly dies of his wounds (Apr. 30). Ferdinand II. summons Wallenstein to the rescue; he takes command once more, and is defeated by Gustavus at bat. LÜTZEN (Nov. 16), at which Gustavus is killed.	1632. Sigismund III. d. His son **ULADISLAUS VII.** K.	
	1633. Charles I. in Scotland. Wentworth (afterwards Earl of Strafford) made Lord Deputy in Ireland (July). Laud becomes Archbishop of Canterbury (Aug.), and at once begins attack on Puritans.	1633. French army seizes Lorraine. Richelieu becomes party to League of Heilbronn.		1633. League of Heilbronn (Apr.) between the Swedes and the Circles of Franconia, Swabia, and the Upper and Lower Rhine. Bernard of Weimar, leader of the Protestants, seizes Ratisbon. Wallenstein is suspected by the Emperor of treachery.		
	1634. Writs for ship-money are issued to maritime towns and counties.	1634. France subsidises Bernard of Saxe-Weimar and the German Protestants and renews Swedish League.		1634. Assassination of Wallenstein at Eger (Feb. 25). The Imperialists recapture Ratisbon, defeat the Swedes and Bernard of Weimar at bat. NÖRDLINGEN (Sep.), which restores the Emperor's ascendency in Upper Germany.	1634. Treaty of Deülino made with Russia.	1634. Treaty of Deülino with Poland ratified.
	1635. Ship-money is levied on inland places.	1635. Richelieu declares war on Spain; incites the Dutch to attack Spanish Netherlands. The campaign in this and the following year is unsuccessful.	1635. The French help the Confederates to drive out the Austrians.	1635. John George of Saxony makes a separate Peace at Prague with the Emperor, and all North Germany, under threat of the Imperial Ban, accedes to it, thus sacrificing the Protestant cause.	1635. Peace of Stumdorf made with Sweden.	
		1636. The Spaniards and Austrians invade France by Picardy, Burgundy, and from the Pyrenees, but are repulsed.		1636. The Imperial and Saxon armies are defeated at bat. WITTSTOCK (Sep.) by the Swedes under Baner. Ferdinand's son (Ferdinand III.) is elected King of the Romans.		
	1637. Trial of John Hampden for refusing to pay ship-money. Prynne, Bastwick and Burton pilloried and imprisoned for their writings. The Scots reject the new Prayer-Book drawn up by Laud. Death of Ben Jonson.	1637. A Spanish invasion of Languedoc is repulsed. Louis XIII. is reconciled to Anne of Austria.	1637. The French wish to occupy the Grisons permanently, but are driven out by the inhabitants, under George Jenatsch, with Spanish aid.	1637. Ferdinand II. d. (Feb. 15). His son **FERDINAND III.** Emp.		

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1612b. Gustavus wins bat. WALLHOF over Poles in Courland.		1626. Philip IV. crushes the independence of the Cortes of Valencia. He makes Treaty of Monzon with France.	1626. Duchy of Urbino annexed to the Papacy.		1626. Mahabat Khan turns against Jahangir, seizes him, and keeps him prisoner 6 months.	
1627–28. Gustavus makes his 3rd campaign against Poland.			1627. Death of Duke of Mantua with no near male heirs.		1627. Jahangir regains his liberty; Mahabat Khan joins Shah Jahan in rebellion. Jahangir d.	
	1628. Peter Hein, Admiral of the W. Indian Company, captures the Spanish silver fleet off Cuba.	1628. Spain is involved in the war of Mantuan succession, in which she opposes France.	1628. War in N. Italy, caused by disputed succession to Duchy of Mantua.		1628. **SHAH JAHAN** returns to Agra; proclaims himself Emperor. 1628–30. Uprisings in North India and the Deccan.	
1629. Christian IV. makes Peace of Lübeck with the Emperor. Gustavus makes his 4th Polish campaign; fights indecisive bat. STUM with united Poles and Imperialists, and concludes 6 years' truce with Poland.		1629. Peace is made with England.				
1630. Gustavus Adolphus determines to help the Protestant cause in Germany; he lands in Pomerania, and takes Stettin.		1630. Spaniards defeated in Italy.				1630
1631. Gustavus Adolphus takes Frankfort-on-Oder; marches to Saxony, gains complete victory over Imperialists near Leipsic (Sep. 8).	1631. The Dutch win great naval victory over Spaniards near THOLEN.	1631. The Peace of Cherasco ends war in Italy.	1631. Peace of Cherasco ends War of Mantuan Succession, Charles de Nevers (the nearest heir) obtaining the Duchy.			
1632. Gustavus Adolphus completely defeats Wallenstein at bat. LÜTZEN (Nov. 16), but is himself killed.	1632. Birth of Spinoza at Amsterdam.			1632. Several military revolts are commenced, but quickly suppressed by Sultan.	1632. Shah Jahan begins building the Great Mosque at Delhi. (He also built the Taj-Mahal and the Pearl Mosque at Agra.)	
1633. **CHRISTINA,** infant daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, becomes Queen of Sweden; Axel Oxenstierna is Lord Chancellor; he forms a League at Heilbronn with the Circles of Suabia, Franconia, and the Rhine. The war is continued in Germany.		1633. Flanders reverts to Spain on the death of the Infanta Isabella, daughter of Philip II. The Cardinal Infante Ferdinand, is then made Governor.				
1634. The Swedish troops are defeated at NÖRDLINGEN, by the Imperialists. An alliance is made with France. Oxenstierna gives Sweden a written constitution, known as the Form of Government.						
1635. Peace of Stumdorf made with Poland.	1635. A defensive and offensive treaty made with Louis XIII.; the allies then make an ineffectual assault on Flanders. At this time the Tulip Mania began to rage in Holland.			1635. Murad IV. marches to Asia Minor; reconquers the city and district of Eriwan from Persia.	1635. Continued wars in the Deccan.	
1636. The Swedes, under John Baner, win bat. WITTSTOCK over Imperialists.					1636. Ahmadnagar finally submits to the Mogul Empire.	
	1637. The Dutch recover Breda, but lose Roermond.	1637. Spanish army, under the D. of Carmona, invades southern France; is totally defeated.			1637. Shah Jahan reconquers Kandahar from the Persians.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1638. *The Second Covenant* drawn up in Scotland; the Covenanters prepare for war, abolish Episcopacy and re-establish Presbyterianism.	1638. The birth of the Dauphin (afterwards Louis XIV.) destroys the hopes of the Orleans party and secures Richelieu more firmly than ever in power.		1638. Bernard of Weimar, aided by the French, steadily opposes the Imperialists; he wins bat. **RHEINFELD** and captures Breisach.	1638. Uladislaus VII. deprives the Cossacks of the right of having a hetman; this causes much discontent among them.	
	1639. The First Bishops' War in Scotland; Scots prepare to fight Charles I. at Dunse Law, but he agrees to Pacification of Berwick.	1639. The French take some fortresses in Alsace, and on the death of Bernard of Weimar his army is put under French command. Racine b. (d. 1699).	1639. The Spaniards forced to leave the Grisons.	1639. Bernard of Weimar dies at Neuberg (July); the French occupy Alsace. Baner defeats the Saxons at **CHEMNITZ**, and penetrates into Bohemia.		
1640	1640. The Short Parliament (Apr.–May). Second Bishops' War; Scots invade Yorkshire. Charles I. summons Great Council of Peers at York. Meeting of Long Parliament (Nov.). Impeachment of Strafford. Laud imprisoned.	1640. The French occupy Alsace.		1640. Baner marches on Ratisbon, where the Diet is sitting. Frederick William (the Great Elector) succeeds his father in Brandenburg, Cleves, and Prussia.		
	1641. Execution of Strafford (May 12), after futile attempt of the Court to save him. Parliament abolishes the Star Chamber and High Commission Court. Charles I. goes to Scotland, where he gains great popularity by making concessions. Rising and massacres in Ireland (Oct.). Parliament draws up the "Grand Remonstrance" (Nov.).	1641. France helps the Catalans in their revolt against Spain, and forms an alliance with Portugal. The revolt of the Count of Soissons is suppressed.		1641. Frederick William makes Treaty of Neutrality with the Swedes. Baner retires from before Ratisbon, dies May 10, and is succeeded by Torstenson in command of Swedes.		
	The Civil War. 1642–1649. 1642. Charles I. attempts to seize the five Members of Parliament, and then quits London (Jan.). The King and Parliament begin to gather troops; Charles sets up his standard at Nottingham (Aug. 22). Bat. **EDGEHILL** indecisive (Oct. 23). Charles pushes towards London; is turned back at Turnham Green (Nov.).	1642. Roussillon is annexed by France. Conspiracy and execution of Marquis of Cinq-Mars. French defeated at **HONNECOURT** by Governor of Flanders. Death of Cardinal Richelieu (Dec. 4).		1642. Torstenson penetrates into Austria, then defeats the Imperialists under Piccolomini at **LEIPSIC**.		
	1643. Royalists win at **CHALGROVE FIELD, ATHERTON MOOR, LANSDOWN** and **ROUNDWAY DOWN** (June–July); but fail in siege of Gloucester. Oliver Cromwell wins bat. **GAINSBOROUGH** (July 25). First bat. **NEWBURY** (Sep.), between King and Essex, indecisive. Parliament makes Solemn League and Covenant with Scotland (Sep.). Westminster Assembly meets.	1643. Louis XIII. d. (May 14). His son **LOUIS XIV.** (*æt.* 4) K., under Regency of Anne of Austria; Mazarin is First Minister. The Spaniards besiege **ROCROI**; they receive crushing defeat there from the young Duke d'Enghien (afterwards the great Condé).		1643. Torstenson goes north to attack Denmark.		
	1644. Royalists defeated at bat. **MARSTON MOOR** (July 2). Surrender of Parliamentary army in Cornwall to Charles. Second bat. **NEWBURY** indecisive (Oct. 27). Montrose wins the bat. of **TIPPER MUIR**.	1644. The French under Enghien drive Imperialists from Freiberg and master the middle Rhine-land.		1644. An Imperial army sent north after Torstenson is entirely out-generalled by him, and forced to retire without fighting. The Imperialists forced to retire from Freiberg by French.		
	1645. Execution of Laud (Jan. 10). The New Model Army formed; it defeats Charles I. at bat. **NASEBY** (June 14). Charles defeated at **ROWTON HEATH** (Sep.). Montrose wins the battles of **INVERLOCHY, ALDEARN, ALFORD,** and **KILSYTH**, but is routed at **PHILIPHAUGH** (Sep.).	1645. French lose bat. **MERGENTHEIM**, but win bat. **NÖRDLINGEN** over Imperialists; they are then driven to retire on the Rhine.		1645. Torstenson marches south, defeats Imperialists at **JANKAU** in Bohemia, and threatens Vienna. (Torstenson then resigned the Swedish command to Gen. Wrangel). Imperialists defeat Turenne at **MERGENTHEIM** (May) in Franconia, but lose bat. **NÖRDLINGEN** (Aug.). Ambassadors from the various powers meet at Osnabrück and Münster to settle peace.		1645. Michael Romanov d. His son **ALEXIS** Tsar.
	1646. Parliamentary forces triumphant. Charles I. flees to Scotch army besieging Newark (May); he is taken to Newcastle, where negotiations for peace fall through.	1646. Turenne unites with Swedes and invades Bavaria and threatens Munich. Enghien defeats Spaniards at **COURTRAI**, and later captures Dunkirk.				
	1647. The Scots surrender Charles I. to Parliament (Jan.). Dissensions between Parliament and the Army (March–May). Charles is seized and conducted to Newmarket (June) by the Army, which now puts forward new constitutional scheme known as *Heads of the Proposals*. Flight of King to Isle of Wight (Nov.), where he intrigues with Scots.	1647. Enghien (now Prince of Condé) s repulsed in Catalonia. Maximilian of Bavaria makes a separate truce with France, but soon breaks it. Serious illness of Louis XIV. (Nov.).		1647. Maximilian of Bavaria signs a truce with France and Sweden, which he breaks within the year.		1647. Alexis issues a revised code of laws.
	1648. Fairfax puts down insurrection in Kent. Cromwell (after quelling Welsh) defeats Scotch invading army at **PRESTON** (Aug.). Parliament negotiates with Charles, against the wishes of the Army. Colonel Pride forcibly expels Presbyterian majority in House of Commons (Dec. 6); known as Pride's Purge.	1648. Condé wins bat. **LENS** over Imperialists; the Peace of Westphalia then ends the war; France gains Austrian Alsace, and the bishoprics of **Metz**, Toul, and Verdun. The war with Spain continues 12 years. Outbreak of the Fronde, a revolt of the nobles and the parliament and citizens of Paris against Mazarin.	1648. The independence of the Swiss Confederation from the Empire was first formally recognised by the Treaty of Westphalia.	1648. The united French and Swedes pour their troops into Bavaria; another Swedish army captures part of Prague. The Peace of Westphalia (Oct. 24) ends the Thirty Years' War. (*a*) France received Alsace. (*b*) Sweden received part of Pomerania. (*c*) The independence of Switzerland and the Netherlands was recognised. (*d*) Brandenburg received certain acquisitions. (*e*) The religious Peace of Augsburg was re-established in Germany. (*f*) The German states were allowed to make treaties with foreign powers, provided the treaties were not injurious to the Empire, which now becomes purely Austrian.	1648. Beginning of the Cossack Wars. Uladislaus VII. d.	1648. Great riot at Moscow owing to severity of taxes and depreciation of the coinage.

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
		1638–39. Two successive attacks on Spain by France are repulsed.			1638. Murad IV. marches against Persia; recovers Bagdad, which has remained ever since in Turkish hands.		
1639. Baner invades Bohemia and Bavaria.	1639. Martin Tromp, Dutch admiral, annihilates the Spanish navy at bat. of the **DOWNS.**	1639. Destruction of the Spanish fleet by the Dutch in the bat. of **THE DOWNS.**				1639. Fort St. George (which afterwards developed into Madras city) is founded by Francis Day. This was the first English territorial possession in India.	
			House of Braganza.				
1640. Baner marches on Ratisbon, hoping to capture the Emperor and Diet.	1640. Death of Rubens at Antwerp (he was born 1577).	1640. Revolt breaks out in Catalonia. Portugal revolts from Spanish rule, and resumes her independence under the House of Braganza.	1640. A plot to place the Duke of Braganza on the throne is entirely successful, and he is proclaimed K. as **JOHN IV.**		1640. Murad IV. d. His brother **IBRAHIM** Sultan.		1640
1641. Baner makes his celebrated retreat from Ratisbon to Halberstadt, but dies May 10th.	1641. Marriage of William, son of the Pr. of Orange, to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I.	1641. The Catalans appeal to Louis XIII., and receive French aid against Spain. Death of the Infante Ferdinand, Governor of Flanders.			1641. War with the Cossacks; and siege of Azov by Turks.		
1642. The Swedes, led by Torstenson, threaten Vienna, then defeat Imperialists at bat. **LEIPSIC.**		1642. Rousillon is annexed by France; French troops overrun Catalonia.			1642. Turks capture Azov.		
1643. Denmark declares war on Sweden; Torstenson is summoned north, and overruns Holstein and Schleswig.		1643. Fall of the Minister, Olivarez. The Spaniards repulse the French in Catalonia, though they receive a severe defeat from them in Flanders at **ROCROI.**					
1644. The Danes defeat Swedes at naval bat. **FEMERN**; but the Swedes are victorious on land.		1644. Death of the Queen, Elizabeth of Bourbon.		1644. Urban VIII. d. **INNOCENT X.** Pope.			
1645. Peace of Brömsebro made between Denmark and Sweden. After winning bat. **JANKOU**, Torstenson resigns his command in Germany to Wrangel.				1645. War of 25 years between Venice and Turkey, owing to assault of the latter on Candia.	1645. Turks try to take Candia from Venice, and the war lasts nearly 25 years.		
		1646. The Infante Baltasar (Philip's only son) d. The Spanish troops in Flanders are defeated at **COURTRAI** by the French.					
	1647. Frederick Henry, Pr. of Orange, d., and his son William II. succeeds to his titles.	1647. Revolt in Naples against the Spanish Viceroy. The Archduke Leopold is made Governor of Flanders. The French are repulsed in Catalonia.		1647. Revolt in Naples headed by Masaniello, a fisherman, who is soon killed and the rule of the Viceroy restored.			
1648. The Peace of Westphalia ends the Swedish wars in Germany. Christian IV. d. His son **FREDERICK III.** K. of Denmark and Norway.	1648. The Dutch make Treaty of Münster with Spain, who now fully admits their independence.	1648. Treaty of Münster is made with Holland (Jan.), in which Spain at length recognises the independence of the United Provinces. The defeat of the Archduke Leopold by Condé, at bat. **LENS**, leads to the Peace of Westphalia (Oct.), and close of the Thirty Years' War. Philip IV. m. Mariana of Austria.			1648. Ibrahim is deposed and dies. His son **MAHOMET IV.** Sultan.		

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A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1649. Trial of Charles I. by specially appointed High Court of Justice (Jan.). Execution of Charles at Whitehall (Jan. 30). Establishment of the Commonwealth (May). Irish Catholics proclaim Charles II. Cromwell goes to Ireland, conquers Drogheda (Sep.) and Wexford (Oct.) with great massacre.	1649. Flight of the Court to St. Germains; Condé besieges Paris; the Peace of Ruel negotiated with the insurgents, and ends the First Fronde.			1649. **JOHN CASIMIR** K. The Cossacks are treacherously massacred while negotiating peace.	
1650	1650. Cromwell returns to England, leaving Ireton and Ludlow to finish conquest of Ireland. Charles II. lands in Scotland (June), where he gains support. Cromwell marches into Scotland, defeats Scots at **DUNBAR** (Sep. 3); occupies Edinburgh (Dec.).	1650. Second period of the Fronde; Condé intrigues and is arrested; Turenne joins the Fronde and threatens Paris with Spanish troops; the royal troops defeat him at **RHETEL**.				
	1651. Charles II. crowned at Scone (Jan.); heads new army in Scotland and invades England; is followed and utterly defeated by Cromwell at bat. **WORCESTER** (Sep. 3). Parliament passes Navigation Act, which leads to war with Holland.	1651. Mazarin releases Condé and the other prisoners, and retires to Brühl on the Rhine. Condé raises a revolt in Guienne; Turenne now joins the Queen-mother. The King attains his majority.			1651. The Cossacks are defeated at **BARESTECZKO**.	
	1652. War with Holland; several engagements between English and Dutch fleets; Blake is defeated by Tromp (Nov.). Settlement of Ireland.	1652. Turenne defeats Condé in the Faubourg **ST. ANTOINE**; return and triumph of the Court and end of the Fronde. Condé joins the Spaniards.				
	1653. Blake defeats Tromp after three days' fighting (Feb.). English fleet victorious June 3 and July 31. Cromwell summarily dismisses the Long Parliament (Apr. 20). The Barebones Parliament (July–Dec. 11). Cromwell's supporters draw up constitutional scheme known as *Instrument of Government*, and declare him Lord Protector (Dec. 16).	1653. Return of Mazarin to power.	1653. A peasant revolt breaks out in territories of Bern, Solothurn, Basle, and Lucerne.	1653. Brandenburg stretches from Halberstadt to the Baltic.		
	1654. Cromwell makes peace with Holland. Meeting of first Protectorate Parliament (Sep. 3), at which Scotland and Ireland are represented.	1654. War with Spain continues; Spaniards fail to take Arras.			1654. The Cossacks transfer their allegiance to the Tsar.	1654. About this time the Cossacks transferred their allegiance from Poland to the Tsar, and the Ukraine became incorporated with Russia.
1655	1655. Cromwell dissolves Parliament (Jan.). He divides England into ten military districts, governed by Major-Generals. Alliance with France (Oct.). Capture of Jamaica from Spain.	1655. Mazarin makes a treaty of peace and commerce with Cromwell.		1655. By alternately helping both sides in the war between Sweden and Poland, the Great Elector gains large concessions from each concerning Prussia.	1655. War with Sweden.	
	1656. Spain declares war on England (Feb.). Second Protectorate Parliament meets (Sep.).	1656. Turenne is defeated by Spaniards under Condé at **VALENCIENNES**.	1656. The 1st Villmergen War (concerning some religious refugees) ends in victory for the Catholics.		1656. Charles Gustavus of Sweden invades Poland; takes Warsaw and Cracow.	
	1657. Blake destroys Spanish fleet at **SANTA CRUZ** (Apr.); he dies at sea on way home (Aug.). Parliament offers Cromwell the Crown, but he refuses. The Constitution amended by Act known as *The Humble Petition and Advice*.	1657. An offensive and defensive alliance made with Cromwell, who sends troops to aid France in the Netherlands; the French then capture Montmidi, St. Venant, and Mardyck.		1657. Ferdinand III. d. (Apr. 2). His son **LEOPOLD I.** succeeds in Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia; is not elected Emperor till following year. The Great Elector makes an offensive alliance with Denmark; he makes the Treaty of Wehlau with Poland, in which he receives promise of Prussia.	1657. The Elector of Brandenburg is released from his homage to Poland, in return for help against Sweden.	
	1658. Parliament dissolved (Feb.). English and French win bat. **OF THE DUNES** over Spaniards (June), and take Dunkirk. Death of Oliver Cromwell (Sep. 3). His son Richard declared Protector.	1658. Turenne beats Spaniards at bat. of **THE DUNES**; Dunkirk and Gravelines fall to the French.		1658. The Rhenish League is formed between several German Princes, France, and Sweden, to ensure the carrying out of the terms of Peace of Westphalia.		
	1659. Third Protectorate Parliament meets (Jan.–Apr.); soon disagrees with army. Richard Cromwell abdicates Protectorate. Long Parliament restored by army. Royalist rising in Cheshire defeated at **WINNINGTON BRIDGE**.	1659. Peace of the Pyrenees made with Spain; France retains Rousillon, Artois, and many fortresses in Flanders; Condé is pardoned and replaced in Governorship of Burgundy.		1659. The Great Elector drives the Swedes from Prussia.		
1660	1660. Monk marches with army from Scotland, enters London (Feb.) and declares for a free Parliament; Long Parliament dissolved. The Convention Parliament meets (Apr.); invites Charles II. to return. **CHARLES II.** lands at Dover (May 25); enters London (May 29). The army (save two regiments) disbanded.	1660. Louis XIV. m. the Infanta Maria Theresa.		1660. By the Treaty of Oliva, Leopold I., the Great Elector, Denmark, and Poland all make peace with Sweden. Poland surrenders all feudal rights in Prussia to the Great Elector.	1660. Peace of Oliva made with Sweden. Poland surrenders all feudal rights in Prussia to the Elector.	
	1661. The Cavalier Parliament meets (May); restores some of the Crown prerogatives. Re-establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland and persecution of the Presbyterians.	1661. Death of Cardinal Mazarin; henceforth Louis XIV. ruled without a First Minister. Fall of Fouquet. Colbert made Finance Minister.				

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1649. Christina names her cousin, the Palsgrave Charles Gustavus, her successor in Sweden.		1649. The war with France is continued.					
	1650. Pr. of Orange forms ambitious designs; attempts to seize Amsterdam; dies suddenly (Nov. 6), leaving an infant son, William III.						1650
	1651. England passes the Navigation Act, inflicting a severe blow on Dutch shipping.						
	1652. Naval war with England, which brings many indecisive actions between the two fleets.	1652. Condé deserts to the Spaniards, and is made commander of the Spanish forces in Flanders.					
	1653. The Dutch under Tromp and De Ruyter are defeated by English in the Channel after 3 days' fight (Feb. 10). Defeat and death of Martin Tromp in an engagement (July 31).					1653. Kandahar again taken (and this time retained) by the Persians.	
1654. Christina abdicates. **CHARLES X.** becomes K. of Sweden.	1654. Peace concluded with England. Act of Exclusion forbids the election as Stadtholder of a member of the House of Orange.		1654. Portuguese drive the Dutch from Brazil.				
		1655. England captures Jamaica from Spain (May).		1655. Innocent X. d. **ALEXANDER VII.** Pope.		1655–56. War in the Deccan renewed, led by Aurangzeb (son of Shah Jahan).	1655
1656. Charles X. invades Poland; wins bat. **WARSAW.**		1656. The Spaniards, under Condé, defeat the French at **VALENCIENNES.**	1656. John IV. d. His son **ALFONSO VI.** K.		1656. Mohammed Kiuprili becomes Grand Vizier. Under him the strength of the Ottoman kingdom revives.		
1657. Denmark declares war on Sweden; Charles X. is victorious, and threatens Copenhagen.		1657. The French are victorious in Flanders. The Spanish fleet destroyed by Blake at **SANTA CRUZ.**				1657. Disputes for the succession among the Emperor's four sons; Aurangzeb triumphs.	
1658. The Peace of Roeskilde (Feb.) is made between Sweden and Denmark, but war breaks out afresh; continues till 1660.	1658. The Dutch help Denmark against Charles X. and relieve blockade of Copenhagen. John de Witt held the chief power now in Holland.	1658. Dunkirk (held by Spain) is besieged by French; the Spaniards are defeated at bat. of the **DUNES**; they lose Dunkirk and Gravelines. Negotiations made for peace.				1658. **AURANGZEB** deposes his father Shah Jahan, keeps him prisoner 7 years; proclaims himself Emperor.	
1659. The Swedes are driven from Prussia by the Great Elector.		1659. The Peace of the Pyrenees is made with France (Nov.), by which Spain surrenders Alsace and Rousillon, and gives up many fortresses in Flanders.				1659–61. Aurangzeb murders his 3 brothers. The Marathas, under Sivaji, gradually acquire strength in Southern India.	
1660. Charles X. d. (Feb. 13). His infant son **CHARLES XI.** K. of Sweden. The Regents make peace of Oliva with Poland and Brandenburg; and later with Russia and Denmark.		1660. The Infanta Maria Theresa m. Louis XIV., and renounces her rights to the succession in Spain, conditionally on the payment of her dowry.					1660
1661. The Diet of Copenhagen establishes absolute monarchy in Denmark.		1661. Philip IV. renews attempt to regain Portugal.	1661–65. All efforts of Philip IV. to regain Portugal are defeated.		1661. Mohammed Kiuprili dies. His son Ahmed Kiuprili made Grand Vizier.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1662. *Act of Uniformity* re-enacted, and all Dissenters driven from the Church of England. Charles II. m. Catherine of Braganza, who brings Bombay and Tangier as marriage portion. The Royal Society founded. Dunkirk sold to the French (Nov.).	1662. Louis XIV. buys Dunkirk from England. An alliance made with Holland. The French Ambassador is insulted at Rome, which leads to quarrel with Pope. Colbert re-organizes the finances and does much for the general welfare of the people.				
				1663. The Turks invade Hungary and take Neuhausel; Leopold I. applies to the Diet for help. The sittings of the Diet are made permanent.		
	1664. Conventicle Act passed, forbidding religious meetings other than those of Church of England. Naval hostilities with Holland; English capture New Amsterdam and re-name it New York.			1664. The Imperialists, with assistance from France, Sweden, the Pope, and other Princes, defeat the Turks at bat. **ST. GOTTHARD**, on the Raab (Aug.). Leopold I. then concludes peace with the Turks for 20 years.		
1665	1665. War declared against Holland (Feb.); English win bat. **LOWESTOFT** (June). The Great Plague of London. Five Mile Act passed against Dissenting ministers (Oct.).					
	1666. Louis XIV. declares war on England, but takes no active measures. Long indecisive naval fight between Dutch and English (June 1–4). English fleet beats the Dutch (July and August). The Fire of London (Sep. 2–6).	1666. War declared with England. Persecution of the Huguenots takes place, and they begin to emigrate. Death of Anne of Austria (Jan. 20).		1666. The Great Elector makes a treaty with Holland against France.		
	1667. The Dutch sail up the Medway and burn the shipping (June). Treaty of Breda with Holland and France (July) ends Dutch war. Fall of Clarendon (Aug.); the Cabal ministry (Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, Lauderdale) takes office. Milton's "Paradise Lost" appears.	1667. The Devolution War begins through the claim put forward by Louis XIV. to the Spanish Netherlands. The King and Turenne overrun Flanders. Treaty of Breda closes war with England.			1667. Peace of Andruszowo with Russia; Poland cedes Smolensk and other towns, and the Dnieper becomes the boundary.	1667. By Treaty of Andruszowo with Poland, Russia gains Smolensk, Tchernigoff, and other places.
	1668. The Triple Alliance formed by England, Holland and Sweden against France (Jan.).	1668. French invade Franche-Comté, then make Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle with Spain, relinquishing Franche-Comté but retaining the conquests in Flanders. Louis XIV. makes treaty with the Emperor for partition of the Spanish empire.	1668. An agreement known as the "Defensionale" is made by the Confederation, to settle the number of men to be furnished to the joint army by each member.	1668. A secret treaty is made between the Emperor and Louis XIV. for the partition of the Spanish empire.	1668. John Casimir abdicates and retires to France.	
					1669. **MICHAEL KORYBUT** (a Polish noble) elected K.	
1670	1670. The Conventicle Act renewed. Charles II. makes secret Treaty of Dover with Louis XIV. Bunyan writes "Pilgrim's Progress."	1670. Secret treaty of Dover made with Charles II. Louis XIV. occupies Lorraine. Rise of Louvois to power.				
	1671. Milton's "Paradise Regained" published.			1671. An attempted rebellion by some nobles in Hungary is severely suppressed.		
	1672. England declares war on Holland; bat. **SOUTHWOLD BAY** indecisive. Charles II. issues Declaration of Indulgence, repealing all Acts against Dissenters and Catholics (March). Newton's Theory of Light made public; he is elected member of the Royal Society.	1672. War with Holland; Louis XIV. crosses the Rhine, advances on Amsterdam; the Dutch flood the country; Louis returns to Paris. Turenne keeps the Austrians in check.		1672. Leopold I. and the Great Elector undertake to aid Holland against France, but their operations on the Rhine are ineffective.	1672. The Turks invade Poland; take Kaminiec and Lemberg. Peace of Buczacz made with them. Poland undertakes to pay tribute to Turks.	
	1673. The Commons compel Charles II. to withdraw the Declaration of Indulgence. The Test Act passed, to prevent others than members of the Church of England holding office.	1673. The French capture Maestricht. A second coalition formed against France. Campaign of Turenne and Condé is unfavourable to France.		1673. The Great Elector is compelled to make the Truce of Vossem, with Louis XIV., promising neutrality unless France attacks the Empire. Leopold I. leagues with Holland, Spain, and Lorraine against France, and sends an army to co-operate with William of Orange.	1673. Sobieski, the Polish general, defeats Turks at **KHOCZIM**. Michael Korybut d.	
	1674. Peace made with Holland (Feb.). Death of Milton.	1674. The French regain Franche-Comté in six weeks. Turenne makes memorable campaign in Alsace during winter of 1674–75. Condé fights indecisive bat. **SENEF** with William of Orange (Aug.). Sweden now remains the sole ally of France.		1674. The Diet of Ratisbon declares war on France. The Great Elector, the Duke of Brunswick, the Elector Palatine, and Denmark join the coalition against France.	1674. **JOHN SOBIESKI** elected K. as John III.	
1675	1675. Charles II. prorogues Parliament (Nov.) for fifteen months, during which he receives a pension from Louis XIV.	1675. Turenne again crosses Rhine at Strasburg, driving Imperialists before him; his sudden death at Salzbach ends success of campaign. The allies are kept in check by Condé, but Trier is lost (Sep.). Condé retires from the command at end of campaign.		1675. The Great Elector defeats an invading Swedish army at **FEHRBELLIN** (June), then drives the Swedes from Pomerania. The Duke of Liegnitz dies without heirs, and the Emperor seizes the Duchies of Liegnitz, Brieg, and Wohlau, which should have gone to Brandenburg.	1675. Sobieski defeats Turks at **LEMBERG**.	

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
			1662. Catherine, sister of the King, m. Charles II. of England.				
		1663. Spaniards defeated at bat. **AMIGIAL** by the Portuguese and English.	1663. Portuguese defeat Spanish at bat. **AMIGIAL.** 1663–4. Louis XIV. aids Portugal against the Turks.		1663. War with Austria; the Turks capture Neuhausel.		
	1664. The Dutch lose their colony of New Amsterdam, which the English take and re-name New York.	1664. Portuguese war continues.		1664. Humiliation of the Papacy in quarrel with Louis XIV.	1664. Great defeat of the Turks at bat. **ST. GOTHARD,** on the Raab, by Imperialists, who by the Treaty of Vasvar (Aug.) fail to take advantage of their victory.	1664. Sivaji assumes title of Raja.	
	1665. War renewed with England; the Dutch fleet under Opdam defeated by Duke of York off Lowestoft.	1665. Spaniards defeated by Portuguese at **MONTESCLAROS.** Philip IV. d. His infant son **CHARLES II.** K., with his mother Mariana Regent.	1665. Portuguese win bat. **MONTESCLAROS** over Spaniards.			1665. Sivaji makes submission to the Moguls; is taken to Delhi, but soon escapes.	1665
	1666. Four days' battle between English fleet and the Dutch under De Ruyter (June 1–4), indecisive. The Dutch beaten off the North Foreland (July 25).				1666. Kiuprili undertakes the siege of Candia in person.	1666. War in the Deccan; the Mogul arms defeated by the King of Bijapur.	
	1667. During peace negotiations De Ruyter burns the English ships in the Medway and takes Sheerness; then sails up Thames nearly to Gravesend. Peace of Breda concluded with England.	1667. The French invade Spanish Netherlands which Louis XIV. claims through the "Jus Devolutionis."	1667. Alfonso VI. deposed by his brother Pedro, who acts as Regent. In this and the next reign Portugal loses most of her Indian possessions.	1667. Alexander VII. d. **CLEMENT IX.** Pope.		1667. Sivaji makes a favourable peace with Aurangzeb, and levies tribute from Bijapur.	
1668. Sweden joins England and Holland in the Triple Alliance.	1668. The Triple Alliance formed between Holland, England, and Sweden, to restrain the power of Louis XIV.; it only causes the enmity of France. The Perpetual Edict, passed by De Witt, makes it illegal for the same person to be Stadtholder, Captain, and Admiral.	1668. The French take Franche Comté. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle is made with France, by which Spain recovers Franche Comté, but loses places in Flanders. Peace is made with Portugal, whose independence is recognised.	1668. Peace made with Spain.				
				1669. Venice purchases peace with Turks by ceding Candia. Clement IX. d. (Dec.).	1669. Fall of Candia, which is annexed to Turkey; peace concluded with Venice.		
1670. Frederick III. d. His son **CHRISTIAN V.** K. of Denmark and Norway.				1670. **CLEMENT X.** Pope (Apr.).		1670. Sivaji ravages the Deccan	1670
	1672. Louis XIV. declares war and invades Holland; the Dutch cut the dykes and flood the country to save the towns. Disgraceful murder of the brothers De Witt by the mob at the Hague. William III. of Orange is made Stadtholder, with unlimited powers. De Ruyter fights bat. **SOUTHWOLD BAY** (indecisive) with English.	1672. Spain joins the Alliance against France.			1672. War with Poland; Turks capture Kaminiec and Lemberg; a peace is made, but war breaks out afresh.	1672. Sivaji defeats the Moguls.	
	1673. The Dutch fight two indecisive battles against combined English and French fleets. Denmark, Spain, and the Empire come to aid of Holland.	1673. France seizes and retains Franche Comté.			1673. Turks defeated by Sobieski at **KHOCZIM.**		
	1674. William III. leads Dutch against Luxemburg and Condé; fights indecisive bat. **SENEF** with latter.			1674. Insurrection in Messina, and expulsion of the Spaniards by the inhabitants, who proclaim Louis XIV. King, with his consent.		1674. Sivaji enthrones himself as independent sovereign at Raigarh.	
1675. A Swedish army sent against Brandenburg is defeated at **FEHRBELLIN.** Holland and Denmark declare war on Sweden.		1675. Spain tries to recover Rousillon. The French invade Catalonia.			1675. Turks severely beaten by Sobieski at **LEMBERG.**		1675

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
		1676. Naval victories of the French in Mediterranean over Dutch. Negotiations opened for peace.			1676. Sobieski successfully opposes a fresh invasion of united Turks and Tartars. Peace then made with Turks at Zurawna.	1676. Alexis d. His son **FEODORE III.** Tsar.
	1677. Parliament urges Charles II. to join alliance against France. Mary, daughter of D. of York, m. William III. of Orange.	1677. Luxemburg and D. of Orleans defeat Orange at **CASSEL**. Louis XIV. in person takes Valenciennes and Cambrai.		1677. The Great Elector captures Stettin from the Swedes; and Stralsund and Greifswald the next year.		
	1678. Charles II. vacillates between a French and Dutch alliance, and takes bribes from Louis XIV. Titus Oates pretends to reveal dangerous Popish Plot (Aug.). Catholics are excluded from both Houses of Parliament by a new Test Act (Nov.).	1678. The French capture Ghent and Ypres. The Peace of Nimeguen with Holland (Aug.) and Spain (Sept.) ends war. A French army besieging Mons is attacked by William III. four days after signing of the Peace.		1678. Negotiations for peace are opened with France. The Great Elector gains all Pomerania. The Treaty of Nimeguen ends the war with France; Louis XIV. retains the ten towns he had conquered in Alsace. Lorraine remains for the present in his hands.		
	1679. Charles II. dissolves the Cavalier Parliament, which had sat since 1661. The Short Parliament sits (March–May); passes the *Habeas Corpus Act*; fails to pass Bill excluding D. of York from succession. Murder of Archbishop Sharpe at St. Andrews. Defeat of the Covenanters in Scotland at **BOTHWELL BRIDGE**.	1679. Peace made with Emperor, Princes of Germany, and Sweden. Louis XIV. appoints tribunals, called *Chambers of Reunion*, to settle the King's jurisdiction over new frontier places, and by their subservient decisions gains much territory in the following years.		1679. The Great Elector refuses to restore Pomerania to Sweden at the bidding of Louis XIV., who thereupon renews hostilities; the Elector is compelled to subscribe to Peace of St. Germain and yield Pomerania.		
1680	1680. The Exclusion Bill passes the Commons, but is thrown out by Lords. The succession of Monmouth (illegitimate son of Charles II.) to throne is favoured by those who object to D. of York.					
	1681. Third Short Parliament sits at Oxford (March 21–28); it introduces Exclusion Bill and is dissolved.	1681. Louis XIV. seizes Strasburg in time of peace, and Germany only utters a feeble protest. The French also occupy Casale. Louis begins a repressive policy against the Huguenots.		1681. The Empire issues a useless protest against the seizure of Strasburg and other places in time of peace by Louis XIV. The Treaty of Finsterwalde is made between Saxony and Brandenburg for mutual defence.		
	1682. The King and his Ministers begin attack on liberties of City of London, because of its recent Whig tendencies. Pennsylvania founded by William Penn.	1682. An assembly of the clergy draws up the Four Articles stating the liberties of the Gallican Church towards the Pope. 1682–3. Huguenot emigrations.		1682. The Turks enter Hungary in great force, and aid the rebellion there of Tekeli.		1682. Feodore III. d. without heirs. **IVAN** and **PETER** (sons of Alexis) declared joint-sovereigns under regency of their sister Sophia, during their minority.
	1683. The Rye House Plot, to attack Charles and his brother; execution of Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney; Monmouth is banished.	1683–84. Short war with Spain, by which Louis XIV. secures Luxemburg. 1683. Queen Marie Theresa d. (June 30). Colbert d. (Sep. 6).		1683. The Turks appear before Vienna (July), which they besiege for 2 months; they are finally driven away (Sep.) by John Sobieski and Charles of Lorraine.	1683. Sobieski co-operates with Charles of Lorraine in relieving Vienna from the Turks.	
		1684. Truce of Ratisbon ends hostilities with Spain and Empire. Louis XIV. privately married to Madame de Maintenon.		1684. The Truce of Ratisbon between the Empire and France confirms Louis XIV. in his recent annexations. Charles of Lorraine drives back the Turks and takes Vicegrad.	1684. Sobieski leagues with the Emperor and Venice against Turks.	
1685	1685. Charles II. d. (Feb. 6). His brother, **JAMES II.**, K. Monmouth's Insurrection; he is defeated at bat. **SEDGEMOOR** and executed; the Bloody Assizes then held by Judge Jeffreys, to punish rebels. Argyll's rebellion in Scotland fails, and Argyll is executed. James II. makes Catholic appointments in violation of Test Act, and Parliament remonstrates.	1685. Louis XIV. revokes the Edict of Nantes, which causes a wholesale emigration of Huguenots and brings disastrous consequences to French commercial industry.		1685. Leopold I. renews his oppressions in Hungary. The Great Elector receives a large number of Huguenot refugees into his territory, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.		
	1686. Court of Ecclesiastical Commission set up.	1686. The League of Augsburg is formed in Germany to resist Louis' unreasonable claim to the Lower Palatinate.		1686. Leopold I. makes a treaty with the Great Elector, in which the latter cedes his claims on Silesia in return for the circle of Schwibus. The Emperor and many German princes join William of Orange in the League of Augsburg against Louis XIV.		
	1687. James II. issues Declaration of Indulgence (for Catholics and Dissenters). Tyrconnell (a Catholic) made Lord Deputy in Ireland. James II. expels the Fellows of Magdalen College for refusing to elect a Catholic President.			1687. Charles of Lorraine defeats the Turks at **MOHACZ** and other places. The Hungarian crown is made hereditary, and Leopold's son Joseph is crowned King there.		1687. The commander-in-chief, Vasilii Golitzin, conducts unsuccessful campaign against the Mongols of the Crimea.
	1688. James II. issues second Declaration of Indulgence; the clergy refuse to read it in church. Trial and acquittal of the Seven Bishops for petitioning against the Indulgence. Birth of a son to James II. (June). Both Whigs and Tories now invite intervention of William of Orange; he lands at Torbay (Nov. 5), reaches London (Dec. 19). Flight of James II.	1688. War with Holland and Germany. Louis' army invades the Palatinate, captures Philipsburg.		1688. Frederick William (the Great Elector) d. (Apr.). His son Frederick III. becomes Elector of Brandenburg. French troops invade the Palatinate. Leopold's troops take Belgrade, and defeat the Turks everywhere.		

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1676. Swedish fleet defeated near OELAND by the Danes. Charles XI. defeats the Danes near LUND.	1676. Dutch fleet defeated three times in Mediterranean by French; De Ruyter killed.	1676–78. War with France continues.		1676. Clement X. d. **INNOCENT XI.** Pope.	1676. Peace of Zurawna between Turkey and Poland, leaving the Sultan in possession of Podolia and part of the Ukraine. Death of Ahmed Kiuprili. Kara Mustafa Grand Vizier.		
	1677. French take Valenciennes; defeat William III. at CASSEL. William III. m. Mary, daughter of D. of York. Spinoza d. at the Hague.	1677. Charles II. attains his majority, and appoints his uncle, Don John, prime minister.				1677. Aurangzeb revives the poll-tax on non-Mohammedans.	
1678. The Swedes are driven from Pomerania by the Great Elector.	1678. Treaty with England (Jan.). Peace of Nimeguen with France (Aug.) ends the war. William III. attacks Luxemburg near MONS after peace is signed; is repulsed with loss.	1678. Spain makes the unfavourable treaty of Nimeguen with France (Sep.).		1678. Louis XIV. abandons Messina. Spanish rule restored.	1678. War with Russia for 3 years.		
1679. The Peace of St. Germains ends war between Sweden and Denmark, and Sweden and the Great Elector, who yields back Pomerania.		1679. Don John d. Charles II. m. Maria Louisa of Orleans.				1679. The Rajputs revolt against Aurangzeb, and his youngest son Akbar joins them.	
1680. Charles XI. resumes many crown lands from the nobles of Sweden.						1680. Sivaji d. (the founder of the Maratha power). His son Sambhaji succeeds him.	1680
		1681–83. France wrests more territory from Spain.			1681. Peace made with Russia.		
				1682. Venice makes league with the Emperor and the K. of Poland against the Turks.	1682. War with Austria; the Turks invade Hungary.		
		1683. Spain declares war on France.	1683. Alfonso VI. d. **PEDRO II.** K.		1683. Turks march on Vienna with large army; besiege it for two months, when they are routed by Sobieski (Sep.). Kara Mustafa executed.	1683. Aurangzeb invades the Deccan at the head of his grand army, and spends the next 24 years in the field.	
		1684. Truce of Ratisbon made with France; Louis XIV. retains Luxemburg and other Spanish provinces.		1684. Venice attacks the Turks; bombards Athens. Genoa bombarded by the French.	1684. Russia and Venice declare war on Turkey.		
	1685. William III. sends troops to aid James II. against Monmouth's invasion.	1685. The Count of Oropesa becomes chief minister, and introduces some reforms.					1685
	1686. Through influence of William III., the League of Augsburg is formed by Holland, the Empire, Spain, Sweden, Bavaria, and other German princes, against France.	1686. Spain joins in the League of Augsburg, which (among other things) is to prevent France appropriating the Spanish succession, the King of Spain being childless.			1686. Turkish arms defeated everywhere.		
				1687. Venice conquers the Morea. Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy joins League of Augsburg.	1687. Turks defeated at MOHACZ by Austrians, who had regained large part of Hungary. Mahomet IV. deposed by his soldiers. His brother **SOLYMAN II.** Sultan.		
	1688. William III. sails to England with an army and lands at Torbay.	1688. Spain prepares for renewed war with France.			1688. Erlau, Belgrade, Stuhlweissenburg, and numerous other towns retaken by Austrians from Turks. Mustafa Kiuprili Grand Vizier.	1688. Aurangzeb succeeds in annexing Golconda and Bijapur to the Empire.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1689. **WILLIAM III.** and **MARY** declared joint sovereigns after they have accepted the Declaration of Rights (Feb. 13). The Estates of Scotland offer the Crown to William and Mary, and re-establish the Presbyterian system. War declared on France (May). Mutiny Bill and Toleration Bill passed. James II. lands in Ireland, fails in siege of Londonderry (Apr.–July). Bat. **KILLIECRANKIE** (July 27); the Highlanders under Dundee defeat the King's army under Gen. Mackay.	1689. Louis XIV. declares war on Spain (April) and England (July). Louis' troops burn and devastate the Palatinate, by the advice of Louvois, before evacuating it. Louis equips James II. with an expedition to Ireland.		1689. The devastation of the Palatinate by Louis XIV. causes universal indignation in Germany; the Empire declares war. The "Grand Alliance" (formed at Vienna by the Emperor Leopold, William III. of England, Spain, Denmark, and Savoy against Louis XIV. Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at **NISSA**.		1689. Revolt of the Streltzi (said to have been instigated by Sophia and Golitzin); struggle between Sophia and Peter for power; complete victory of Peter, who now reigns alone. Sophia sent to a convent (d. 1704).
1690	1690. English and Dutch fleets defeated by French off **BEACHY HEAD**. William III. goes to Ireland; defeats James II. at bat. of the **BOYNE** (July 1), but fails to take Limerick.	1690. De Tourville defeats English navy off **BEACHY HEAD** (July). Luxemburg wins bat. **FLEURUS** over Imperialists. The expedition with James II. is lost by bat. **BOYNE**.		1690. The Imperialists are defeated at **FLEURUS** (July) by the French. The Turks gain successes in Transylvania.		
	1691. William's troops in Ireland win bat. **AUGHRIM** (July 12), and Limerick capitulates (Oct. 3).	1691. Death of Louvois. Louis XIV. captures Mons.		1691. Inactivity of the Allies on the Rhine; the French again devastate the Palatinate. Louis of Baden defeats the Turks at bat. **SALANKEMAN**.		
	1692. Marlborough disgraced and deprived of his offices. A French fleet defeated at bat. **LA HOGUE** (May 19). Massacre of Glencoe (Feb.).	1692. De Tourville is defeated by Russell off **LA HOGUE**. Louis XIV. captures Namur. Luxemburg defeats William III. at bat. **STEINKIRKE**.		1692–96. The Allies gain no decided success over France.		
	1693. Commencement of the National Debt.	1693. Louis XIV. retires from before Liège; this was his last appearance with his armies in the field. Luxemburg defeats William III. at bat. **NEERWINDEN**. Repudiation of the Four Articles and reconciliation with the Papacy. 1693–98. Great failure of the harvest throughout Western Europe.				
	1694. Bank of England established. Death of Queen Mary (Dec. 28).	1694. An English attempt to land at Brest is repulsed. Birth of Voltaire.				
1695	1695. The Press becomes free, Parliament refusing to renew Act appointing licensers.	1695. Death of Luxemburg (Jan. 5). William III. recaptures Namur (Aug.). French lose Casale.				1695. Gen. Patrick Gordon sent against the Turks in Azov; fails in 1st campaign.
	1696. A plot to assassinate William III. discovered. The currency is renewed.	1696. Louis XIV. makes peace with D. of Savoy, and detaches him from Grand Alliance. A scheme to replace James II. on English throne fails.			1696. Sobieski d. He was one of the greatest generals of his time.	1696. Peter the Great captures Azov from the Turks. Death of Ivan (Peter's brother).
	1697. England joins the Allied powers in making Peace of Ryswick with France.	1697. Negotiations for peace with William III. end in Peace of Ryswick (Sep. 1) between France, England, Holland, and Spain, and (Oct. 2) between France and the Empire.		1697. The Peace of Ryswick (Oct. 30) ends the third great war with Louis XIV. France retains the "Reunions" in Alsace and Strasburg, and a disgraceful clause is added, which ensures the recognition of the Catholic religion only, in those parts. Prince Eugene of Savoy defeats the Turks at bat. **ZENTA** (Sep. 11).	1697. Interregnum.	1697. Peter the Great starts on his travels; visits Holland where he works in the docks.
	1698. Parliament compels William III. to greatly reduce the army at conclusion of war. William III. makes secret Partition Treaty with Louis XIV. about Spanish Succession.	1698. First Partition Treaty, between Louis XIV. and William III., concerning the succession in Spain.		1698. George Lewis (afterwards George I. of England) succeeds his father in Hanover. Frederick Augustus (the Strong) of Saxony elected King of Poland.	1698. **AUGUSTUS II.**, Elector of Saxony, K.	1698. Peter the Great visits England, then Vienna, where he hears of revolt of the Streltsi; hurries back to Moscow; cruelly punishes the rebels.
		1699. Second Partition Treaty made with William III. about Spanish succession.		1699. By the Peace of Carlowitz with Turkey, Austria regains Transylvania and Slavonia.	1699. Treaty of Carlowitz with Turkey, which restores Kaminiec to Poland. Augustus leagues with Russia against Sweden. The Elector of Brandenburg takes Elbing from Poland.	1699. Secret treaty between Peter the Great and Augustus of Poland against Sweden. Peter banishes his wife Eudoxia to a convent.
1700	1700. Second Partition Treaty made with Louis XIV. Death of Duke of Gloucester, heir to the throne.	1700. Charles II. of Spain dies, bequeathing the whole Spanish inheritance to Philip, D. of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. Louis accepts the will, in defiance of his recent treaties.		1700. The Emperor consents to Frederick III. of Brandenburg assuming the title of King of Prussia. Austria protests against the accession of Philip of Anjou to the Spanish throne, and is gradually joined by Prussia, Hanover, Saxony, and William III.	1700. Charles XII. makes war on Poland; defeats Poles near Riga.	1700. Peter the Great invades Esthonia; is defeated by Charles XII. at bat. **NARVA** (Nov.).
	1701. *Act of Settlement* passed, settling the succession after Anne's death on Sophia of Hanover and her descendants. William III. forms alliance with the Empire and Holland on continent, and places Marlborough in command of forces. Death of James II. (Sep. 14).	1701. *War of the Spanish Succession.* Louis XIV. ejects the Dutch troops from the frontier towns in violation of Peace of Ryswick. He recognises the Pretender James Stuart as King of England.		1701. War of the Spanish Succession begins. The Empire, England, and Holland join in coalition against Louis XIV.; the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne side with Louis XIV. Prince Eugene gains brilliant victories for the Emperor at **CARPI** and **CHIARI** over the French in Italy. The Elector of Brandenburg is crowned King of Prussia at Königsberg (Jan.) as Frederick I.		1701. Russians beat Swedes at bat. **EHRESFER**, in Livonia.

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1689. Denmark joins in "Grand Alliance" against Louis XIV.	1689. William III. and Mary proclaimed joint sovereigns of England (Feb. 23). The "Grand Alliance" of European nations formed by influence of William III. against France.	1689. Spain gains successes in Catalonia against the French. Spain joins "Grand Alliance" against Louis XIV.		1689. Innocent XI. d. **ALEXANDER VIII.** Pope. D. of Savoy joins "Grand Alliance."	1689. Turks utterly defeated at **NISSA** by Louis of Baden. Kiuprili-zada Mustapha (brother of Ahmed Kiuprili) made Grand Vizier.	1689. Aurangzeb captures Sambhaji; cruelly puts him to death.	
	1690. The French defeat the Dutch, Spaniards and Imperialists at bat. **FLEURUS**, and Dutch and English at naval bat. **BEACHY HEAD.**	1690. Spain and the Allies are defeated by French at **FLEURUS.**		1690. War in Piedmont; Piedmontese defeated by French at **STAFARDA.**	1690. Kiuprili leads successful campaign against Austria; recaptures Nissa and Belgrade.	1690-1701. Guerilla war with the Marathas; Aurangzeb seizes their capital and forts; apparent ruin of the Marathas.	1690
	1691. Louis XIV. takes Mons.	1691. Count of Oropesa is dismissed from office.		1691. Alexander VIII. d. **INNOCENT XII.** Pope.	1691. Solyman II. d. His brother **ACHMET II.** Sultan. Turks defeated by Austrians at **SALANKEMAN**, where Kiuprili-zada Mustapha is killed.		
	1692. French capture Namur. Dutch and English destroy French fleet off **LA HOGUE.** William III. is defeated at **STEINKIRKE.**						
1693. The Diet of Sweden proclaim Charles XI. absolute monarch.	1693. Dutch under William III. are defeated at **NEERWINDEN.**	1693. The war on the continent goes against the Allies.					
	1695. William III. retakes Namur.				1695. Achmet II. d. **MUSTAPHA II.** (son of Mahomet IV.) Sultan; he gains some success over Austrians. The Russians attack Azov.		1695
		1696. Ever increasing poverty of the country; the Government is forced to suspend payment.		1696. Duke of Savoy makes peace with France.	1696. Russians take Azov.		
1697. Charles XI. d. His son **CHARLES XII.** K. of Sweden.	1697. The Peace of Ryswick ends the war with France; Louis XIV. acknowledges William III. K. of England.	1697. The French capture Barcelona. Spain joins the other Powers in Peace of Ryswick, and regains from France her conquered possessions.			1697. Mustapha II. defeated by Prince Eugene at **ZENTA.** Housein Kiuprili made Grand Vizier.		
	1698. The 1st Treaty of Partition is drawn up by William III. and Louis XIV. to settle the Spanish succession.	1698. The Marquis d'Harcourt arrives as ambassador from French Court, and intrigues for the Bourbon succession. The Queen strives for the Austrian succession.					
1699. Christian V. d. His son **FREDERICK IV.** K. of Denmark and Norway. Frederick IV. leagues with Russia and Poland against Sweden.		1699. Charles II. nominates the Elector of Bavaria his successor, but the latter dies the same year.		1699. By Peace of Carlowitz, Venice retains the Morea.	1699. Through intervention of England and Holland, Turkey makes Peace of Carlowitz with Austria, Russia, Venice, and Poland. Each country retains its conquests.		
1700. Charles XII., aided by England, attacks Copenhagen, and Frederick IV. makes peace (Aug.). Charles XII. then crosses Baltic; relieves Riga from a Polish attack; and defeats Peter the Great at bat. **NARVA.**	1700. The 2nd Treaty of Partition made with France.	1700. Charles II. d. (Nov. 1), leaving his crown to the Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV.		1700. Innocent XII. d. **CLEMENT XI.** Pope.			1700
		Bourbon Dynasty.					
1701. The Swedes are beaten at **EHRESFER** by Russians.	1701. William III. prepares for new war against France, and forms alliance with Empire and England against Louis XIV.	1701. **PHILIP V.** (Duke of Anjou) makes his public entry into Madrid (Apr.). He m. Maria Louisa of Savoy (Oct.). The Princess Orsini ("des Ursins"), sent by Louis XIV. to attend the young Queen, wields an extraordinary influence in the State for some years.		1701. Eugene defeats the French at **CARPI** and **CHIARI.**			

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1702. William III. d. (March 8). **ANNE** becomes Queen. War declared against France and Spain. 1702–1711. Marlborough's campaigns in the Netherlands.	1702. England declares war (May). French under Boufflers are repulsed by Marlborough in Netherlands and lose Venlo, Ruremonde, and Liège. Villars defeats the Imperialists at **FRIEDLINGEN.**		1702. Louis of Baden commands the Emperor's forces in Germany; he captures Landrau. Marlborough repulses the French from the Netherlands. Louis of Baden defeated by Villars at **FRIEDLINGEN.**	1702. Charles XII. enters Poland; defeats Augustus II. at **KLISSOV**; takes Cracow and Warsaw.	1702. Russians beat Swedes at bat. **HÜMMELSDORFF.**
	1703. Methuen Treaty with Portugal, to aid commerce of both countries. Disagreement between Lords and Commons over the Aylesbury election trial.	1703. Villars and the Elector of Bavaria defeat Imperialists at **HOCHSTETT.** Rising of the Camisards in Languedoc. Tallard wins a victory at **SPIRES,** and takes Landau. Savoy and Portugal desert French side.		1703. Francis Ragotsky raises an insurrection in Hungary. Defeat of the Imperialist forces at **HOCHSTETT** by French.	1703. Augustus takes refuge in Saxony, and is deposed in Poland.	1703. Peter the Great takes Noteburg from Swedes and changes its name to Schlüsselburg; he captures Dorpat; lays the foundations of St. Petersburg.
	1704. Capture of Gibraltar (Aug.), by Admiral Sir General Rooke. Bat. **BLENHEIM** (Aug. 13).	1704. The French (allied with Bavarians) are defeated at bats. **SHELLENBERG** and **BLENHEIM** by Marlborough; and the Allies retake Landau. The Camisard rising suppressed.		1704. Marlborough and Eugene unite their forces; Marlborough and Louis of Baden win bat. **SHELLENBERG** (July 2); and Marlborough and Eugene bat. **BLENHEIM** (Aug. 13) over the allied French and Bavarians. Bavaria is conquered.	1704. The Poles (at bidding of Charles XII.) elect **STANISLAUS LECZINSKI,** Palatine of Posen, K. He is recognised by all the European courts save Russia.	1704. Peter the Great takes Narva from Sweden. The Russians ravage Livonia and Esthonia.
1705	1705. Lord Peterborough captures Barcelona.	1705. The French under Villeroy act on defensive against Marlborough in Netherlands. Vendôme defeats Prince Eugene at **CASSANO.**		1705. Leopold I. d. (May 5). His son **JOSEPH I.** Emp. The Elector of Bavaria is put under the Ban, and his dominions annexed to Austria. Marlborough goes on diplomatic mission to Berlin and Vienna.		1705. The Russians occupy Courland and Wilna. A revolt in Astrakhan severely suppressed.
	1706. Commissioners appointed to treat of Union between England and Scotland. Bat. **RAMILLIES** (May 23).	1706. French are defeated at bat. **TURIN** and expelled from Piedmont. Villeroy is defeated at bat. **RAMILLIES** (May). Louis XIV. makes overtures for peace.		1706. Marlborough defeats French at bat. **RAMILLIES** (May 23). Eugene gains victory over the French at **TURIN** (Sep.).	1706. Augustus is compelled, after further defeats from Charles XII., to sign Treaty of Altranstädt, renouncing all claims to Polish throne.	1706. Russians gain decided victory over Swedes at **KALISCH.**
	1707. **UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND,** by consent of both nations; Scotland retains her own Church, laws and control of her fortresses, but her Parliament merges into that of England.	1707. The French evacuate Italy; Vendôme remains on defensive in Netherlands.		1707. Marlborough has an interview at Altranstädt with Charles XII., who in consequence takes no part in the War of Spanish Succession. The revolt in Hungary continues.		
	1708. The ministry becomes wholly Whig, and Cabinet Government begins to take definite form. The Pretender, James Edward, fails to land in Scotland. Marlborough wins bat. **OUDENARDE.** Gen. Stanhope captures Minorca.	1708. Vendôme is defeated by Marlborough and Eugene at **OUDENARDE** (July); the Allies invade France. Failure of an expedition to Scotland to aid Pretender. The Allies capture Lille (Dec.).		1708. Marlborough and Eugene join their forces in the Netherlands and win bat. **OUDENARDE** (July 11) over the French; they take Lille and Ghent. Ragotsky is defeated in Hungary and flees to Poland.		1708. Charles XII. of Sweden invades Russia; is joined by Mazeppa, Hetman of the Cossacks. Russians defeat Swedes at **LESNA.**
	1709. Bat. **MALPLAQUET** (Sep.).	1709. Villars is defeated at bat. **MALPLAQUET** by Marlborough and Eugene, who take Mons. Louis XIV. wishes for peace, but the demands of the Allies are impossible, and war continues.		1709. Marlborough and Eugene win bat. **MALPLAQUET** (Sep. 11) and take Mons. The Elector of Bavaria makes overtures to the Emperor.	1709. After defeat of Charles XII. in Russia, Stanislaus Leczinski is compelled to leave Poland. Augustus II. is restored.	1709. Charles XII. winters in Russia; Peter the Great totally defeats him at bat. **POLTAVA** (July).
1710	1710. The Whig ministry impeaches Dr. Sacheverell for preaching in favour of non-resistance. Tory ministry under Harley and St. John formed (Aug.).	1710. The Allies capture Bethune, Douay and other places. Conference of Gertruydenberg for peace leads to nothing. Destruction of Port Royal.		1710. A defensive campaign is carried out on the Rhine by the Allies.	1710–14. Stanislaus Leczinski joined Charles XII. at Bender; eventually retired to Lorraine, where he resided till 1733.	1710. Peter the Great conquers part of Finland. He banishes the Jesuits.
	1711. South Sea Company formed. Marlborough accused of peculation and dismissed from his offices.	1711. Death of the Dauphin (Apr.). Villars is defeated at **ARLEUX** by Marlborough, who then takes Bouchain.		1711. Joseph I. d. (Apr. 17), leaving no son. His brother **CHARLES VI.** Emperor. (He was the candidate for the Spanish throne.) The Treaty of Zatman brings peace between Austria and Hungary.		1711. Failure of Russian expedition against the Turks; Peter the Great signs Treaty of the Pruth with them, and gives back Azov.
	1712. D. of Ormond sent to replace Marlborough in the Netherlands. The first stamp duty imposed on newspapers.	1712. Congress of Utrecht opened for peace. Villars wins bat. of **BRIDGE OF DENAIN** over Eugene. Truce made with England and Holland. Death of Duke and Duchess of Burgundy and their son Duke of Brittany; their youngest son now becomes Dauphin.	1712. The 2nd Villmergen War (caused by the Abbot of St. Gall enforcing his rights in Toggenburg) ends in defeat of Catholics. Rousseau b. at Geneva.	1712. England and Holland, unwilling to place Spain and Austria under one crown, are anxious for peace, and a Congress of the Powers is opened at Utrecht.		1712. Peter marries his second wife, Catherine. (He had divorced his first wife Eudoxia.) 1712–13. The Russians help in expelling Swedes from Pomerania.
	1713. By Treaty of Utrecht, England retains Gibraltar and Minorca, besides acquiring territory round Hudson's Bay, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.	1713. Peace of Utrecht, between France on one side, and England, Holland, Portugal, Prussia, and Savoy on other, ends war with those Powers. War continued with Germany; Villars defeats Eugene before **FREIBURG** and takes the town.		1713. Peace of Utrecht, signed by England, Holland, Portugal, Prussia, and Savoy, with France and Spain (Apr.), ends the War of Spanish Succession, though Austria for a time still resists. Frederick I. of Prussia d. His son **FREDERICK WILLIAM I.** K. Charles VI. brings forward the Pragmatic Sanction to secure the succession of the Austrian estates to his daughter, in default of male heirs.		

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1702. Charles XII. advances into Poland; wins bat. **KLISSOV**, takes Warsaw. Swedes are defeated by Prussians at **HÜMMELSDORFF**.	1702. William III. d. (March 8). Holland, England, and Germany declare war on France; the States-General appoint Marlborough commander-in-chief of English and Dutch troops.	1702. Philip V. sails for Naples to assert his rights in Italy, leaving the Queen as Regent. The European Alliance declares war on France and Spain; the allied fleet fails in attack on Cadiz, but captures the French and Spanish fleet at **VIGO**.	1702. Portugal takes part with the Allies in the War of Spanish Succession.	1702. Philip V. of Spain arrives at Naples (Apr.); goes to Milan and takes nominal command of French army in Lombardy against Imperialists. Defeat and capture of Villeroy, by Eugene, at Cremona (Feb.).	1702. Housein Kiuprili dies.	1702-5. Success of the Marathas, who recapture their forts.	
	1703. Marlborough reduces Bonn and other places on Rhine.	1703. Philip V. returns to Spain, and sets to work reforming the army and finance.	1703. The Methuen Treaty signed between Portugal and England.	1703. Victor Amadeus II. joins the Grand Alliance.	1703. Mustapha II. abdicates. His brother **ACHMET III.** Sultan.		
1704. Charles XII. deposes Augustus II. of Poland, and places his friend Stanislaus Leczinski on the throne.	1704. Marlborough wins bat. **BLENHEIM** over French.	1704. The Archduke Charles (the Austrian claimant to throne) lands at Lisbon; is aided by Portuguese and English. Philip V. successfully invades Portugal. The English, under Admiral Rooke, fail in an attack on Barcelona, but capture Gibraltar (July 23).	1704. The Archduke Charles (claimant to Spanish throne) lands at Lisbon, and receives help from Portuguese. Philip V. thereupon invades the country.				
		1705. English and Portuguese land in Catalonia; Barcelona and Monjuich captured by Lord Peterborough; they proclaim the Archduke Charles king.	1705-10. The Portuguese cooperate with English in Spain, on behalf of the Archduke.	1705. Vendôme overruns Piedmont; besieges Victor Amadeus in Turin.			1705
1706. Charles XII. overruns Saxony, and by Treaty of Altranstädt forces Augustus II. to relinquish Poland. Swedes beaten by Russians at **KALISH**.	1706. Marlborough wins bat. **RAMILLIES** over French, who evacuate the Low Countries.	1706. Philip V. ineffectually besieges Barcelona (Apr.). The Archduke gains ground, and the Court flees from Madrid. The English and Portuguese enter Madrid, and proclaim Charles king (June). They are then driven from Castile to Valencia, and Philip V. returns to the capital (Oct.).	1706. Pedro II. d. His son **JOHN V.** K.	1706. Bat. **TURIN**, at which Eugene defeats the French, who evacuate Italy.		1706. Aurangzeb's grand army becomes disorganized; in despair he seeks shelter in Ahmadnagar.	
1707. Marlborough visits Charles XII. at Altranstädt.		1707. The Spaniards completely defeat the Allies at bat. **ALMANZA** (Apr.); Valencia and Aragon are then subdued, and their constitutions abolished. Birth of the Infante Don Luis.		1707. By Convention of Milan between Imperialists and the French, the former secure N. Italy, and Austrian rule replaces the Spanish in the Peninsula.		1707. Aurangzeb d. at Ahmadnagar; with him the power of the Mogul Empire ends.	
1708. Charles XII. invades Russia; marches towards Moscow; his Gen. Löwenhaupt is defeated at **LESNA**.	1708. Marlborough and Eugene win bat. **OUDENARDE**.	1708. The D. of Orleans regains Tortosa from the Allies. The Allies capture Sardinia. The Moors capture Oran from Spain. English capture Minorca from Spain.				From 1707 Southern India becomes practically independent of Delhi. In the Deccan the Nizam-ul-Mulk founds an hereditary dynasty at Haidarabad; local, semi-independent chiefs arise everywhere. The Maratha power steadily gains strength under the Peshwas.	
1709. Charles XII. is completely defeated at bat. **PULTOVA** (July) by Peter the Great, and makes his escape to Bender; he remains 5 years in Turkey. Denmark, Poland, and Russia form fresh league against him.	1709. Marlborough and Eugene win bat. **MALPLAQUET**, and take Mons.	1709. Growing discontent in Spain with French interference; Philip V. promises to employ only Spaniards in the government for the future.			1709. Charles XII. of Sweden takes refuge in Turkey.		
1710. The Danes invade Southern Sweden; are routed at **HELSINGBORG**.	1710. Unsuccessful Conference held at Gertruydenberg to negotiate peace.	1710. Philip V. takes the field in person; is defeated by the Archduke (aided by Dutch and English), who again takes Madrid. The Allies are then defeated by Vendôme at **BRIHUEGA** and **VILLA-VICIOSA** (Dec.), and Philip's position is assured.			1710. Numan Kiuprili made Grand Vizier, but dismissed in 14 months.		1710
	1711. Recall of Marlborough to England.	1711. The accession of the Archduke Charles to the empire alters the desire of the Allies to see him win Spain.			1711. War with Russia; Turks gain success over Peter the Great, who then makes Treaty of the Pruth, and cedes Azov to Turkey.		
1712. The Danes take Bremen and Verden from Sweden. Swedes defeat Danes and Saxons at **GADEBUSCH** (in Mecklenburg).	1712. Dutch defeated by French at **DENAIN**.	1712. Negotiations for a general peace.					
1713. Danes and Russians defeat Swedes at **TONNINGEN**.	1713. Holland joins in the Peace of Utrecht, which ends War of Spanish Succession.	1713. Spain joins in the peace of Utrecht, which ends War of Spanish Succession. Philip V. cedes Spanish Flanders to the Elector of Bavaria; they then pass to Austria, and become henceforth the "Austrian Netherlands." England retains Gibraltar and Minorca.		1713. By Peace of Utrecht, Spain loses all possessions in Italy. **VICTOR AMADEUS II.** of Savoy made K. of Sicily for his help to the Imperialists against France. Clement XI. issues the Bull "Unigenitus" against the Jansenists.			

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1714. Queen Anne d. (Aug. 1). The Elector of Hanover proclaimed King, as **GEORGE I.** A Whig ministry, which includes Townshend, Stanhope and Walpole, formed.	1714. France makes Treaties of Rastadt and Baden with Austria and the Empire which definitely end War of Spanish Succession. Death of Duke of Berry, grandson of Louis XIV. The Papal Bull "Unigenitus" against Jansenism raises fierce opposition in France.		1714. Austria makes the Peace of Rastatt with France. The Empire makes Peace of Baden with France. The Elector of Hanover succeeds to the English throne.		1714. The conquest of Finland is completed.
1715	1715. Jacobite rising in Scotland, headed by Earl of Mar, is suppressed at **PRESTON** and **SHERIFFMUIR** (Nov.).	1715. Death of Louis XIV. (Sep. 1). His great-grandson **LOUIS XV.** (*æt.* 5) K. The Duke of Orleans is Regent.	1715. The Catholic members of the League wish to make France guarantee their safety from all attacks; this is strongly resented by the Protestants. Throughout the 18th century, Switzerland was practically a dependency of France; the division between the Catholic and Protestant cantons preventing any unity of action.	1715. Prussia, Denmark, Hanover, Saxony, Poland, and Russia league together against Charles XII.; they besiege and take Stralsund. By the Barrier Treaty, Charles VI. receives the Spanish Netherlands.		
	1716. Landing of the Pretender in Scotland; he quickly withdraws again to France. The Septennial Bill passed.	1716. A reaction against the late King's policy sets in. The Jansenists return to Paris.		1716. The Turks invade Hungary, but are defeated by Eugene at bat. **PETERWARDEIN** (Aug. 5) and lose Temeswar, their last possession in Hungary.		
	1717. Triple Alliance formed between England, France and Holland. Ministry of Lord Stanhope.	1717. Dubois is Foreign Minister, and negotiates the Triple Alliance between France, England, and Holland.		1717. Eugene takes Belgrade from the Turks (Aug.).		1717. Peter the Great makes a second European tour; visits Paris, and makes treaty of commerce with France.
	1718. Quadruple Alliance formed by accession of Emperor to Triple Alliance. Admiral Byng (afterwards Viscount Torrington) wins bat. **CAPE PASSARO** (Aug. 11) over Spanish fleet.	1718. John Law, a Scotch financier, is made Director of a new Royal Bank; in connection with this he floats his famous Mississippi Company. Failure of the Cellamare Conspiracy; a Spanish plot against the Regent. Austria joins the Triple Alliance.		1718. Peace of Passarowitz between Austria and Turkey; Austria retains Belgrade and part of Wallachia, Servia, and Bosnia. Charles VI. joins with France, England, and Holland in the Quadruple Alliance.		1718. Execution of Peter's only son Alexis, who had been plotting against his father.
	1719. Failure of a Spanish expedition to Scotland.	1719. War declared on Spain; French army crosses the Pyrenees and takes Fontarabia. Death of Madame de Maintenon.				1719–20. Swedish war renewed; Russian troops ravage Sweden.
1720	1720. Peace made with Spain. The heavy speculation of all classes in South Sea Company Stock (known as the South Sea Bubble) brings widespread ruin, and discredits the Government.	1720. Failure of the Mississippi Scheme and flight of Law. The Plague breaks out in South of France. Peace made with Spain.		1720. The Treaty of Stockholm with Sweden ends the Northern War; Prussia obtains Stettin and Lower Pomerania; Hanover acquires Bremen and Verden.		
	1721. Ministry of Sir Robert Walpole.	1721. Dubois is made Cardinal; this compelled him to favour the Jesuits at expense of the Jansenists.				1721. Treaty of Nystad ends war with Sweden; Russia gains Livonia, Esthonia, and part of Finland.
	1722. A Jacobite plot fails, and its prime mover, Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, is banished next year.			1722. Charles VI. founds the Ostend East India Company to compete with England and Holland.		1722. Rupture with Persia; Peter the Great siezes Baku.
		1723. Louis XV. attains his majority. Death of Dubois (Aug.), and of the D. of Orleans (Dec.).				1723. Peter the Great leagues with Turkey against Persia.
				1724. Kant, the philosopher, and Klopstock, the poet, were both born in this year.	1724. Many Lutherans cruelly put to death during a rising at Thorn.	
1725	1725. Treaty of Hanover between England, France and Prussia.	1725. Louis XV. m. Marie Leczynski, daughter of Stanislaus of Poland. Treaty of Hanover is made between France, England, and Prussia, in opposition to Spain and Austria.		1725. The Treaty of Vienna made between Austria and Spain; by it Don Carlos is to receive the Italian Duchies, and Spain to recognise the Pragmatic Sanction. England, France, and Prussia league together to oppose the Treaty of Vienna.		1725. Peter the Great d. (Jan.). (He created the Russian navy, remodelled the army, reformed the Church, founded schools and academies, re-organized the Finance and Administration, built canals, encouraged trade, manufactures, and agriculture, emancipated Russian women.) His wife **CATHERINE I.** succeeds him; but Menshikoff, a favourite of Peter the Great, really governs.
		1726. Fleury takes the place of the Duke of Bourbon as Prime Minister.		1726. Treaty of Wusterhausen between Austria and Prussia, in which Prussia guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction.		
	1727. War with Spain and Austria. George I. d. (June 10) in Germany. His son, **GEORGE II.**, K. Spaniards besiege Gibraltar. Sir Isaac Newton dies (b. 1642).					1727. Catherine I. d. (May). **PETER II.** (grandson of Peter the Great) Tsar. Menshikoff exiled to Siberia.
	1728. Siege of Gibraltar raised by Spaniards (March).	1728. The Congress of Soissons meets to settle the various disputes between the Powers.		1728. Secret Treaty of Berlin between Austria and Prussia; the latter again guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction.		1728. The Behring Straits discovered by Vitus Behring, a German in the Russian service.
	1729. Treaty of Seville ends war with Spain. John and Charles Wesley found Methodist Society at Oxford.	1729. The birth of the Dauphin (Sep.) ends the hopes of Philip V. to succeed to French throne. Congress of Soissons arranges the points at issue between the Powers. Treaty of Seville made by France, England, and Spain.		1729. Birth of Lessing in Saxony.		

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1714. Charles XII. suddenly quits Turkey, and reaches Stralsund in 16 days.		1714. Q. Maria Louisa d. (Feb.). Fall of Barcelona; followed by submission of Catalonia. Philip V. m. Elizabeth Farnese; the Countess Orsini is at once dismissed, and Alberoni (an Italian priest) becomes chief minister.					
1715. Stralsund is besieged by united Saxons, Danes, Prussians, and Russians, and at length capitulates, but Charles XII. escapes to Sweden.	1715. The Barrier Treaty made with France, to settle the frontier of the two countries.	1715. A treaty of commerce is made with England. The Barrier Treaty assigns the Spanish Netherlands (which had been ceded to Elector of Bavaria) to Emp. Charles VI.		1715. Morea wrested from Venice by Achmet III.	1715. War with Venice; Turkey recovers the Morea, which she had ceded by the treaty of Carlowitz.		1715
1716. Charles XII. makes ineffectual attack on Norway.		1716. Alberoni schemes to restore Spanish influence in Italy.			1716. War with Austria; total defeat of Turks by Prince Eugene at bat. **PETERWARDEIN.**		
1717. Peter the Great seeks a secret alliance with Sweden.	1717. Holland joins England and France in the Triple Alliance.	1717. A Spanish force takes Sardinia; France and England protest.		1717. Spain conquers Sardinia (Nov.).	1717. Eugene captures Belgrade from Turks.		
1718. Charles XII. killed while fighting in Norway. His sister **ULRIKA**, with her husband **FREDERICK I.** of Hesse, succeeds to throne.		1718. A Spanish force lands in Sicily (July). The Spanish fleet destroyed by Admiral Byng off Cape **PASSARO** (Aug.).		1718. By Peace of Passarowitz, Venice renounces all claims on the Morea, and her war with Turkey ends. Spaniards land in Sicily; are defeated by Admiral Byng at naval bat. **CAPE PASSARO**; lose ground in Sicily.	1718. Turkey concludes Peace of Passarowitz with Austria and Venice, ceding Belgrade to former.		
1719. Hostilities continued between Sweden and Russia.		1719. The French overrun the Basque Provinces; an English squadron devastates the north-west coast. Messina capitulates to the Austrians. Alberoni is dismissed (Dec.).		1719. The Quadruple Alliance assigns Sardinia to Victor Amadeus II. instead of Sicily, which is given to Emp. Charles VI.			
1720. Ulrika resigns all power to her husband. Absolute monarchy is abolished in Sweden, and a representative Diet of four Chambers established. Peace of Fredericksborg made between Sweden and Denmark. By Treaty of Stockholm, Sweden resigns Stettin and W. Pomerania to Prussia.	1720. The Jesuits are expelled from Holland. Death of the Pensionary Hensius, the leading spirit in the late war.	1720. Philip V. agrees to surrender Sicily and Sardinia, and makes peace with the Quadruple Alliance.					1720
1721. Sweden makes Peace of Nystad with Russia, losing Livonia, Esthonia, and part of Finland.		1721. Q. Elizabeth Farnese steadily intrigues to secure the succession of the Italian Duchies (Parma and Tuscany) for her son Don Carlos.		1721. Clement XI. d. **INNOCENT XIII.** Pope.			
					1723. Turkey forms league with Russia against Persia.		
		1724. Philip V. resigns the throne to his son Don Luis (Jan.). Luis d. (Aug.). Philip resumes the crown.		1724. Innocent XIII. d. **BENEDICT XIII.** Pope.			
		1725. Spain makes the Treaty of Vienna with Austria; in return for great concessions Austria recognises the succession of Don Carlos to the Italian Duchies.					1725
		1727. Spain lays siege to Gibraltar ineffectually.					
		1728. Spaniards raise siege of Gibraltar.					
	1729. Holland joins in the Treaty of Seville.	1729. Spain makes Treaty of Seville with England, France, and Holland, which provides for the succession of Don Carlos to the Italian Duchies					

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A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
1730	1730. Breach between Walpole and Townshend; the latter resigns.	1730–32. The controversy between Jesuits and Jansenists over the bull "Unigenitus" grows more bitter, and leads to conflict of opinion between the Court and Parliament of Paris.		1730. The Protestants of Salzburg are cruelly persecuted by the Archbishop of Salzburg; they appeal to the Emperor in vain.		1730. Peter II. d. (Jan.). **ANNA IVANOVNA,** Duchess of Courland (niece of Peter the Great), Tsarina. She restores absolutism.
	1731. England joins in second Treaty of Vienna.			1731. "The Salzburg Emigration"; that is, the Protestants were expelled from Salzburg on account of their religion, and their property confiscated, their children also taken from them. They settled in Würtemberg, Nuremberg, Hesse, but above all in Prussia. Austria makes 2nd Treaty of Vienna with England and Spain.		
				1732. A majority of the Diet guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction.		
	1733. Walpole's Excise Bill creates so much opposition that he abandons it.	1733. War declared against Austria on behalf of the King's father-in-law, Stanislaus Leczynski.		1733. The Emperor and Frederick William I. of Prussia support Augustus III. in the War of Polish Succession.	1733. Augustus II. d. Stanislaus Leczinski is invited to return to Poland, and elected K. at Warsaw.	1733. Russia helps Augustus III. in war of Polish succession.
		1734. War on the Rhine and in Italy against the Austrians. Death of Berwick and Villars (the last of Louis XIV. generals) in June.			1734. Stanislaus' election is opposed by Austria and Russia; he is again driven from Poland, and **FREDERICK AUGUSTUS** of Saxony placed on throne.	
1735		1735. Peace of Vienna with Austria ends the war; France guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI.		1735. The Peace of Vienna between the Emperor and France settles the succession in Poland, and that of the Italian Duchies.	1735. By Treaty of Vienna, Stanislaus renounces throne of Poland, and is promised the succession of Duchy of Lorraine.	
	1736. Porteus Riots in Edinburgh; Captain Porteus hanged by the mob.			1736. Charles's daughter Maria Theresa marries the Duke of Lorraine. Death of Prince Eugene (Apr. 21). The Emperor joins Russia in war against Turkey.	1736. Diet of Pacification held at Warsaw, and general amnesty passed.	1736. Russia (allying with Austria) makes war on Turkey.
	1737. Death of Queen Caroline (Nov. 20).			1737. The Imperialists under Seckendorf take Nissa, which is lost again later, and Seckendorf recalled.		1737. Russians capture Ochakov.
	1738. The Methodists come to London.			1738. The Turks gain several successes over Austrians.		
	1739. Walpole, against his wish, is forced by the nation into war with Spain (Oct.). Capture of Portobello by English squadron under Admiral Vernon.			1739. The Imperialists are defeated at bat. KROTZKA (June) by the Turks, who menace Belgrade. Peace of Belgrade made between Austria and Turkey; Austria cedes Belgrade, Servia, Austrian Wallachia, and Orsova.		1739. Russians defeat Turks at KHOTIN; make Treaty of Belgrade with them.
1740				1740. Frederick William I. d. (May 31). His son **FREDERICK II.** (the Great) King of Prussia. Charles VI. d. (Oct. 20). His daughter **MARIA THERESA** succeeds to his Austrian possessions. Frederick the Great claims the Silesian Duchies from Austria and invades Silesia (Dec.), and *1st Silesian War begins.*		1740. Anna d., leaving the crown to her infant grand-nephew, **IVAN VI.** His mother Anna is regent.
	1741. Growing opposition to Walpole. A treaty with France guarantees neutrality of Hanover.	1741. France joins in the War of Austrian Succession, and sends army to aid Elector of Bavaria.	1741. John Caspar Lavater b. (d. 1801).	1741. Frederick the Great wins bat. MOLLWITZ (Apr. 10), takes Brieg (May), makes Treaty of Breslau with France (June), enters Niesse (Nov.), and signs a treaty with Bavaria and Saxony for the partition of Austria. Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria (aided by France and then Saxony) claims the Austrian hereditary states, and the *War of Austrian Succession* begins; Charles Albert is crowned King of Bohemia at Prague (Dec.). Maria Theresa appeals in her extremity to the Hungarian Diet (Sep.), and sends armies against Frederick II. and Charles Albert.		1741. **ELIZABETH** (youngest child of Peter the Great) seizes throne, deposing Ivan VI. War with Sweden; Russians win bat. VILMANSTRAND in Finland.
	1742. Resignation of Sir Robert Walpole (Feb.); Wilmington and Carteret form a ministry. England takes side of Maria Theresa in continental war.	1742. The French army is obliged to retreat from Prague, and suffers great loss.		1742. Charles Albert is elected Emperor (Jan.) as **CHARLES VII.**, and crowned at Frankfort. The Austrian army invades Bavaria; enters Munich (Feb.). Frederick II. invades Moravia; then turns to Bohemia and defeats Austrians at CHOTUSITZ (May 17). Through English influence he makes Peace of Breslau (July) with Maria Theresa, who cedes him Silesia and the county of Glatz. End of *1st Silesian War.*		1742. The Swedish army capitulates to the Russians at Helsingfors.
	1743. George II. wins bat. DETTINGEN (June), over French. Death of Wilmington; Henry Pelham Prime Minister.	1743. Death of Fleury (Jan.). Treaty of Fontainebleau with Spain (Oct.). The Franco-Bavarian army is defeated at DETTINGEN by George II.		1743. Maria Theresa is crowned at Prague (Apr.). The Austrians, with an English army under George II., defeat Franco-Bavarian force at DETTINGEN (June 27). A new alliance is made at Worms between Austria, England, Holland, and Sardinia.		1743. Treaty of Abo with Sweden, whereby Russia gains southern Finland.

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
1730. Frederick IV. d. His son **CHRISTIAN VI.** K. of Denmark and Norway. Literature revived very much in his reign.				1730. Benedict XIII. d. **CLEMENT XII.** Pope. **CHARLES EMMANUEL III.** succeeds his father Victor Amadeus II. in Sardinia and Savoy.	1730. Achmet III. abdicates. His nephew **MAHMOUD I.** Sultan.		1730
	1731. Holland guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction of the Emperor.	1731. Don Carlos succeeds to the Duchy of Parma. By a 2nd Treaty of Vienna between Spain, England, Austria, and Holland the succession of Don Carlos is recognised.		1731. Duke of Parma d. (Jan.). Don Carlos of Spain takes possession of the Duchy.			
		1732. Spain retakes Oran from the Moors.					
		1733. Spain allies with France; a Spanish force is sent to help Don Carlos against the Austrians in Naples.		1733. A Spanish force arrives to help Don Carlos drive Austrians from Naples.	1733. Turkish army sent against the Persians; defeats them on banks of the Tigris.		
		1734. Don Carlos drives the Austrians from Naples, and becomes K. of the Two Sicilies.		1734. The Spaniards conquer the Two Sicilies, and Don Carlos is crowned at Naples.			
		1735. The Queen protests against the new Treaty of Vienna, which excludes her son from Parma and Tuscany.		1735. By Treaty of Vienna, Don Carlos is confirmed in possession of Two Sicilies; Francis of Lorraine is to receive Tuscany on death of reigning Grand Duke; Parma and Piacenza are to go to Emperor.			1735
		1736. Spain accepts the Treaty of Vienna.			1736. Peace made with Persia. War breaks out with Russia; Russians devastate the Crimea.		
				1737. Death of Grand Duke of Tuscany and extinction of the sovereign line of Medici. Francis of Lorraine receives Tuscany and gives up Lorraine.	1737. Russians capture Ochakov. Austrians attack Turkey, but are repulsed.		
					1738. Fresh successes of the Turks over Austrians.		
		1739. The English sack Porto Bello (in Panama), and Spain declares war on her.			1739. Turks gain more victories over Austrians, but are defeated by Russians. The Treaty of Belgrade ends the war, and restores Belgrade, Orsova, and part of Servia, Bosnia, and Wallachia to Turkey.		
		1740. An English attack on Carthagena and Cuba is repulsed.		1740. Clement XII. d. **BENEDICT XIV.** Pope. The War of the Austrian Succession raises fresh hostilities in Italy.			1740
1741. Swedes declare war on Russia; they are defeated at **VILMANSTRAND.**		1741. Spain joins in the war of Austrian Succession, hoping to obtain the Austrian dominions in Italy for Don Philip, 2nd son of the Queen.		1741. Large force of Spanish troops landed in Genoese territory.			
1742. Swedish army forced to capitulate to the Russians at **HELSINGFORS.**				1742. Charles Emmanuel III. of Sardinia leagues with Maria Theresa.			
1743. Sweden agrees to the Peace of Abo with Russia, whereby she loses Finland.	1743. Holland aids Maria Theresa in War of Austrian Succession, and so raises enmity of France.	1743. Spain makes Treaty of Fountainebleau with France, to unite the Bourbons more closely.		1743. English fleet blockades Naples, forcing it to remain neutral. French and Spanish armies overrun Piedmont. By Treaty of Worms, Maria Theresa cedes some territories in Italy to Charles Emmanuel III.	1743. War with Persia.		

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A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1744. War with France. Anson returns from a voyage round the world, having taken much treasure from Spaniards. Fall of Carteret (Nov.).	1744. War declared against England. A new League made with Prussia. Louis XV. invades the Netherlands in person; becomes seriously ill at Metz.		1744. Frederick II. espouses the cause of Charles VII. to prevent Bavaria falling to Austria, and the *2nd Silesian War* begins. Frederick II. invades Bohemia and takes Prague (Sep.).		
1745	1745. Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, lands in Scotland (July); takes Edinburgh and wins bat. **PRESTON PANS** (Sep.), and advances to Derby (Dec.), then retires. England allies with Austria against Frederick the Great (Jan.). United English and Dutch force is defeated at **FONTENOY** by French (May). Death of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford (March 18).	1745. The French army in the Netherlands defeats the Anglo-Dutch force at bat. **FONTENOY** (May).		1745. Charles VII. d. (Jan.). His son Maximilian makes Peace of Füssen with Austria. An alliance formed at Warsaw (Jan.) between England, Austria, Holland, and Saxony, to wrest Silesia from Prussia. Frederick II. wins bats. **HOHENFRIEDBERG** (June), **SOR** (Sep.), **HENNERSDORF** (Nov.), **KESSELSDORF** (Dec.), over the Austrians. Peace of Dresden (Dec. 25) ends *2nd Silesian War*. **FRANCIS** of Lorraine (husband of Maria Theresa) is elected Emperor (Sep.).		
	1746. Charles Edward wins bat. **FALKIRK** (Jan.); is defeated at bat. **CULLODEN** (Apr. 16), and finally leaves Scotland. A ministerial crisis; William Pitt is brought into the Government against the King's wishes.	1746. The French, under Marshal Saxe, conquer Belgium. The French are driven out of Italy.	1746. Pestalozzi b. at Zurich (d. 1827).	1746. Frederick the Great abolishes judicial torture in his dominions. Austria makes a treaty with Russia.		1746. Alliance made with Austria.
	1747. Duke of Cumberland is defeated in Flanders at bat. **LAWFELD**, by the French.	1747. Marshal Saxe invades Holland, wins bat. **LAWFELD**, and takes Bergen-op-Zoom. An attempt to drive the Austrians from Italy fails.				
	1748. England joins in the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.	1748. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle ends war (Oct.). France and England restore all their conquests; France recognises the Hanoverian succession in England.		1748. The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle with France ends *War of Austrian Succession*; France restores to Austria all conquests in the Netherlands; Austria cedes the Italian Duchies to Don Philip of Spain. Prussia is confirmed in the possession of Silesia.		
				1749. Goethe is born at Frankfort.		
1750		1750. Conferences are held in Paris between the English and French Governments over boundary and other disputes in N. America, but no settlement is made.		1750. After the Peace of Aix, both Maria Theresa and Frederick the Great inaugurated important reforms, in Finance, the Army, and the Law Courts, in their dominions.		
	1751. Parliament orders the adoption of the New Style or Gregorian Calendar, and it is introduced the following 1st of January. Frederick, Prince of Wales, d. (March 20).					
		1753. The Parliament of Paris is again in conflict with the Government.				
	1754. Death of Henry Pelham; Newcastle forms a ministry with Pitt and Henry Fox. Hostilities between French and English colonists in America.	1754. England, without declaring war, seizes French forts in America and hinders French commerce.				1754. First Russian University founded at Moscow.
1755	1755. Gen. Braddock defeated in America by the French. Pitt dismissed by the King for refusing to sanction payment of subsidies to various German States.	1755. The attacks of England induce Louis XV. to lean towards alliance with Austria.		1755. Austria (anxious to recover Silesia) seeks the friendship of France against Prussia. England, being at war with France, sides with Frederick the Great.		
	1756. Alliance made with Prussia and war declared on France; the French capture Minorca, and Admiral Byng retires before them. Fall of Newcastle ministry; Pitt and Devonshire come into power.	1756. Treaty of Versailles made with Austria and Russia (known as the "Alliance des trois Côtillons"); France and Austria are now ranged against England and Prussia. The French take Minorca from English.		1756. Austria makes Treaty of Versailles with France. *The Seven Years' War* begins. Frederick II. invades Saxony and fights the indecisive bat. **LOWOSITZ** (Oct. 1) with the Austrians, captures the entire Saxon army at **LILIENSTEIN** (Oct. 16), and winters in Dresden.	1756. Frederick Augustus is driven from his Saxon territories by Frederick the Great.	1756. Russia unites with France and Austria against Frederick the Great, in the Treaty of Versailles.
	1757. Pitt dismissed by the King (Apr.); a coalition ministry of Pitt and Newcastle formed (June). Execution of Admiral Byng for failing to relieve Minorca. D. of Cumberland is defeated at **HASTENBECK** by French (July); and forced to sign Convention of Kloster-Zeven.	1757. France declares war on Prussia. A French army crosses the Rhine, defeats D. of Cumberland at **HASTENBECK** (July); forces him to lay down his arms at Stade and sign humiliating Convention of Kloster-Zeven (Sept.). French army defeated by Frederick at **ROSSBACH** (Nov.).		1757. Frederick II. enters Bohemia, wins bat. **PRAGUE** (May 6), invests the city, sustains a defeat at **KOLIN** (June 18) from Austrian relief army under Kaun, and raises siege of Prague. Russians invade Prussia and win bat. **GROSS-JÄGERSDORF** (Aug. 30). Sweden and France threaten Prussia. Frederick II. defeats combined French and Austrian army at bat. **ROSSBACH** (Nov. 5); he wins bat. **LEUTHEN** (Dec. 5).		1757. A Russian army sent against Frederick the Great gains victory in Prussia at **GROSS-JÄGERSDORF**.

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
	1744. The French invade the Netherlands.			1744. Spaniards and French penetrate into Piedmont.			
	1745. Holland unites with Austria and England against Prussia. Dutch and English defeated by French at bat. **FONTENOY.**	1745. The Franco-Spanish army in N. Italy gains some success.		1745. Genoa sides with the Bourbons. Charles Emmanuel III. and Austrians defeated by Spaniards under Don Philip, who then conquers Milan and Parma.			1745
1746. Christian VI. of Denmark and Norway d. His son **FREDERICK V.** K.		1746. Franco-Spanish army is cut to pieces at **PIACENZA** by Austrians. Philip V. d. His son **FERDINAND VI.** K.		1746. Charles Emmanuel III. and Austrians defeat Franco-Spanish army at bat. **PIACENZA** and recover Piedmont and Lombardy. Genoese rise against the Austrians.	1746. Peace with Persia.	1746. First war between English and French in the Carnatic; the French seize Madras.	
	1747. Holland is invaded by the French; popular tumults occur, during which William IV. of Orange is made hereditary Stadtholder of the Seven Provinces.	1747. The Italian war is still carried on.		1747. Franco-Spanish forces driven beyond the Alps.			
	1748. The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle brings the war to a close.	1748. The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle is accepted by Spain. Don Carlos is confirmed in possession of Sicily and Naples; his brother Don Philip receives Parma, Guastalla and Piacenza.		1748. By Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Don Carlos is confirmed in Sicily and Naples; Francis of Lorraine in Tuscany; Don Philip receives Parma, Piacenza, and Guastalla; and Charles Emmanuel receives Upper Novara and Vigevano.		1748. Dupleix repulses all attacks on Pondicherri by the English. By Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle Madras is restored to English.	
		1749. The commercial treaty of Aquisgran is made with England. Ferdinand VI. and his ministers steadily maintain peace, and promote industry.		1749. Alfieri born in Piedmont. (Dies 1803.)			
			1750. John V. d. His son **JOSEPH,** K.		1750. The Wahabite sect rose in Arabia about this time; named from their founder, Abdul Wahab.	1750. 2nd war between English and French; Dupleix aspires to founding a French Empire in India; he is opposed by British in self-defence.	1750
1751. Frederick I. of Sweden d. without heirs. **ADOLPHUS FREDERICK** (of Holstein-Gottorp) K.	1751. William IV. d. His infant son William V. becomes Stadtholder under Regency of Anne of England.		1751. A check is put on the power of the Inquisition.			1751. Clive (*æt.* 26) seizes Arcot (capital of the Carnatic) and brilliantly defends it.	
		1753. The "Concordat" signed with Benedict XIV. recognises the King's right of Church patronage in Spain.					
					1754. Mahmoud I. d. His brother **OTHMAN III.** Sultan.		
		1755. Terrible earthquakes in Spain.	1755. The great earthquake at Lisbon causes great loss of life.				1755
1756. Sweden sides against Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War, but plays only a feeble part.			1756. The Marquis of Pombal becomes Prime Minister; one of the greatest statesmen of the 18th century.			1756. The Nawab of Benga suddenly seizes Calcutta from the English; 123 English men and women perish in the "Black Hole."	
					1757. Othman III. d. **MUSTAPHA III.** (son of Achmet III.) Sultan.	1757. Clive and Watson sail from Madras and recover Calcutta. Clive defeats the Newab at bat. **PLASSEY** (June 23).	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1758. Pitt grants subsidy to Frederick the Great. In America the English capture Louisburg and Fort Duquesne (afterwards called Pittsburg) and Cape Breton.	1758. French are defeated at **CREVELD** by Ferdinand of Brunswick and driven from Hanover and Rhine Provinces. French army under Soubise wins bat. **SONDERSHAUSEN** and takes Cassel. The English fleet harasses the French coasts. In America English take Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg) and Louisbourg from French, but are repulsed before Ticonderoga.		1758. The French are driven from Hanover by Ferdinand of Brunswick, but the Allies are defeated at Sondershausen and lose Cassel (July). The Russians invade Prussia, and are defeated by Frederick at **ZORNDORF** (Aug. 25), and they withdraw. Frederick marches to Saxony; is defeated at bat. **HOCHKIRCH** (Oct. 14) by Austrians.		1758. Russians take Königsberg, Thorn, and Elbing from Prussia, but are totally defeated by Frederick at **ZORNDORF.**
	1759. Successful campaign in Canada; capture of **QUEBEC** (Sep. 18) by Gen. Wolfe. Admiral Boscawen defeats French at bat. **LAGOS BAY** (Aug.). Hawke defeats a French fleet in **QUIBERON BAY** (Nov.); (also known as bat. **BELLE-ISLE**).	1759. French totally defeated at bat. **MINDEN** (Aug.). Defeat of Montcalm in Canada, and loss of Quebec to English. French navy defeated at **LAGOS BAY** (Aug.) and off **BELLE-ISLE** (Nov.).		1759. The Russians defeat the Prussians at bat. **KAY**, near Züllichau (July 23). Russian and Austrian forces unite in Silesia and defeat Frederick at bat. **KUNERSDORF** (Aug. 12), then take Dresden (Sep.). Ferdinand of Brunswick defeats the French at bat. **MINDEN** (Aug. 1). General Fink, with 12,000 Prussians, has to capitulate to the Austrians at **MAXEN** (Nov.). Frederick tries to negotiate peace. Birth of Schiller.		1759. Russian army defeats the Prussians at **KAY** (July). Russians give Frederick the Great a crushing defeat at **KUNERSDORF** (Aug.).
1760	1760. All Canada submits to the English. George II. d. (Oct. 25); his grandson, **GEORGE III.**, K.	1760. Montreal surrenders to the English, who now hold all Canada.		1760. England discontinues the subsidy to Frederick the Great. The Prussians under Fouqué are defeated at **LANDSHUT** (June) by the Austrians under Loudon. Frederick fails to retake Dresden (July), but defeats Loudon at **LIEGNITZ** (Aug. 15). An Austro-Russian force attacks and takes Berlin. Frederick wins bat. **TORGAU** (Nov. 3) over the Austrians.		1760. The Russians enter Berlin.
	1761. Pitt resigns office (Oct.). An English force captures Belle-Isle.	1761. The "Family Compact" concluded between Louis XV. and Charles III. of Spain, a Bourbon League. War still carried on in Germany. English capture Belle-Isle.		1761. Frederick and his armies remain on the defensive. The Austrians capture Schweidnitz (Oct. 1). The Russians capture Kolberg (Dec.).		1761. Russians conquer Pomerania; take Kolberg.
	1762. Lord Bute forms ministry. War with Spain; English capture Havana and Manilla.	1762. The Parliament of Paris decrees that the Order of Jesuits shall be abolished. Negotiations for peace with England.	1762. Foundation of the Helvetic Society, to further the political regeneration of the country.	1762. Peter III. of Russia makes peace with Frederick (May), and induces Sweden to do likewise. Frederick turns against the Austrians, defeats them at bat. **BURKERSDORF** (July 21), and retakes Schweidnitz (Oct.). Prince Henry (brother of Frederick) defeats the Austrians at **FREIBURG** (Oct.).		1762. Elizabeth d. (Jan. 5). Her nephew **PETER III.** Tsar. He at once closes Prussian War. July 8. Peter III. deposed by his wife, **CATHERINE II.**, who becomes Tsarina. Peter III. secretly assassinated, July 19.
	1763. Peace of Paris made with France and Spain; England retains her conquests in America, several West Indian Islands, and regains Minorca in exchange for Belle-Isle. Ministry of George Grenville. John Wilkes, a member of Parliament, is attacked by the King for articles written in the *North Briton*.	1763. The Peace of Paris signed with England (Feb.); France and England retire from continental war. France cedes Nova Scotia, Canada, and Cape Briton, and also gives back Minorca in exchange for Belle-Isle.		1763. The Peace of Hubertsburg (Feb.) between Austria and Prussia ends the *Seven Years' War*; Frederick retains Silesia and Glatz.	1763. Frederick Augustus d. at Dresden.	1763. Russia supports Stanislaus in war of Polish succession.
	1764. Wilkes is expelled from House of Commons; riots take place in his favour. Hargreaves (a weaver) invents the spinning-jenny.	1764. Louis XV. ratifies the decree against the Jesuits, who are expelled from France. Death of Madame de Pompadour.		1764. Frederick the Great makes a defensive alliance with Russia.	1764. **STANISLAUS PONIATOWSKI** elected K.; he is a mere tool in the hands of Russia.	1764. Catherine II. re-unites all church property to the State, assigning incomes to the clergy.
1765	1765. The Stamp Act passed, in spite of protests from American colonies. The Rockingham Ministry formed (July). Watt invents the steam-engine.	1765. Death of the Dauphin. A grain-monopoly—nicknamed "Pacte de Famine"—established, in which the King took part.		1765. Emp. Francis d. (Aug. 18). His son **JOSEPH II.** becomes Emp., and is associated with his mother Maria Theresa in the government of Austria.		
	1766. Repeal of the Stamp Act, accompanied by a Declaratory Act asserting the right of Parliament to tax the colonies. Pitt is created Earl of Chatham and forms a new Ministry, but becomes seriously ill and Grafton becomes Premier.	1766. Lorraine and Bar come to French Crown on death of Stanislaus Leczynski, in this year.			1766. Death of Stanislaus Leczynski, ex-King of Poland, at Lunéville.	
	1767. An Act for taxing American imports passed, which is resented by the colonies.					
	1768. Wilkes is elected member for Middlesex; he is imprisoned for his "Essay on Woman"; riots in his favour. Chatham resigns owing to ill health.	1768. Corsica is united to France. Death of the Queen.			1768. A few patriots assemble and form a Confederation at Bar to free Poland from foreigners.	1768. Turkey declares war on Russia, in order to help the Poles.

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
				1758. Benedict XIV. d. **CLEMENT XIII.** Pope.		1758. Clive is appointed first Governor of Bengal.	
		1759. Ferdinand VI. d. (Aug. 10). His half-brother **CHARLES III.** (of Naples) K.	1759. Banishment of the Jesuits from Portugal.	1759. Charles of Naples succeeds to Spanish Crown, his 3rd son Ferdinand to Kingdom of the Sicilies.		1759. The English recover Masulipatam from the French. They also defeat the Dutch by land and sea.	
		1760. Charles III. makes his state entry into Madrid.				1760. Colonel Coote defeats the French at **WANDEWASH** in Madras; besieges Pondicherri.	1760
		1761. The "Family Compact" made with France, to protect all Bourbon possessions. War follows with England.				1761. The French surrender Pondicherri and the fortress of Gingee to English; this ends French influence in India. The Afghans overthrow the Marathas at bat. **PANIPAT.**	
1762. Sweden concludes peace with Frederick the Great at Hamburg.		1762. Spaniards invade Portugal; are driven back by Portuguese and English. Spain loses Martinique, Havana, and Manilla to England.	1762. Spain declares war and invades northern Portugal; Pombal applies to England for help, and the Spaniards are defeated.				
		1763. Peace of Paris between Spain and England; Spain cedes Florida; England returns Havana and Manila. Peace made with Portugal.	1763. Peace made with Spain (Feb.).			1763. Conflicts in Bengal with the Nawab of Murshidabad; massacre of English and their sepoys at Patna.	
			Pombal encouraged agriculture, founded the Oporto Wine Co.; rebuilt Lisbon, and improved education.			1764. Major Adams twice defeats the Newab. Outbreak of the first mutiny among the Sepoys; it is quelled by Major Munro, who then wins bat. **BAXAR,** which breaks the Mogul power in Bengal.	
		1765. Some attempts are made to reform the Colonial Governments, which were much mismanaged.		1765. Archduke Leopold succeeds to Duchy of Tuscany. Death of Don Philip of Parma.		1765–67. Clive's second Governorship; he obtains the grant of "Dewani" or fiscal administration of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa for the English; and reorganises the Company's service.	1765
1766. Frederick V. of Denmark and Norway d. His son **CHRISTIAN VII.** K.	1766. William V. comes of age.	1766. Serious riots break out in Madrid.					
	1767. William V. m. Frederica Wilhelmina, niece of Frederic the Great.	1767. The Jesuits are suddenly expelled from Spain and her Colonies.		1767. Expulsion of the Jesuits from Parma and the Sicilies.			
1768. Christian VII. visits England and other countries.				1768. Genoa cedes Corsica to Louis XV.	1768. Turkey declares war on Russia.		

A D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
	1769. Wilkes, expelled from House of Commons, is three times re-elected for Middlesex; he is also elected Alderman of London. Letters of "Junius" appear, attacking the Ministry.	1769. Napoleon Bonaparte born in Corsica.		1769. Frederick the Great has interview with Joseph II. at Neisse.		1769–70. Russia gains successes over Turkey in Moldavia and the Crimea.
1770	1770. Resignation of Grafton (Jan.); Lord North's Ministry. Chatham advocates Parliamentary Reform. Trial and acquittal of the printers and publishers of the Junius letters. All American import duties removed except tax on tea.	1770. Fall of the Minister de Choiseul. The Court is again in conflict with the Parliament of Paris.		1770. Frederick II. and Joseph II. have another interview at Neustadt; they concert measures against Russia. Birth of Beethoven at Bonn.		1770. Russians defeat the Turks in naval bat. CHESMÉ, off coast of Asia Minor.
	1771. An attempt to hinder the reporting of Parliamentary debates is successfully foiled by Wilkes and the Lord Mayor. (Reporting has ever since been allowed.) Birth of Sir Walter Scott (d. 1832).	1771. The Parliaments, both of Paris and the provinces, are suddenly suppressed by Royal command.		1771. Prince Henry of Prussia is sent to St. Petersburg to propose to Catherine the partition of Poland.	1771. The Confederates fail in a plot to carry off the King.	1771. The Plague breaks out at Moscow.
	1772. Royal Marriage Act passed.			1772. Austria, Prussia, and Russia unite in a treaty for the *Partition of Poland*; Frederick II. receives West, or Polish Prussia, and Austria takes Galicia and Lodomiria.	1772. Russia, Prussia, and Austria make the *First Partition of Poland*, leaving only a remnant of the country to Stanislaus Poniatowski.	1772. *The First Partition of Poland*; Russia gains White Russia and all territory beyond the Dnieper.
	1773. The Boston Tea Riots (Dec.).				1773. Some changes in the Constitution are forced upon the country.	1773. Rebellion of Pugachev, a Cossack of the Don, supported chiefly by the peasants.
	1774. Repressive measures passed against American colonies. Wilkes elected for Middlesex, and allowed to take his seat. He is elected Lord Mayor.	1774. Louis XV. d. (May 10). His grandson **LOUIS XVI.** K. Turgot made Controller-General of Finances. Louis XVI. recalls the banished Parliaments.		1774–75. Both Austria and Prussia encroach on the limits assigned them by the Treaty of Polish Partition.		1774. Peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji with Turkey, by which Russia regains Azov and Kinburn.

	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.
1775	1775. Chatham advocates conciliation with the colonies. An American invasion of Canada is defeated.					1775. Execution of Pugachev and end of Peasants' War.	
	1776–78. War in America.	1776. Turgot dismissed from office.				1776. Russia protests against usurpations of Prussia and Austria in Poland.	
		1777. Necker appointed Minister of Finance. French help sent to the Colonists of America.		1777. Austria and Prussia restore their usurpations in Poland, and agree to abide by the Treaty of Partition. Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, dies (Dec. 30).	1777. Austria, Russia, and Prussia ratify the Treaty of Partition and guarantee the remainder of Poland to the nation.	1777. A great codification of laws took place in this reign.	
	1778. Death of Chatham while denouncing American war (May 11).	1778. France makes an alliance with United States of America. Naval war with England; indecisive battle off Ushant. Death of Voltaire.		1778. Joseph II. makes an unfounded claim to Lower Bavaria; Frederick the Great protests, and the *War of the Bavarian Succession* breaks out.	1778. The Diet at Grodno acquiesces in the dismemberment.		
	1779. War with Spain; Gibraltar besieged. English successes in America.	1779. The French fleet defeats the English in West Indies. The Peace of Teschen averts a continental war, to the great benefit of France. An alliance made with Spain against England leads to siege of Gibraltar.		1779. Through the mediation of France and Russia, the Peace of Teschen is concluded between Prussia and Austria.		1779. Russia and France offer their mediation at Congress of Teschen.	

SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	A.D.
				1769. Clement XIII. d. **CLEMENT XIV.** Pope.	1769. Defeat of the Turkish army on the Dnieper.		
1770. Rise of the minister Struensee in Denmark; he granted liberty of the Press. Birth of Thorvaldsen (sculptor) at Copenhagen.		1770. Spain attempts to wrest the Falkland Isles from England, but fails.			1770. Russian fleet appears in the Mediterranean and lands a force in the Morea; the Greeks join them. Russo-Greek force defeated by Turks. Turkish fleet defeated at bat. **CHESMÉ** by Russians. Turkish army defeated in Moldavia.	1770. Great famine, said to have swept away one third of the population.	1770
1771. Adolphus Frederick of Sweden d. His son **GUSTAVUS III.** K.					1771. Loss of the Crimea, and ineffectual negotiations for peace.		
1772. Downfall and death of Struensee in Denmark. The King of Denmark separates from his wife Caroline of England.		1772. Charles III. presses the Pope to suppress the Order of Jesuits. Financial, administrative, and educational reforms were carried on in this reign; agriculture and commerce encouraged.				1772. Warren Hastings made Governor of Bengal; under him Clive's dual system of government is abolished.	
1773. Denmark exchanges Oldenburg and Delmenhorst for Holstein, by a treaty with Russia.				1773. Clement XIV. suppresses the Order of Jesuits. Charles Emmanuel III. of Savoy and Sardinia succeeded by his son **VICTOR AMADEUS III.**	1773. Hostilities renewed with Russia. Mustapha III. d. His brother **ABDUL HAMID** Sultan.	1773. Hastings sells Allahabad and Kora to the Wazir of Oudh.	
				1774. Clement XIV. d. (Sep.).	1774. Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji with Russia ends the war. The Independence of the Crimean Khans is guaranteed. Turkey cedes Azov and Kinburn to Russia.	1774. Hastings is made first titular Governor-General of India. British troops aid the Wazir of Oudh in crushing the Rohilla Afghans.	

HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	
	1775. The Moors attack Ceuta and Mellila, but are repulsed. Failure of a Spanish attack on Algiers.		1775. **PIUS VI.** Pope (Feb.).			1775. War begins between American Colonies and England; first hostilities at **LEXINGTON** (Apr.). George Washington made Commander-in-Chief. Americans repulsed at **BUNKER'S HILL** (June).	1775
						1776. The Thirteen United Colonies adopt the Declaration of Independence and throw off allegiance to England (July 4). The Americans defeated at **BROOKLYN** by Ld. Howe, who takes New York. Washington crosses the Delaware, defeats English and captures **TRENTON** (Dec. 25).	
	1777. Hostilities in S. America with Portugal are ended by the Peace of San Ildefonso. Floridablanca becomes chief minister.	1777. Joseph d. His daughter **MARIA I.** and her husband **PEDRO III.** joint sovereigns. Overthrow of Pombal, who is persecuted till his death in 1782. Treaty of San Ildefonso with Spain.					1777. Washington defeats English at **PRINCETON** (Jan.). He is defeated at bat. **BRANDYWINE** (Sep. 11). English capture Philadelphia (Sep. 25). Washington defeated at **GERMANTOWN** (Oct. 4). British army under Burgoyne marches south from Canada; has to surrender at Saratoga under agreement known as "Convention of Saratoga" (Oct.).
					1778. 1*st Maratha War*; General Goddard marches across the peninsula from sea to sea and captures Gujarat.	1778. Treaty made with France (Feb.) in which the Independence of the United States is recognised. Clinton replaces Howe over English forces, and gains successes in the South, capturing Savannah.	
	1779. Spain sides with the American colonists, and declares war on England; blockades Gibraltar. Fiasco of the Franco-Spanish plan to invade England.			1779. The Treaty with Russia is renewed.	1779. The Marathas overpower the British Bombay forces and dictate the Convention of Wargaum.	1779. The English take Strong Point (May 31). It is recaptured by Americans under Wayne (July 15). Americans fail in attack on Savannah. Treason, and desertion to the English, of Benedict Arnold while commanding West Point.	

	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.
A.D. 1780	1780. Admiral Rodney defeats Spanish fleet; relieves Gibraltar (Jan.). The Gordon Riots break out (June), directed against the Catholics. England declares war on Holland (Dec.).	1780. More French volunteers go to help the Americans.		1780. Death of Maria Theresa (Nov. 29); her son Emperor Joseph II. becomes sole ruler in Austria.		1780. Russia joins the armed neutrality against England.	1780. Treaty of "Armed Neutrality" between Denmark, Sweden, and Russia, to ensure freedom for commerce in time of war.
	1781. The surrender of Lord Cornwallis at YORKTOWN practically ends American war.	1781. Necker resigns, after publishing his *Compte rendu*.		1781. Joseph II. issues Edict of Toleration, which secures civil and religious freedom to his Protestant subjects. He also abolished serfdom in Hungary, and made other reforms. Lessing dies.			
	1782. Spain captures Minorca. Lord North resigns; the Rockingham Ministry follows. Victory of Rodney in the West Indies over French. Legislative Independence given to Ireland. Rockingham d. Lord Shelburne Prime Minister (July). William Pitt (son of Chatham) Chancellor of the Exchequer.	1782. French fleet defeated by English in the Antilles. French and Spanish fleets capture Minorca.		1782. Pius VI. visits Vienna to appeal against the Emperor's ecclesiastical reforms.			
	1783. Peace of Versailles ends war with United States, France and Spain. The Coalition Ministry, with D. of Portland as Prime Minister, formed (Apr.); it is dismissed (Dec.).	1783. The Treaty of Versailles ends war with England. Calonne becomes Chief Minister.		1783. Joseph's ecclesiastical measures in the Netherlands arouse the clergy against him.		1783. Russia annexes the Crimea.	
	1784. William Pitt becomes Prime Minister; Charles James Fox and North lead the Opposition. Pitt passes the India Bill; the East India Company is subjected to a new Board of Control (which lasted till 1858).					1784. Treaty of Constantinople with Turkey; Russia retains the Crimea.	1784. The Crown Prince Frederick rules for his father in Denmark.
1785	1785. Pitt's Reform Bill rejected by Parliament, as well as his proposals for giving commercial freedom to Ireland.	1785. The Affair of the Diamond Necklace brings much suspicion on the Queen.		1785. Joseph's proposal to the Elector of Bavaria to exchange the Austrian Netherlands for Bavaria is strongly opposed by Frederick the Great, who forms the "Fürstenbund" of German princes, to check the aggressions of Austria.			
	1786. Commercial Treaty with France. Edmund Burke moves the impeachment of Warren Hastings.			1786. Frederick II., the Great, dies (Aug. 17). His nephew **FREDERICK WILLIAM V.** King of Prussia.			
	1787. Association for the Abolition of the Slave Trade formed.	1787. The Assembly of Notables convoked to discuss the dangerous state of Finances. Calonne is dismissed and succeeded by De Brienne. The Parliament of Paris opposes Brienne's measures, and the Court and Parliament are once more in conflict.		1787. Frederick William II. sends an army to Holland to help his brother-in-law William V. Joseph II. joins Catherine II. on her way to the Crimea; his policy in the Netherlands creates much discontent.		1787. Catherine II. makes her famous journey to the Crimea (Jan. to July); has interviews with Emp. Joseph II. and the King of Poland. Turkey declares war on Russia; General Suvorov victorious over Turks at KINBURN. Sweden declares War.	
	1788. Trial of Warren Hastings in Westminster Hall begins (Feb.). Mental illness of George III.; Pitt supports the right of Parliament to settle the Regency, against the pretentions of Fox and the Prince of Wales.	1788. The struggle between the Court and Parliament grows more bitter. Louis XVI. agrees to summon the States-General (they had not met since 1614). Brienne resigns, and Necker is recalled.		1788. Joseph II. declares war on Turkey. Revolution breaks out in the Netherlands against Austria. Prussia unites with England and Holland in a Triple Alliance to maintain the balance of power in Europe. Austrians are defeated by Turks at MEADIA; victorious at DUBITZA; again defeated at SLATINA.	1788. Opening of the Four Years' Diet.	1788. Gustavus III. threatens St. Petersburg. Gen. Suvorov defends Kinburn from Turks, and takes Ochakov.	1788. Gustavus III. makes war on Russia. Denmark attacks Sweden through Norway. A law for the emancipation of the peasants is passed in Denmark.
		The French Revolution.					
	1789. The Regency Bill introduced. Sudden recovery of the King (Feb.).	1789. Opening of the States-General at Versailles (May 5). The National Assembly proclaimed (June 17). Oath of the Jeu de Paume (June 20). Fall of the Bastille (July 14). Vote of the 4th August. March of the Paris mob to Versailles (Oct. 5). The King and Royal Family brought into Paris (Oct. 6).		1789. An Austro-Russian force wins bats. FOCKSANI and RIMNIK over Turks. Prussia intrigues against Austria, and stirs up the Belgian malcontents, who declare their independence of Austria.		1789. Suvorov and the Austrians defeat Turks at bats. FOCKSHANI (July) and RIMNIK (Sep.).	1789. Through intervention of England, hostilities close between Denmark and Sweden.
1790	1790. Publication of Burke's *Reflections on the French Revolution.*	1790. Great emigration of the nobles. Sweeping changes made in the Constitution by the National Assembly. All Church property is confiscated and religious houses abolished.	1790. The Helvetian Club founded by some exiles in Paris, to aid in spreading the new ideas of the Revolution among the Swiss.	1790. Joseph II. d. (Feb. 20). His brother **LEOPOLD II.** Emperor. The Convention of Reichenbach (July) reconciles Prussia and Austria, the former losing much of her prestige. Leopold II. quells discontent in Hungary by prudent concessions, but puts down the Belgium revolution by force.		1790. Treaty of Verela ends Swedish War. Suvorov takes Ismail (Dec.).	1790. Treaty of Verela ends war between Sweden and Russia.

HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	A.D.
1780. Holland joins the "Armed Neutrality" against England, who then declares war and attacks Dutch colonial possessions.	1780. Admiral Rodney relieves Gibraltar; then attacks Spanish possessions in America. The Spaniards co-operate with the Americans in Florida.				1780. Capture of Gwalior by Captain Popham. Plunder of Chart Singh, Raja of Benares, by Hastings. 1780–84. *1st War with Mysore*; peace concluded on mutual restitution of conquests.	1780. Clinton attacks and takes Charleston; is skilfully opposed by Gen. Greene. French troops arrive to help the Americans (July).	1780
1781. Indecisive naval bat. of the DOGGERBANK with English.						1781. Mutiny of American troops in Pennsylvania. Washington (reinforced by the French) surrounds and captures a large British force at Yorktown under Cornwallis (Oct.). Close of hostilities. The Articles of Confederation accepted by all the States.	
1782. Joseph II. demands free navigation of the Scheldt for his Netherland subjects. Holland recognises the independence of the United States of America.	1782. Minorca is recaptured from England by French and Spanish fleet. A determined attempt to regain Gibraltar fails.				1782. The Begam of Oudh is fined and oppressed by Hastings for abetting the Raja of Benares. The Treaty of Salbai closes the Maratha War, practically restoring the *status quo*.	1782. Negotiations for peace. The Preliminary Articles signed with England (Nov. 30).	
1783. Peace made with England, by which the latter secures free traffic with the Dutch East India Colonies.	1783. Spain makes peace of Versailles with England, retaining Minorca and Florida.			1783. Russia annexes the Crimea.		1783. The Definitive Treaty signed with England at Versailles (Sep. 3) and the Independence of the United States recognised by England.	
1784–85. Growing unpopularity of William V.; many of his prerogatives are curtailed.				1784. Turkey makes Treaty of Constantinople with Russia, acquiescing in loss of Crimea.			
1785. A compromise made with the Emperor over the navigation of the Scheldt; he receives ten million guilders and abandons his claims.							1785
1786. The Patriot party depose the Stadtholder William V.	1786. Charles III. pays a subsidy to the Moors, on condition that the Algerian and Tunisian piracies cease.	1786. Pedro III. d.	1786. Council of Italian bishops at Pistoja; restricts Papal supremacy.		1786. Lord Cornwallis becomes Governor-General; begins revenue reforms.	1786. An insurrection in Massachusetts is suppressed.	
1787. A Prussian army invades Holland and helps to restore William V.				1787. Turkey declares war on Russia; Turks are repulsed by Russians in attack on Kinburn.		1787. The Philadelphia Convention meets (May) to amend the Articles of Confederation, and draws up a new Constitution (Sep.).	
	1788. Charles III. d. (Dec. 14); he was the best monarch united Spain ever had. His son **CHARLES IV.** K.			1788. Austria declares war on Turkey; Turks cross Danube and defeat Austrians at MEADIA, but are defeated at DUBITZA. They totally rout Austrians at SLATINA. Russians take Ochakov.		1788. The States ratify the new Constitution.	
				1789. Abdul Hamid d. His nephew **SELIM III.** Sultan. The Turks are defeated at FOCKSANI (July) and RIMNIK (Sep.) by Russians.		1789. **WASHINGTON** inaugurated first President of the United States.	
			1790. Leopold of Tuscany succeeds to Empire, and his second son Ferdinand succeeds in Tuscany.	1790. Russians capture Ismail. The Turkish and Barbaresque fleets defeat the Greek patriot, Lambro Canzani.	1790–92. *2nd Mysore War*; the Marathas and the Nizam help the British, and Tipu Sultan has to submit to Lord Cornwallis; he yields up half his territory to the allies.	1790–4. Indian War	1790

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.
	1791. Pitt passes Quebec Bill, giving self-government to Canada. Breach between Burke and Fox. Thomas Paine publishes *The Rights of Man*. Riots in Birmingham against Dr. Priestley.	1791. The Court intrigues with Mirabeau, who is elected President of the Assembly. Death of Mirabeau (Apr. 2) destroys the hopes of the Court. Flight of the King and family to Varennes (June 20). He is brought back to Paris (June 25) and suspended from his functions. Outburst of the Republicans in the Champ de Mars suppressed by La Fayette (July 17). The National Assembly is dissolved (Sep. 30). The Legislative Assembly meets (Oct. 1).	1791. Popular risings in the Lower Valais.	1791. Austria ends the war with Turkey by the Treaty of Sistova (Aug.), and receives the city of Orsova. Leopold II. publishes at Padua an appeal to the Courts of Europe on behalf of Louis XVI. Austria and Prussia form an alliance at Pillnitz.	1791. A new Constitution promulgated by the Diet and sworn to by Stanislaus.	1791. Death of the Russian minister Potemkin.	
	1792. Warren Hastings acquitted after a trial of four years. Lord Thurlow dismissed from Chancellorship. Pitt speaks in favour of Abolition of Slave Trade, but the Bill, which passes the Commons, is rejected by Lords.	1792. Girondist Ministry in power. France declares war on Austria (Apr.). Insurrections of the mob (June 20). Capture of the Tuilleries and massacre of the Swiss Guard and deposition of the King by the Jacobins (Aug. 10). The Prussians invade France; are defeated at **VALMY**, and retire (Sep.). The September massacres are the result of the foreign invasion. The National Convention meets (Sep. 21). The French defeat Austrians at **JEMAPPES** (Nov.). Louis XVI. brought to trial (Dec. 11).	1792. Insurrection in the bishopric of Basle.	1792. Leopold II. d. (March 1). His son **FRANCIS II.** Emperor. France declares war on Austria (Apr.), and Prussia declares war on France. Prussian and Austrian armies invade France (July), but fail for want of co-operation. The Prussians are repulsed at **VALMY** (Sep.), the Austrians defeated at bat. **JEMAPPES** (Nov.). The French occupy Belgium.	1792. A party of malcontent nobles form a Convention at Targowica to oppose new constitution; they invite Russian interference, and Stanislaus is made to annul the Constitution.	1792. Treaty of Jassy with Turkey; Russia keeps Ochakov and the shore between the Bug and the Dniester. An army sent against Poland.	1792. Gustavus III. assassinated. His son **GUSTAVUS IV.** K. of Sweden under Regency of his uncle Duke Charles.
	1793. France declares war on England (Feb.). England joins Spain, Holland, Austria and Prussia in *First Coalition* against France. English occupy Corsica. Toulon abandoned by the Allies. Repressive measures passed to prevent the spread of revolutionary opinions.	1793. Louis XVI. executed (Jan. 21). War with England, Holland, Spain, Russia, and Austria. French army defeated at **NEERWINDEN** by Austrians. Insurrection in La Vendée. Fall of the Girondists (June 2), and beginning of Reign of Terror. The Committee of Public Safety formed. Murder of Marat (July). Marie Antoinette executed (Oct. 16).		1793. *The First Coalition* (composed of all the European powers except Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland) is formed against France. The Austrians defeat the French at bat. **NEERWINDEN** (Mar.) and reconquer Belgium. Prussians recover Mainz (July). Austrians defeated at **WATTIGNIES** (Oct.) by French. Prussians victorious at **PIRMASENS** (Sep.) and **KAISERSLAUTERN** (Nov.). The Allies retire over the Rhine. *Second Partition of Poland.*	1793. A *Second Partition of Poland* made, and Prussia and Russia annex more territory.	1793. *Second Partition of Poland*; Russia takes Lithuania, Volhynia, and Podolia.	
	1794. English driven from Holland by the French, Lord Howe wins bat. of **FIRST OF JUNE**, in Channel, over French fleet. Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act for eight years. Duke of York defeated at **BOIS-LE-DUC** by the French in Flanders.	1794. Execution of Danton and his friends (Apr. 6). Dictatorship of Robespierre. French win bat. **FLEURUS** and master Belgium (June). Execution of Robespierre (July 28), and end of the Reign of Terror. Spain is invaded. Holland invaded by Pichegru.		1794. French defeat Austrians at bat. **FLEURUS** (June) and retake Belgium. Austria abandons the Netherlands. The Prussians gain some success in the Palatine, but Frederick William II. negotiates secretly with France for peace.	1794. Thaddeus Kosciuszko heads the national party in revolt against the foreigners; he is defeated and taken prisoner at bat. **MACIEJOWICE**, and Russians occupy Warsaw.	1794. Suvorov enters Poland; defeats Kosciuszko; enters Warsaw.	
1795	1795. Prince of Wales m. Caroline of Brunswick. England aids French Royalists in Brittany. Cape of Good Hope occupied by England, with consent of the Prince of Orange. The Treason and Sedition Acts passed.	1795. Pichegru achieves conquest of Holland. Peace made with Prussia, Spain, and some Italian and German States, which breaks up coalition against France. Insurrections in Paris on April 1 and May 20. Risings of the Royalists in Brittany (who are aided by England) are put down. An insurrection in Paris on Oct. 5 ("the Day of the Sections") is put down by young Napoleon Bonaparte. The National Convention ends (Oct. 26); installation of the Directory (Nov. 4).	1795. Zurich suppresses a revolt in Stäfa by force.	1795. Peace of Basle made between Prussia and France (Apr.); the former cedes all possessions on the left bank of the Rhine and agrees to remain neutral. Other small German States accede to the same terms, leaving Austria to carry on the war alone. The *Third Partition of Poland*; Prussia receives Warsaw and the country between the Bug and the Niemen; Austria takes Cracow and the rest of Galicia.	1795. *Third Partition of Poland* made by Russia, Prussia, and Austria; Stanislaus Poniatowski abdicates. End of Polish Independence.	1795. *Third Partition of Poland*; Russia takes land between Galicia and the lower Dwina. Courland voluntarily united to Russia.	
	1796. Pitt's terms for peace are rejected by the French Directory. The English abandon Corsica, but seize Elba. Rebellion in Ireland; a French expedition under Hoche to Bantry Bay is destroyed by a storm (Dec.).	1796. Bonaparte commands the army in N. Italy, wins series of victories over Sardinians, and defeats Austrians at bats. **LODI** and **ARCOLE**. The Rhine armies, under Jourdan and Moreau, are repulsed by Archduke Charles; Moreau forced to retreat through Black Forest. Failure of an expedition under Hoche to Ireland (Dec.).		1796. The Archduke Charles (brother of the Emperor) defeats the French at **WETZLAR**, **AMBERG** (Aug.), **WÜRZBURG** (Sep.), and drives them across the Rhine at Düsseldorf.		1796. Catherine II. d. (Nov.). Her son **PAUL I.** Tsar.	1796. Gustavus IV. assumes the government; avows open hostility to Bonaparte.

HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	A.D.
				1791. Through intervention of England and Prussia, Turkey makes Peace of Sistova with Austria. Russians are still victorious over Turks.		1791. Insurrection in Pennsylvania. Vermont becomes a State.	
	1792. Fall of Floridablanca (Feb.); he was followed by Aranda, and then Manuel Godoy (Nov.), as chief minister.	1792. Owing to the mental incapacity of the Queen, her son Dom John assumes the Government.	1792. The Italian princes declare war on France. French troops invade Savoy and Nice.	1792. The Treaty of Jassy ends war with Russia.		1792. **WASHINGTON** a second time President. Kentucky becomes a State.	
1793. The National Convention of France declares war on Holland.	1793. France declares war on Spain (March). Fighting takes place on Pyrenees frontier.	1793. Portugal allies with Spain against France, and sends a force to the Pyrenees.	1793. Victor Amadeus III. joins European Alliance against France. The French ambassador murdered by the populace at Rome.		1793. Cornwallis introduces the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue in Bengal.	1793. Invention of the cotton-gin by Eli Whitney, a schoolmaster. Growing discontent with England.	
1794. The French under Pichegru, after conquering Belgium, cross the Meuse and invade Holland.	1794. The French invade northern Spain.		1794. The French capture the passes of the Alps. Popular risings in Savoy and Naples in favour of French.			1794. Jay's treaty averts war with England.	
1795. Pichegru defeats Dutch and English at Nimeguen; enters Amsterdam; is welcomed by Patriot Party. William V. abdicates; retires to England. The Government is remodelled, and the country (re-named "the Batavian Republic"), makes close alliance with France.	1795. Peace of Basle is made with France, Spain ceding her share of San Domingo.	1795. Spain deserts Portugal at the Peace of Basle.	1795. Victor Amadeus III. beaten by French.				1795
	1796. Treaty of San Ildefonso made with France, followed by a declaration of war against England (Oct.).	1796. England aids Portugal with men and money against the threatened invasion from Spain.	1796. Napoleon Bonaparte crosses Alps; defeats Sardinians 5 times in Piedmont; Victor Amadeus sues for peace. Bonaparte enters Lombardy, defeats Austrians at **LODI**, occupies Milan, besieges Mantua; again defeats Austrians at **ARCOLA** (Nov.). Victor Amadeus III. d. (Oct.). Is succeeded by his son **CHARLES EMMANUEL IV.** in Savoy and Sardinia.			1796. Washington retires after refusing to stand third time for President. **JOHN ADAMS** elected. Tennessee becomes a State.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.
	1797. The Bank of England suspends cash payments. Nelson defeats French and Spaniards at bat. **CAPE ST. VINCENT** (Feb.). Mutiny in the fleets at Spithead (Apr.), and the Nore (May-June). Admiral Duncan defeats Dutch at bat. **CAMPERDOWN** (Oct.).	1797. Bonaparte in Italy wins bat. **RIVOLI**, overthrows Venetian Republic, invades Austria; makes Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria, by which France gains Belgium, Rhine Provinces, Mayence, Ionian Isles; and N. Italy is made into a Republic. By the "Coup d'Etat" of the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4) the Directory suppresses a royalist reaction. Bonaparte returns to Paris (Dec.).	1797. Bonaparte incorporates Valtellina, Bormio, and Chiavenna in the Cisalpine republic.	1797. The Archduke Charles is sent to Italian campaign; is forced to retreat before Bonaparte, who penetrates into Austria; negotiations made for peace. Peace of Campo Formio (Oct.) between Austria and France; Austria cedes Milan and the Netherlands, and receives Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia. **FREDERICK WILLIAM III.** becomes K. of Prussia (Nov.). A congress of French and German ambassadors meets at Rastatt (Dec.).		1797. A Danish fleet defeats the Dey of Tripoli in the Mediterranean.
	1798. Nelson defeats French fleet at bat. of the **NILE** (Aug. 1). Irish rebellion crushed at **VINEGAR HILL** (June); Lord Cornwallis, the new Lord-Lieutenant, tries to restore order.	1798. Bonaparte leads expedition to Egypt, wins bat. **PYRAMIDS**, and conquers Egypt (July). French fleet destroyed by Nelson at bat. **NILE** (Aug. 1). The first Law of Conscription passed. French army under Joubert occupies Piedmont (Nov.).	1798. French troops enter Switzerland, and are welcomed by the revolutionary party. After some resistance, they capture Bern; abolish the old Confederation and proclaim the Helvetic Republic. The forest cantons rebel (led by Alois Reding), but are put down by the French. Geneva is annexed to France. An offensive and defensive alliance with France is forced upon the new Republic.	1798. France grows more imperious in her demands, and Austria regrets the Peace of Campo Formio. The French ambassador leaves Vienna, and Austria tries to form a new coalition against France.	1798. Russia joins coalition against Bonaparte. A Turko-Russian fleet captures the Ionian Isles.	
	1799. Sir Sidney Smith helps Turks to hold Acre against Bonaparte. Pitt forms *Second Coalition* (consisting of Russia, Austria, Turkey, Portugal and Naples) against France. English army in Holland under D. of York defeated at **BERGEN**.	1799. Bonaparte invades Syria, takes Jaffa, lays siege to Acre unsuccessfully; wins bat. **ABOUKIR** (July), and returns to France, leaving the Egyptian army under Kleber. French reverses in Italy, Moreau being defeated at **CASSANO** (Apr.) and Joubert at **NOVI** (Aug.). Revolution of the 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9), and overthrow of the Directory and revision of the Constitution. Bonaparte made First Consul.	1799. French, Austrian, and Russian armies occupy Switzerland in turn. Massena defeats a Russian force under Korsakof at **ZURICH** (Sept.). Suvarov arrives from Italy too late to join him, and makes his celebrated retreat over the mountains, and back to Russia.	1799. *Second Coalition* against France, formed by Austria, England, Russia, Sicily, and Turkey. Disgraceful murder of the French ambassadors as they leave Rastatt. The Austrians win the victory of **STOCKACH** (March) over the French and drive them across the Rhine. The Austrians also gain victories in Italy and Switzerland. Dissensions weaken the Coalition.	1799. Russia joins coalition against France. Suvorov defeats Moreau in Italy, and enters Milan; then defeats Macdonald on the **TREBBIA**, and Joubert at bat. **NOVI**. Suvorov leads his army into Switzerland. Korsakof and Russian army defeated at bat. **ZURICH**. Suvorov makes his famous retreat through Switzerland and back to Russia.	
1800	1800. Act for the Union of England and Ireland passed (July). English capture Malta from French.	1800. Bonaparte crosses Alps, wins bat. **MARENGO**, and reconquers Italy (June). Kleber wins bat. **HELIOPOLIS** over Turks and Mamelukes (March); is assassinated at Cairo (June). Moreau wins bat. **HOHENLINDEN** over Austrians (Dec. 3) and threatens Vienna. By Treaty of St. Ildefonso with Spain, France acquires Louisiana.	1800–1. Repeated changes are made in the Constitution, which only cause discontent and unrest.	1800. A French army under Moreau advances into Bavaria. Austrian supremacy in Italy is overthrown at **MARENGO** (June). An Austro-Bavarian army is defeated at bat. **HOHENLINDEN** (Dec. 3) by Moreau, who then invades Austria.	1800. Death of Suvorov in disgrace.	1800. Denmark joins the armed neutrality against England.
	1801. The first Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland meets (Jan.). George III. opposes all suggestions for Catholic Emancipation, and Pitt resigns. Addington forms Ministry. Abercromby defeats French at **ALEXANDRIA** (March); Nelson destroys Danish fleet at **COPENHAGEN** (Apr.).	1801. Treaty of Luneville with Austria (Feb.); France secures left bank of Rhine and Belgian Provinces. Concordat signed with the Pope (July). French defeated at bat. **ALEXANDRIA** by English (March), and French evacuate Egypt (Sept.). French army co-operates with Spain against Portugal.		1801. Peace of Luneville made between Austria and France; the Treaty of Campo Formio is renewed: the Adige is to mark the boundary of Austria in Italy, and the Rhine the boundary between France and Germany; Church lands are to be secularized and redistributed.	1801. Paul I. forsakes English and Austrian Alliance and joins Napoleon. Paul I. assassinated (March 23); his son **ALEXANDER I.** Tsar. Georgia incorporated with Russia. Alexander makes peace with England and France.	1801. An English fleet attacks Copenhagen and the Danes sue for peace.
	1802. Treaty of Amiens made with France (March). The Cape is ceded to the Batavian Republic.	1802. Peace of Amiens made with England. Bonaparte re-organises the finance and administration; creates the Legion of Honour. Bonaparte appointed First Consul for life. Piedmont incorporated with France.	1802. Bonaparte withdraws the French troops and, as he foresaw, civil war breaks out; it was known as the "Stecklikrieg." Bonaparte then offers his mediation.			
	1803. Bonaparte insults English ambassador in Paris (March). England declares war on France (May). Bonaparte prepares to invade England; large bodies of volunteers formed to defend the country. Insurrection of Robert Emmett in Ireland (July).	1803. England declares war on France (May); Bonaparte occupies Hanover, and prepares for invasion of England. A monthly subsidy is extorted from Spain. French retire from San Domingo.	1803. The Swiss accept Bonaparte's "Act of Mediation," giving them a new (and in many respects, admirable) Constitution. The country is now officially called "Switzerland" for the first time. The number of cantons raised to 19. Switzerland enjoys peace for ten years, but supplies Napoleon largely with troops.	1803. A committee appointed by the Diet at Ratisbon reconstitutes the Empire; the Spiritual principalities are confiscated and redistributed; the number of free cities of the Empire is reduced to six, and changes are made in the Electoral College. French troops occupy Hanover, thus violating the Treaty of Neutrality (May). Prussia signs a peace convention with France (Dec.).		
	1804. Addington resigns; Pitt's second Ministry formed. Napoleon again prepares to invade England.	1804. The Code Napoléon issued (Jan.). A conspiracy against Bonaparte of Cadoudal and Pichegru is discovered; Cadoudal executed; Pichegru commits suicide in prison. Seizure and execution of the Duke of Enghien (March) on suspicion of plotting against Bonaparte. Bonaparte is made Emperor of the French by a decree of the Senate (May 18). **NAPOLEON I.** crowned Emperor at Notre Dame by the Pope (Dec. 2). *The First Empire.*		1804. Francis II. assumes the hereditary *title* of Emperor of Austria.		
1805	1805. Nelson pursues French fleet to West Indies. England joins in *Third Coalition* against France. Nelson defeats French and Spanish fleets at bat. **TRAFALGAR** (Oct. 21); death of Nelson.	1805. Napoleon is crowned K. of Italy at Milan (May). Napoleon leads campaign against Austria, takes Ulm, enters Vienna (Nov.); defeats Austrian and Russian Emperors at bat. **AUSTERLITZ** (Dec. 2). French navy defeated at bat. **TRAFALGAR** (Oct. 21). Peace of Presburg made with Austria (Dec. 26).		1805. *The Third Coalition* is formed by England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden against France. The Electors of Baden and Wurtemberg join Napoleon, who violates Prussian neutrality and sends troops through Anspach. General Mack capitulates with a large Austrian army to Napoleon at **ULM** (Oct.). An Austro-Russian force under Emperor Francis and the Tsar sustains crushing defeat at bat. **AUSTERLITZ** (Dec. 2) from Napoleon. Emp. Francis signs the Treaty of Presburg with Napoleon (Dec. 26). Prussia makes the Peace of Schönbrunn (Dec. 15) with Napoleon.	1805. Alexander I. joins *Third Coalition* against Napoleon. He unites his forces with Emp. Francis I., and together they receive crushing defeat at **AUSTERLITZ** from Napoleon (Dec. 2). Alexander then retires with his forces to Russia.	1805. Gustavus IV. joins the coalition against Napoleon. Birth of Hans Christian Andersen in Denmark.

HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	A.D
1797. The Dutch fleet under De Winter is defeated and captured by English off **CAMPERDOWN.**	1797. The Spanish fleet is routed off **CAPE ST. VINCENT** (Feb. 14) by the English, who, in the same month, capture Trinidad.		1797. Bonaparte defeats Austrians at bat. **RIVOLI** (Jan.), takes Mantua, overruns Papal States, forces humiliating Treaty of Tolentino on Pope; overthrows Venetian Republic. By Treaty of Campo Formio with Austrians, Venice is ceded to Austria, and the Cisalpine Republic formed in N. Italy.				
	1798. Godoy is forced to resign. Spain becomes entirely subservient to France.		1798. Charles Emmanuel IV. forced to abdicate; French occupy Piedmont. Pope is driven from Rome. Ferdinand IV. of Naples wars against France; is eventually driven from his kingdom. Republican governments established there and elsewhere.	1798. Turkey forms alliance with Russia and England, and declares war against France, owing to Bonaparte's attack on Egypt. Combined Turkish and Russian fleets capture the Ionian Isles.	1798. Lord Wellesley made Governor-General; he makes a treaty with the Nizam which extinguishes French influence at his Court.		
1799. England sends expedition to reinstate William V., which fails.		1799. Dom John is formally declared Regent. Portugal joins coalition against France.	1799. The French beaten by Austro-Russian force under Suvorov at bats. **MAGNANO** (Apr.), **CASSANO** (Apr.), on the **TREBBIA** (June 17–19), and **NOVI** (Aug.). French retire from N. Italy. Pius VI. d. (Aug.) at Valence. The Conclave meets at Venice to elect new Pope.	1799. Turkey joins coalition against France. Bonaparte *invades* Syria; the Turks (aided by English) repel his attack on Acre; he retreats to Egypt and defeats Turks at bat. **ABOUKIR.**	1799. *3rd Mysore War;* the Nizam aids the British; defeat and death of Tipu at the fall of his capital Seringapatam. Ranjit Singh (founder of the Sikh kingdom) establishes his capital at Lahore.	1799. Death of George Washington (Dec. 14).	
	1800. The 2nd Treaty of San Ildefonso with France; Spain cedes Louisiana, in return for which the D. of Parma (brother to the Queen) receives part of Tuscany. Godoy returns to power.		1800. **PIUS VII.** Pope (March). Bonaparte crosses St. Bernard Pass, totally defeats Austrians at bat. **MARENGO** (June 14), and regains Italy completely.	1800. A Turkish army enters Egypt; is completely defeated at bat. **HELIOPOLIS** by Gen. Kleber.		1800. Treaty with France.	1800
	1801. Spain attacks Portugal at the bidding of France; Spaniards are successful in this so-called "War of the Oranges," which lasts three weeks; peace of Badajoz made with Portugal.	1801. French and Spanish troops invade Portugal; after short campaign the Peace of Badajoz is made with Spain.	1801. By Peace of Luneville (Feb.), the Austrians retire beyond the Adige; recognise the Cisalpine and Ligurian Republics. Pius VII. restored to Papal States; he ratifies a Concordat with Bonaparte. By Treaty of Florence between France and Naples, Ferdinand IV. is confirmed in his kingdom.	1801. Treaty between Turkey and France, the latter recognizes the Porte's sovereignty over Egypt.	1801. Treaty of Lucknow made with the Nawab Wazir of Oudh, which extends British territory in the North-West.	1801. **THOMAS JEFFERSON** President. 1801–3. War with the Barbary States.	
1802. By the Treaty of Amiens the Cape is ceded to the Batavian Republic.	1802. Double marriage of the Prince of the Asturias and the Infanta with the Bourbons of Naples.		1802. Charles Emmanuel IV. of Sardinia resigns his crown to his brother **VICTOR EMMANUEL I.**		1802. Great Britain keeps Ceylon by Treaty of Amiens. 1802–3. *2nd Maratha War*, with Sindhia, Holkar, and Raja of Nagpore. Arthur Wellesley in the Deccan gains the victories of **ASSAYE** and **ARGAUM** and captures Ahmadnagar. Gen. Lake takes Delhi and Agra. Sindhia and Raja of Nagpore sue for peace and forfeit more territory.	1802. Ohio becomes a State.	
	1803. Spain is forced, by a humiliating treaty with Napoleon, to pay a monthly subsidy to France.	1803. The French party gains the ascendency in affairs.		1803. The tyranny of the Janissaries in Servia created insurrections there, about this time.		1803. Purchase of Louisiana from France by the Government. R. Waldo Emerson b. (d. 1882). The remarkable expansion of the cotton industry in the South at this time tends to establish slavery there more firmly.	
	1804. After the capture of some Spanish ships by England, Spain declares war (Dec.). 1805. Spanish and French fleets are defeated at **FINISTERRE** (July) and **TRAFALGAR** (Oct.) by the English.		1804. Pius VII. goes to Paris to crown Napoleon Emperor.	1804. Massacre of the Servians by the Janissaries. The Servians, with approval of the Sultan, rise and conquer the Janissaries.	1804. War on Holkar continued; disastrous retreat of Colonel Monson through Central India.		
1805. Napoleon imposes new constitution on Holland.			1805. Napoleon changes the Cisalpine Republic into a monarchy, and is crowned K. of Italy at Milan (May); he makes his stepson Eugene Beauharnais viceroy. Ligurian Republic joined to the new kingdom. Lucca created a principality for Napoleon's brother-in-law Bacciocchi. By Treaty of Presburg (Dec.), Austria cedes Venetian States to kingdom of Italy. Mazzini born. (Dies 1872.)	1805. The Servians refuse to disarm, and under their leader, Kara George, defeat the Sultan's armies.	1805. Repulse of Gen. Lake at the siege of Bhartpur. Cornwallis replaces Lord Wellesley as Governor-General, but dies at Ghazipur.		1805

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.
	1806. Death of Pitt (Jan. 23). Grenville and Fox unite in forming the "Ministry of All the Talents." English force wins bat. **MAIDA** in S. Italy. Death of Fox (Sept. 13).	1806. Napoleon establishes the Confederation of the Rhine. He overruns Naples, drives out the Bourbons, and makes his brother Joseph king there. Prussia declares war on France (Sept.); Napoleon defeats Prussians at **JENA** and **AUERSTADT** (Oct.) and conquers the country. Napoleon issues the Berlin Decree against English commerce, known as the Continental System (Nov.). Napoleon enters Poland.	1806. Napoleon gives the Principality of Neuchatel to Gen. Berthier. A great landslip at Goldau.	1806. Prussia seizes Hanover (Jan.), and England declares war on her. The Confederation of the Rhine is formed by Baden, Würtemberg, Bavaria, and other small states, under the protection of Napoleon. Emperor Francis II. formally abdicates the crown of the Empire (thus ending the Holy Roman Empire, which had begun with Charlemagne), and becomes now Emperor Francis I. of Austria. Prussia declares war on France; is totally beaten at bats. **JENA** and **AUERSTADT** (Oct.); Napoleon enters Berlin (Oct. 27). Napoleon goes to Poland; enters Warsaw (Dec. 15).	1806. Russia renews alliance with England, Sweden, and Prussia against France. A Russian army sent against Turkey.	
	1807. Act for Abolition of the Slave Trade passed. The Orders in Council (prohibiting trade with French ports) issued in reply to Napoleon's Berlin Decrees. Dismissal of the Ministry for their leanings towards Catholic Emancipation. Duke of Portland becomes Prime Minister. English capture Danish fleet at Copenhagen and take Heligoland.	1807. Campaign against Russia; Napoleon fights indecisive bat. **EYLAU** (Feb.) against Russians; secures the line of the Vistula, wins bat. **FRIEDLAND** (June), takes Königsberg; concludes Treaty of Tilsit with Alexander I. (July 7). French army invades Portugal; captures Lisbon.		1807. Russia and Prussia make the Treaty of Bartenstein for mutual support; it is soon broken by Russia. Prussia makes Treaty of Tilsit (July) with Napoleon, and cedes half her territory. Prussian Poland is included in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, over which the Elector of Saxony is made King. Hesse and Brunswick and certain other territories are turned into the kingdom of Westphalia, over which Jerome Bonaparte is made King.	1807. Napoleon attacks Russia; the first encounter at **EYLAU** (Feb.) indecisive; at bat. **FRIEDLAND** (June) the Russians are defeated. Interview between Alexander I. and Napoleon on a raft on river Niemen, where they conclude peace of Tilsit. The Grand Duchy of Warsaw formed out of part of Poland.	1807. England seizes the Danish fleet to prevent it co-operating with France. Napoleon drives the Swedes from Pomerania.
	1808. Sir Arthur Wellesley is sent to Portugal to help Spaniards against the French, and *Peninsular War* begins. English win bat. **VIMEIRO** and make Convention of Cintra.	1808. French armies occupy both Spain and Portugal; Napoleon has interview at Bayonne with Charles IV. and Ferdinand VII. of Spain. Conference at Erfurt between Napoleon and the Tsar (Sept.). Napoleon takes command in Spain; enters Madrid (Dec.).		1808. Meeting at Erfurt (Sept. and Oct.) between Napoleon, the Tsar, and the Princes of the Rhine League to renew the Alliance of Tilsit. Baron Stein introduces some admirable reforms in Prussia before his banishment in November. Foundation of the "Tugendbund" in Königsberg, for the regeneration of the people.	1808. Interview at Erfurt between Alexander and Napoleon (Oct.); they make treaty for mutual help.	1808. Sweden opens her ports to England; Russia therefore declares war and conquers Finland. Christian VII. of Denmark and Norway d. His son **FREDERICK VI.** K. He unites with Napoleon against Britain.
	1809. Death of Sir John Moore at bat. **CORUNNA** (Jan. 16). Failure of an expedition to Walcheren, which is sent to seize Antwerp. End of the Portland Ministry; Spencer Perceval Prime Minister. Births of Gladstone (d. 1898), Tennyson (d. 1892), and Darwin (d. 1882).	1809. Austria declares war; Napoleon marches through Bavaria, defeats Austrians at **ECKMÜHL** (Apr.); enters Vienna; is checked at bat. **ASPERN** (May); wins bat. **WAGRAM** (July). Makes Treaty of Vienna with Austria (Oct.). Napoleon divorces Josephine (Dec.).		1809. Austria declares war on France (Apr.). Napoleon defeats Austrians at bat. **ECKMÜHL** (Apr. 18–22); enters Vienna (May 13). He is repulsed at bat. **ASPERN** (May 21, 22); wins bat. **WAGRAM** (July 5, 6). The Treaty of Vienna between Austria and Napoleon ends the war (Oct.). Metternich becomes minister in Austria. The Tyrolese make a brave stand against the French throughout the year.	1809. Treaty of Frederickshamm with Sweden, whereby Russia gains Finland.	1809. Gustavus IV. deposed. His uncle **CHARLES XIII.** K. of Sweden. He makes peace with Denmark and Russia, ceding Aaland and all Finland to the latter.
1810	1810. Wellington retires behind the lines of Torres Vedras. A motion for Parliamentary Reform is defeated. George III. becomes permanently insane. 1811. The Prince of Wales is made Regent. The Luddite, or machine-breaking riots, break out in northern and midland counties.	1810. Napoleon m. the Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria (Apr.). Holland and the Hanse towns are annexed to France (the annexation of Oldenburg among them gave great offence to Russia). 1811. Birth of Napoleon's son, the King of the Romans (March).	1810. Napoleon joins Ticino to Italy; and Valais is made into the department of the Simplon.	1810. The University of Berlin is founded. Frederick William III. dissolves the Tugendbund at Napoleon's bidding. Napoleon m. the Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria (Apr. 2).	1810. Turkish war continues; Russia suffers much from the "Continental Blockade," forced on her by Napoleon.	1810. The French general Jean Bernadotte is chosen heir-apparent of Sweden, and he at once takes large share in the government.
	1812. Assassination of Perceval by a madman; Lord Liverpool forms Ministry. America declares war on England (the latter having revoked the "Orders in Council" too late to prevent war).	1812. The Tsar declares war on Napoleon, who invades Russia with Grand Army (June); wins bat. **BORODINO** (Sept.); enters Moscow. Fires break out at Moscow; Napoleon begins a retreat (Oct.) which is disastrous to the army; he crosses the Beresina (Nov. 29), quits the army at Smorgoni, and returns to Paris (Dec.).		1812. Prussia signs a convention with Napoleon, agreeing to help him in campaign against Russia; many Prussian patriots desert to Russia in consequence. The Grand Army passes through Germany on its way to Russia. After the retreat from Moscow the Prussian General York makes the Treaty of Tauroggen (Dec. 30) with the Russians, and remains neutral.	1812. Treaty of Bucharest with Turkey, Russia cedes Moldavia and Wallachia, but keeps Bessarabia. Alexander I. declares war on France (March); Napoleon invades Russia (June), defeats Gen. Kutuzov at bat. **BORODINO** (Sept.); Russians evacuate Moscow, Napoleon enters; fires soon break out there, and Napoleon commences retreat (Oct.). Kutuzov defeats Beauharnais at **MALO-YAROSLAVETS** (Oct. 24); the retreating French cross the Beresina (Nov.).	1812. France seizes Swedish Pomerania; Sweden joins England and Russia in alliance against France.
	1813. Grattan's Catholic Relief Bill rejected. The Americans attack Canada. Wellington victorious in Spain.	1813. Napoleon's campaign in Germany against allied Russians and Prussians; Napoleon wins bats. **LÜTZEN** and **BAUTZEN** (May); agrees to armistice of Pleswitz till August. Oudinot defeated at bat. **GROSSBEEREN** (Aug. 23), and Macdonald at bat. **KATZBACH** (Aug. 25). Napoleon wins bat. **DRESDEN** (Aug. 26, 27). Napoleon totally defeated at bat. **LEIPSIC** (Oct. 16–19); he retreats to France, defeating the Bavarians at **HANAU** (Oct. 30).	1813. The Allies enter Switzerland (Dec.), and induce the Diet to annul the Constitution of 1803.	1813. The Tsar comes to Prussia; makes Treaty of Kalish with Frederick William III. for the restoration of the independence of Europe (Feb.). All Prussia springs to arms. The Allies are defeated by Napoleon at bats. **LÜTZEN** (May 2) and **BAUTZEN** (May 21, 22); an armistice is concluded with Napoleon at Pleswitz (June 4). Napoleon refuses Austria's offer of mediation, and Austria then joins the Coalition against France and declares war (Aug. 12). The Allies win bats. **GROSSBEEREN** (Aug. 23), **KATZBACH** (Aug. 25), **HAGELBERG** (Aug. 27), **KULM** (Aug. 30), **DENNEWITZ** (Sept. 6). Napoleon wins bat. **DRESDEN** (Aug. 26, 27). Napoleon is totally defeated at the three days' bat. of **LEIPSIC** (Oct. 16–19) by the Allies (called the "Battle of the Nations"); he retreats across the Rhine, defeating the Bavarians at **HANAU** (Oct. 30). He refuses the terms offered by the Allies from Frankfort (Dec.).	1813. Alexander I. makes an alliance with Prussia (Feb.) against Napoleon; Russian armies advance into Prussia and Poland. The Allies are beaten at bats. **LÜTZEN** and **BAUTZEN** (May) by Napoleon. Armistice of Pleswitz ensues till August. The Allies defeated at bat. **DRESDEN** (Aug. 26, 27); the Russians defeat Vandamme at **KULM** (Aug. 30). The united Allies totally defeat Napoleon at great bat. **LEIPSIC** (Oct. 16–19) which lasted 3 days. The Tsar and other Allies at Frankfort open negotiations with Napoleon, then march on France. Peace of Gulistan with Persia (Oct.); Russia gains Shirvan and other places.	1813. Bernadotte joins the war in Germany against Napoleon. Sweden, Prussia, and Russia attack Denmark for her friendship with France.

HOLLAND.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	A.D.
1806. Napoleon converts Holland into a monarchy, and makes his brother Louis King.	1806. Spain reconquers Buenos Ayres.		1806. Napoleon drives the Bourbons from Naples; makes his brother Joseph King there. An English force lands in Calabria; wins bat. **MAIDA** over French.	1806. The Servians, led by Kara George, complete their independence. The Russians invade Turkish territory.	1806. Mutiny of the Madras sepoys at Vellore is quickly suppressed.		
	1807. Treaty of Fontainebleau made with France for the conquest of Portugal. A French army, under Junot, takes possession of Portugal.	1807. Napoleon determines on the partition of Portugal. French and Spanish troops invade the country; the Regent and his family escape to Brazil. Gen. Junot marches into Lisbon.		1807. War with Russia and England; an English fleet forces the passage of the Dardanelles, and destroys a Turkish Squadron. Truce of Slobosia with Russia. The Janissaries mutiny; depose Selim III., and place **MUSTAPHA IV.** on throne.	1807. Lord Minto, Governor-General.	1807. Longfellow b. (d. 1882). The first steamer launched on the Hudson by Robert Fulton. 1807–12. Conflict with England over the right of searching vessels and impressing seamen, claimed by Britain.	
	1808. French troops are poured into Spain, causing general discontent. Revolution, which causes Charles IV. to abdicate in favour of his son **FERDINAND VII.** Both of them then have interview with Napoleon at Bayonne, where Ferdinand is made to restore crown to his father, who again abdicates. Risings of May 2 in Madrid. Risings everywhere against the French; Napoleon enters Madrid (Dec.); marches against Sir J. Moore. Joseph Bonaparte made King.	1808. Junot holds the country under military rule; the people rise against him, and appeal to England. Wellesley lands with small English force, and defeats Junot at **VIMEIRO** (Aug.). By convention of Cintra, the French undertake to evacuate Portugal.	1808. A French force occupies Rome. Napoleon makes Joseph Bonaparte K. of Spain, and places Murat on throne of Naples.	1808. An attempt made to replace Selim III. on the throne; he is murdered; Mustapha IV. deposed. His brother **MAHMOUD II.** made Sultan.			
1809. Louis endeavours to resist the Continental System and other arbitrary acts of Napoleon towards Holland.	1809. Bat. of **CORUNNA** (Jan.); the French, under Soult, are unable to prevent the successful embarkation of the English. French take Saragossa (Feb.). French defeated by Wellesley at bat. **TALAVERA.** French win bat. **PUENTE DEL ARZOBISPO** over the Allies. French defeat the Spaniards, under Venegas, near Madrid (Aug.); and again at **OCANA** (Oct.).	1809. Soult occupies Oporto; is expelled by Wellesley.	1809. Napoleon annexes Papal States to the Empire; Pius VII. taken prisoner to Savona (and Fontainebleau 1812). Tuscany made into a Grand Duchy for Napoleon's sister Eliza.	1809. Great revolt of the Janissaries, who are successful everywhere; they abolish all the reforms made in last reign. Treaty of the Dardanelles made with England. Hostilities renewed with Russia on the Danube.		1809. **MADISON** becomes President.	
1810. Napoleon sends an army to Holland; takes military possession of the country; Louis Bonaparte abdicates, and Holland is annexed to French Empire.	1810. The National party assembles a Cortes at Cadiz (Sept.). Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, and New Granada declare their independence.	1810. Marshal Masséna invades Portugal; Wellesley retires into the lines of Torres Vedras.	1810. Cavour born.	1810. Turks defeated at Battin by the Russians.			1810
		1811. Masséna is forced to retire, and Portugal is free from invaders for the rest of the Peninsular War.	1811. Pius VII. refuses to acknowledge the authority of a Synod of Bishops summoned at Paris by Napoleon.	1811. In Egypt, the Pasha Mehemet Ali exterminates the Mamelukes by treacherously massacring them at Cairo.		1811. Defeat of the Indians at **TIPPECANOE** River.	
	1812. The Cortes of Cadiz draws up a new Constitution. The French are driven from Ciudad Rodrigo (Jan.) and Badajoz (Apr.). Wellesley defeats Marmont at bat. **SALAMANCA** (July); enters Madrid (Aug.); retires to Portugal. Overthrow of the French power.		1812. A new Constitution established in Sicily by British influence.	1812. Treaty of Bucharest ends war with Russia; Wallachia and part of Moldavia is restored to Turkey; Bessarabia ceded to Russia. Servia's independence not yet recognized.		1812. United States declare war on England. Gen. Hull leads an invasion into Canada; his whole force captured (Aug. 15).	
1813. Revolution against French rule; the Prince of Orange is recalled, and lands Nov. 30 amid general rejoicing.	1813. The French retreating army is defeated at **VITTORIA** (June 21) by Wellington, who invades France.		1813. After battle of Leipsic the Austrians enter N. Italy, and Murat begins to intrigue with them.	1813. Fresh troubles in Servia, which continue some years.		1813. Indecisive engagements with British forces. War with the Creek Indians breaks out.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.
	1814. England joins with the Allies in *First Treaty of Paris* (May), and sends Lord Castlereagh to Congress of Vienna (Nov.). The English take Washington, but are defeated on Lake Champlain by Americans; the war is ended by Treaty of Ghent (Dec.).	1814. The Allies enter France; after various engagements with Napoleon they march on Paris, which capitulates, and the Allies enter (March 31). Forced abdication of Napoleon, who signs Treaty of Fontainebleau (Apr. 11). Soult is beaten at **ORTHEZ** and **TOULOUSE**. Napoleon leaves for Elba (Apr.). **LOUIS VIII.** proclaimed King, and grants a Constitutional Charter to the people. 1st Treaty of Paris made by France with the Allies; France returns to the Frontier of 1792 with a few small additions.	1814. The "Long Diet" begins sitting at Zurich, but party strife delays any agreement.	1814. The Allies invade France and make Treaty of Chaumont with England, determining to pursue the war (Mar. 1); they enter Paris (Mar. 31). The First Peace of Paris signed (May 30); restores France to the boundaries of 1792. The sovereigns of Russia and Prussia visit England (July). The Congress of Vienna is opened (Nov.); Russia and Prussia make exorbitant demands, which are resisted by England and Austria.	1814. Alexander I. enters Paris with the Allies (March). He sends representatives to Congress of Vienna (Nov.).	1814. Denmark makes peace of Kiel with Sweden and England, and is forced by the Allies to cede Norway to Sweden, and Heligoland to England. Norway rebels, but has to submit. Charles XIII. declared K. of Sweden and Norway.
1815	1815. Wellington and Blücher win bat. **WATERLOO** (June 18); Napoleon surrenders to the English at Rochefort (July), and is sent to St. Helena. England joins in *Second Peace of Paris* (Nov.). A Corn Law is passed prohibiting the importation of wheat when the price is under 80s. a quarter.	1815. Napoleon escapes from Elba (Feb. 26), lands in France (March 1), marches to Paris; Louis XVIII. flies. The reign of the Hundred Days begins (March 20 to June 29). Napoleon marches against the Allies in Belgium; defeats Prussians at **LIGNY** (June 16); Ney fights English at **QUATRE BRAS**. Napoleon defeated at bat. **WATERLOO** (June 18); he abdicates a second time; is banished to St. Helena. Return of Louis XVIII.	1815. The Congress of Vienna draws up a New Constitution, which is accepted by the Swiss; Valais, Neuchatel, and Geneva are now made full members of the Confederation, and the number of cantons is thus raised to 22. The freedom of Switzerland is guaranteed by the Powers.	1815. The Prussians under Blücher are defeated by Napoleon at **LIGNY** (June 16); they unite with Wellington in the victory of **WATERLOO** (June 18), and march to Paris. The Second Peace of Paris is signed by the Allies (Nov.). The Congress of Vienna (which ends in June) rearranges the boundaries of the smaller German States; Germany is to consist henceforth of a Confederation of 38 States (to replace the old German Empire), among whom Prussia and Austria have the preponderating influence. Russia, Prussia, and Austria form *Holy Alliance* for mutual help.	1815. By decision of Congress of Vienna, Russia receives greater part of Duchy of Warsaw, which is formed into kingdom of Poland, the Tsar taking the title of King, and granting it a Constitution.	1815. Sweden sells her Pomeranian territories to Prussia.
	1816. Marriage of Princess Charlotte to Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. General distress among the agricultural and manufacturing classes, which leads to riots round Ely and London. Parliament abolishes the Income Tax.			1816. The Diet of the new German Confederation meets at Frankfort-on-Main (Nov.). The aspirations of the people for Liberal Institutions are disregarded by their several sovereigns.		
	1817. The Habeas Corpus Act suspended for a year (March). March of the Blanketeers from Manchester to present petitions to the Regent; they are dispersed (March). Riots in Derbyshire (June), known as "Derbyshire Insurrection." Death of Princess Charlotte (Nov. 6).			1817. The Diet resolves to guarantee the internal order of the several States, *i.e.*, protect each sovereign against the revolutionary acts of his people; this and the severe censorship of the Press suppressed all Liberal tendencies.		
				1818. Prussia abolishes the ancient restrictions on trade in her dominions, and does much to promote the welfare and education of the people.	1818. Ivan Turgueniev born (d. 1883).	1818. Charles XIII. d. Bernadotte, as **CHARLES XIV.**, becomes K. of Sweden and Norway; in his reign Sweden advanced wonderfully in commerce, education, and general prosperity. A National Bank established in Denmark.
	1819. Birth of Queen Victoria (May 24). The "Manchester Massacre," caused by injudicious interference of the magistrates with a mass meeting. The Six Acts passed, attempting to check disorder and prevent public meetings.			1819. The assassination of the dramatist Kotzebue (for having derided the aims of the patriot party) alarms the governments and causes a reaction against Liberal views. The Diet therefore adopts the "Carlsbad Resolutions," suppressing liberty of the Press and all political agitations.		
1820	1820. George III. d. (Jan. 29). His son the Regent becomes King as **GEORGE IV.** Discovery of the Cato Street Conspiracy to murder the Cabinet (Feb.). A "Bill of Pains and Penalties" against Q. Caroline, to dissolve her marriage with George IV., is abandoned owing to its unpopularity.	1820. Assassination of the Duke of Berry. The Law of the Double Vote introduced.		1820. In Vienna the ministers of the German States agree upon the "Final Act," which is to compel the small States (like the large ones) to suppress every form of Liberal movement.		
	1821. A Catholic Relief Bill is thrown out by the Lords. Coronation of George IV.; Q. Caroline refused admittance to Westminster Abbey (July). Death of the Queen (Aug.).	1821. Death of Napoleon in St. Helena (May 5). The *École des Chartres* founded in Paris.		1821. At the Congress held by the German princes at Laybach, it is agreed to restore Ferdinand of Naples to his kingdom by Austrian arms. Metternich's policy of repression triumphed in Italy. (The sovereigns of the smaller States, like Weimar, Würtemberg, Bavaria, etc., showed more sympathy with Liberal tendencies and constitutional forms of government than those of the larger ones; hence there grew up among them a feeling of opposition to Austria and the great military monarchies).		
	1822. George Canning made Foreign Secretary (in place of Castlereagh, who had committed suicide).			1822. Meeting of Francis I., Frederick William III., and Alexander I., at Verona, where they agree to crush every movement for freedom in Europe.	1822. Alexander I. attends the Congress of Verona.	
	1823. Yorkshire freeholders petition for reform. Huskisson joins the Ministry. The Catholic Association formed in Ireland.	1823. A French army is sent to the aid of Ferdinand of Spain, under the Duc d'Angoulême.				

THE NETHERLANDS.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	A.D.
1814. By Treaty of Paris, Belgium is united to Holland, and the Prince of Orange declared **WILLIAM I.**, King of the Netherlands.	1814. Return of Ferdinand VII. to Spain (March); he abolishes the Constitution, restores the Inquisition, and governs despotically.		1814. Beauharnais tries to defend his kingdom against the Allies. Murat openly sides with them. English occupy Genoa (Apr.). Pius VII. restored to Rome (May). Victor Emmanuel I. of Sardinia restored to Piedmont (June). Empress Marie Louise receives Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. The Austrians return to Lombardy.	1814. Turkey is not allowed to send a representative to the Congress of Vienna.	1814. War with the Gurkhas of Nepal. Lord Moira, Governor-General (afterwards Marquis of Hastings).	1814. The British land in Chesapeake Bay and destroy Washington. British attack New Orleans (Dec.). Peace signed at Ghent with England (Dec. 24).	
Kingdom of the Netherlands. 1815. Louis XVIII. takes refuge in the Netherlands. Napoleon crosses the Sambre (June 15); drives back Prussians beyond Charleroi. The allied English and Netherland troops meet Ney at **QUATRE-BRAS**; defeat Napoleon at **WATERLOO** (June 18). Belgium refuses the new Constitution, but it is forced upon her.	1815. Cruel persecution of the Liberals.		1815. Murat declares for Napoleon; is defeated by Austrians at Tolentino (May); flees to Corsica; is captured later in Calabria and shot (Oct.). By Treaty of Vienna, Ferdinand IV. is restored to the Two Sicilies; Genoa given to K. of Sardinia; Austria receives Lombardy and Venetia; Pius VII. regains the Papal States. The Dukes of Modena and Tuscany are restored. Austrian influence paramount in Italy.		1815. Gen. Ochterlony captures the Himalayan hill-forts of the Gurkhas.	1815. The English defeated at New Orleans by Andrew Jackson (Jan.).	1815
	1816–19. Several revolts are attempted against Ferdinand VII.	1816. Maria I. d. The Regent **JOHN VI.** declared K.; but he refuses to leave Brazil. 1817. Popular discontent at the continued presence of the English; a rising, headed by Gen. de Andrade, is cruelly suppressed by the Regency.			1816. Treaty of Segauli made with the Gurkhas, who withdraw from the lower ranges of Western Himalayas. 1817. Pindari War in Central India. Outbreak of the last *Maratha War*; English victorious. 1818. *3rd Maratha War* concluded; the Peshwa's dominions are annexed to the Bombay presidency.	1817. **JAMES MONROE** President. War with the Seminole Indians in South.	
				1819. Mehemet Ali completely conquers the Wahabites in Arabia.		1819. By a treaty with Spain the United States acquire Florida and give up Texas. J. Russell Lowell b.	
	1820. Revolt of Rafael del Riego; risings throughout the country. Ferdinand VII. is forced to accept the Constitution of 1812. Revolution in Mexico.	1820. Revolution in Oporto and Lisbon; the Regency is overthrown, and the English expelled.	1820. Successful revolution at Naples, headed by Gen. Pepe; Ferdinand is induced to grant a new Constitution.	1820. Mahmoud II. steadily tried to reform the army, which met with fierce opposition from Janissaries.		1820. Monroe re-elected President.	1820
1821. A tax introduced in Belgium on the grinding of corn creates much discontent. An attempt to introduce the Dutch language instead of French into Belgium causes fresh discontent.	1821. Ferdinand VII. dismisses the Liberal Cabinet; anarchy and disturbances throughout the country. Peru and Mexico declare their independence.		1821. Ferdinand attends the Conference at Laybach, after which, with Austrian help, he is restored to Naples, withdraws Constitution, and rules despotically. A similar movement in Piedmont is suppressed by Austrian troops at bat. **NOVARA**; Victor Emmanuel I. abdicates in favour of his brother **CHARLES FELIX.**	1821. War of Greek Independence breaks out, and lasts six years.		1821. The Missouri compromise forbids slavery north of lat. 36° 30′ for the future.	
	1822. Absolutist intrigues lead to popular revolts, and the massacre of the Royal Guard in Madrid.	1822. A new Constitution is drawn up; John VI. returns from Brazil, and swears to observe it. Brazil declares its independence, with Dom Pedro (son of John VI.) for Emperor.	1822. At the Congress of Verona the monarchs of Austria, Russia, and Prussia agree to suppress Liberalism in Italy. Canova, the sculptor, dies.				
	1823. Ferdinand VII. is carried off to Cadiz by his ministers; a French force under Angoulême enters Spain (Apr.); liberates Ferdinand, who then re-establishes despotism.	1823. John VI. abrogates the Constitution of 1822; and the insurrections which break out are suppressed with foreign aid.	1823. Pius VII. d. (Aug.). He had restored the Jesuits. **LEO XII.** Pope.		1823. Lord Amherst, Governor-General.	1823. Enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine: a protest against the intervention or interference of any European power with the liberty of the S. American Republics.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.
	1824. Death of Byron in Greece (Apr. 19). An attempt is made by Lieut. Farewell to colonize Natal.	1824. Louis XVIII. d. (Sept. 16). His brother **CHARLES X.** K. Charles X. policy was bigoted and reactionary, and excited much discontent.				
1825	1825. The Stockton and Darlington Railway, constructed by Stephenson, is opened.			1825. The Duke of Saxe-Gotha dies without issue, and his States are next year divided among the three other branches of his family. K. **LEWIS I.** succeeds in Bavaria.	1825. Alexander I. d. His brother **NICHOLAS** Tsar. A serious insurrection breaks out Dec. 25.	
	1826. Troops are sent out to aid Portugal (Dec.).				1826. War with Persia for two years. Treaty of Akerman made with Turkey.	
	1827. *Canning* becomes Prime Minister (Apr.); he dies (Aug.). Treaty of London between England, Russia and France, to secure Greek independence.	1827. The National Guard is disbanded because of its liberal tendencies. France joins with England and Russia to stop the Turco-Greek war.		1827. Death of Beethoven at Vienna.	1827. Russia joins in the Treaty of London, which is to help Greek independence.	
	1828. Duke of Wellington becomes Prime Minister (Jan.). The Test and Corporation Acts repealed.	1828. French troops occupy the Morea.		1828. Austria and England intervene to prevent the downfall of Turkey.	1828. Peace of Turkmantchai with Persia (Feb.); by it Russia gains provinces of Erivan and Naklichevan. War with Turkey; Russia seizes Varna (Oct.). Leo Tolstoi born.	
	1829. Catholic Emancipation Bill carried.	1829. Charles X. dismisses the Martignac ministry, and forms the Polignac ministry, against the wish of the Chambers.		1829-34. Prussia, Bavaria, and finally all Germany, save Austria, unite in a Zoll-Verein or Customs-Union, which gave great impetus to trade and helped towards national unity.	1829. Russians, under Diebitsch, cross Balkans; defeat Turks; enter Adrianople. By Treaty of Adrianople Russia gains the ports of Anapa and Poti on Black Sea.	

	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.
1830	1830. George IV. d. (June 26). His brother, **WILLIAM IV.**, K. Louis Philippe recognised by England. Wellington opposes Parliamentary Reform. He resigns (Nov.). Opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.	1830. Algiers is conquered. Charles X. issues the Five Ordinances of St. Cloud (July 25):— (1) Suspending the liberty of the press. (2) Dissolving the new chamber of deputies. (3) Introducing a new system of election. (4) Convoking a new chamber. (5) Making some ultra-royalist appointments. Revolution of the "three days" (July 27-29); Charles X. abdicates and escapes to England (Aug. 2). **LOUIS PHILIPPE,** Duke of Orleans, raised to throne by the French Chambers (Aug. 7).	1830. Under the influence of the July Revolution in France, several cantons begin making reforms.	1830. The Revolution in France causes much political unrest in Germany. Disturbances in Brunswick, where Duke Charles is expelled by his subjects and his brother William placed on throne (Sept.).	1830. Polish insurrection breaks out (Nov.).		1830. Revolution in Belgium; Dutch troops are expelled from Brussels; a National Congress assembles, and decrees the independence of Belgium.
	1831. Lord Grey Prime Minister. The Reform Bill introduced by Lord John Russell (March). William IV. dissolves Parliament in person. In new Parliament a Reform Bill twice passes the Commons, but is thrown out by Lords.	1831. Louis Philippe refuses the throne of Belgium for his 2nd son, the Duc de Nemours, but sends an army to aid the Belgians against Holland.		1831. In Saxony and Cassel the people extort Liberal Constitutions from their rulers. Disturbances go on for 2 years in Hanover.	1831. Large Russian force enters Poland; defeats Poles at bat. **GROCHOW** (Feb.), and **OSTROLENKA** (May). Warsaw capitulates (Sept. 7).	1831. Frederick VI. grants the establishment of legislative chambers in Denmark.	1831. The Prince of Orange marches an army into Belgium, defeats the newly-elected King at **LOUVAIN**, but is forced to retreat before the French; William I. declines to recognise Belgian independence.
	1832. The Reform Bill passed (June). Parliament dissolved (Dec.).	1832. French troops occupy Ancona. Various revolutionary and republican movements throughout the country. French troops aid in the capture of Antwerp.	1832. The seven cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucerne, Solothurn, St. Gall, Aargau, and Thurgau agree to guarantee their reforms—this is known as the "Siebener Concordat." The forest cantons, with Neuchatel, Basle, and Valais, form League of Sarnen, to maintain the Constitution of 1815.	1832. A revolutionary movement in the Palatinate is suppressed by Bavarian troops. The Diet renews the "Carlsbad Resolutions." Goethe dies at Weimar.	1832. Poland declared a Russian province and the Constitution cancelled.		1832. Holland is at war with France and England, who blockade her ports, and besiege and capture Antwerp, which the Dutch held.
	1833. Meeting of the first Reformed Parliament (Jan.). Act passed for Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies. First Factory Act passed. Failure of attempts to repeal the Corn Laws.			1833. Hanover is quieted through the mediation of the Duke of Cambridge, and a Liberal Constitution established. The ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia meet at Teplitz and resolve to suppress all Liberal tendencies.	1833. In return for help against Mehemet Ali, Turkey signs treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with Russia, agreeing to close Dardanelles against all but Russian ships in event of attack on Russia.		1833. Holland signs the Convention of London with England and France, agreeing to suspend hostilities against Belgium till the relation of the two countries shall be settled by Treaty.
	1834. Ministry of Lord Melbourne (July). New Poor Law passed (Aug.). Ministry of Sir Robert Peel (Dec.).	1834. Death of La Fayette (May 20).		1834. The sovereigns of Austria, Prussia, and Russia meet at Münchengrätz, and resolve to oppose all reforming movements in their own and other countries.			

THE NETHERLANDS.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY.	INDIA	AMERICA.	A.D.
	1824. Odious persecutions of the Liberals of all classes.	1824. John VI. returns to Brazil.		1824. The Sultan summons aid from Mehemet Ali, who sends his son Ibrahim Pasha with a powerful armament to Greece.	1824. 1st Burmese War.	1824. Treaty with Russia.	
			1825. Ferdinand IV. K. of the Two Sicilies d. Succeeded by Francis I.	1825. Ibrahim gains continual success in the Morea.		1825. **JOHN QUINCY ADAMS** President. The Erie Canal opened.	1825
		1826–27. John VI. d. His son **PEDRO IV.** (Emp. of Brazil) K., but he resigns in favour of his infant daughter **MARIA II.**, making his brother, Dom Miguel, Regent.		1826. Siege and capture of Missolonghi by Ibrahim. Mahmoud II. annihilates the corps of Janissaries in a three days' massacre—about 20,000 perish. The Convention of Akerman is signed between Russia and Turkey.	1826. Burmese War ended by the Treaty of Tandabu, by which Assam is ceded to the British.	1826. Fiftieth anniversary of American Independence.	
				1827. Ibrahim captures Athens. France, England, and Russia interfere on behalf of Greece and offer mediation, which Turkey declines; their combined fleets then destroy the Turkish at bat. **NAVARINO** (Oct.).	1827. Lord Combermere captures Bhartpur.	1827. An attempt made to purchase Texas from Mexico.	
		1828. Dom Miguel declares himself King, and exiles the Chartist or Parliamentary party.		1828. Russia declares war on Turkey; the Turks lose Varna, and some places in Asia. French troops occupy the Morea.	1828. Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General. He institutes financial reforms.		
	1829. Ferdinand VII. m. Maria Christina of Naples (his 4th wife).		1829. Leo XII. d. **PIUS VIII.** Pope.	1829. The Russians defeat the Turks at **KULEWTSHA**; then take Adrianople; and Turks then make peace of Adrianople. Turkey makes Treaty with the European Powers, recognizing the Independence of Greece, which now becomes an independent kingdom.	1829. "Sati," or the burning of Hindu widows, is prohibited in British India.	1829. **ANDREW JACKSON** President.	

BELGIUM.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY AND GREECE.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	
1830. Belgium revolts from Holland and declares her independence.	1830. Ferdinand VII. publishes a secret decree of 1789, which abolished the Salic Law in Spain, but had never been made public. An attempted Liberal revolution is suppressed. Birth of the Infanta Isabel.	1830. Great unpopularity of Dom Miguel, and commencement of the war for his overthrow.	1830. Pius VIII. d. (Nov.). Francis I. d. His son Ferdinand II. (Bomba) K. of the Two Sicilies.	1830. France seizes Algiers, hitherto nominally a dependency of Turkey.	1830. Mysore is taken under British protection.		1830
1831. The Belgians elect Prince **LEOPOLD** of Saxe-Coburg King; he makes his public entry into Brussels June 21. A Dutch army invades Belgium; King Leopold I. is defeated at **LOUVAIN**, but through appearance of a French army the Dutch retire.	1831. Execution of Torrijos and his 52 friends for attempted revolution.	1831. Pedro IV. resigns the crown of Brazil, to come to the help of his daughter Maria II.	1831. **GREGORY XVI.** Pope. Revolutions in Modena, Romagna, and Parma suppressed by Austrian troops. Charles Felix d. His cousin **CHARLES ALBERT** succeeds in Sardinia and Piedmont. Mazzini founds the Society of Young Italy in Marseilles.			1831. William Garrison establishes the *Liberator* newspaper at Boston and writes against slavery.	
1832. King Leopold I. m. Marie Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe. France and England resort to arms to compel Holland to accept treaty with Belgium.	1832. Serious illness of Ferdinand VII.; his brother Don Carlos attempts to secure the succession.	1832. The Miguelite fleet is defeated (Oct.).	1832. The French take possession of Ancona from jealousy of Austria's power in Italy.	1832. **OTHO** of Bavaria made K. of Greece. 1832. Revolt of Mehemet Ali in Egypt, he besieges and takes Acre, and defeats the armies of the Sultan sent against him in Syria. Mahmoud II. applies to the Powers for help.		1832. South Carolina refuses to accept a tariff passed by Congress and claims right to nullify it; this action was called "nullification," and for a time ended in compromise.	
1833. Belgium agrees to the Convention of London, which suspends hostilities with Holland.	1833. Banishment of Don Carlos. Ferdinand VII. d. (Sep. 29), leaving the throne to his infant daughter **ISABEL II.**, with Q. Christina Regent. Don Carlos raises a revolt.	1833. The Miguelites are defeated by land and sea.	1833. Conspiracies and revolts break out in Piedmont.	1833. Russia aids the Sultan against Mehemet Ali, with whom peace is restored by treaty of Kutaya. Mehemet Ali gains government of all Syria and province of Adana. Turkey signs Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with Russia, which is most favourable to the latter power.	1833. The Charter of the East India Company is renewed for 20 years.		
1834. Belgium passes a Law to create the first railroad on the continent.	1834. Q. Christina decrees a new Constitution. A Treaty is made at London between Christina, Marie of Portugal, England, and France. Don Carlos escapes from Portugal to England (June); reappears in Spain (July). The Carlist War begins.	1834. Unbroken success of the Chartists, who receive help from England and Spain. Complete overthrow of Dom Miguel; by the Convention of Evora Monte, he and his heirs are banished for ever. Death of Pedro IV.			1834. Coorg is annexed to the British, by its own wish. Between the years 1826–35 the "Thugs," or bands of hereditary assassins were vigorously suppressed.		

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.
1835	1835. Peel resigns (Apr.); Lord Melbourne's second Ministry. Municipal Reform Act passed.	1835. Fresh troubles in Algiers. The first of many attempts is made to assassinate Louis Philippe.		1835. Francis I. of Austria d. (March 2). His son **FERDINAND I.** Emp. of Austria.			
	1836. England aids the Royalists against the Carlists in Spain. South Australia is colonized and Adelaide founded.	1836. A new ministry formed (Feb.), with Thiers as First Minister, but he resigns (Sep.). Failure of the troops in Algiers to take the hill-fort of Constantine. First attempt of Louis Napoleon to raise a revolution with the troops at Strasburg fails; he is sent to America.					
	1837. William IV. d. (June 20). His niece **VICTORIA** becomes Queen. Rebellion in Canada. Large numbers of Dutch settlers emigrate to Natal.	1837. Capture of Constantine in Algiers.	1837. The Swiss refuse to give up Louis Napoleon at the demand of France.	1837. On the death of William IV. of England, Ernest Augustus, D. of Cumberland, succeeds in Hanover; he suppresses the Constitution and puts down all Liberal institutions.			
	1838. Formation of the Anti-Corn-Law League by Richard Cobden and John Bright. The Irish Poor Law Act passed. Lord Durham suppresses rebellion in Canada, but is recalled for issuing illegal ordinances.						
	1839. The Ministry resigns; Peel declines office when the Queen refuses to dismiss the 'Ladies of the Bedchamber; Melbourne then reinstated (May). Rowland Hill introduces the *Penny Post*. War with China.					1839. Frederick VI. d. His cousin **CHRISTIAN VIII.**, K. of Denmark. He decreased the National Debt, and made other reforms; but was not popular.	1839. William I. makes a final treaty with Belgium, agreeing to the separation of the two countries; by it Limburg and part of Luxemburg are secured to Holland.
1840	1840. The Queen m. Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg (Feb. 10). Free Trade agitation begun. Irish Municipal Act passed, after six years' controversy. Quadrupal Alliance with France, Portugal and Spain. Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada united, and a popular Constitution granted. Palmerston sends force against Mehemet Ali.	1840. Second revolutionary attempt of Louis Napoleon at Boulogne; he is imprisoned in the Castle of Ham. The fortification of Paris is begun.	1840. The clergy in Aargau stir up a revolt, and it is proposed to suppress the eight monasteries in the canton.	1840. Frederick William III. of Prussia d. (June 7). His son **FREDERICK WILLIAM IV.** K. He showed on his accession a sincere desire for reform and progress.	1840. Russia joins England, Austria, and Prussia in treaty to protect the Sultan.		1840. William I. resigns. His son **WILLIAM II.** King of Holland.
	1841. Sir Robert Peel forms a Ministry. Chinese War continues with success to the English. England denies Dutch claim of independence in Natal.						
	1842. Treaty of Nankin with China ends the war; Hong-Kong ceded to England. The Income Tax revived; Peel carries his sliding scale for duties on corn, and reduces import duties on numerous articles. The Boers in Natal revolt (May), but are forced to submit. The Ashburton Treaty made with United States.	1842. Death of the Duke of Orleans. Beginning of a long series of disturbances in Algiers under Abd-el-Kader.				1842. Popular discontent with Christian VIII. for his administration of Schleswig and Holstein.	
	1843. *The Great Secession* takes place in the Scottish Church, and the Free Church of Scotland is established. O'Connell presses agitation for Repeal of Union of England and Ireland; he is arrested at end of the year. Natal proclaimed a Crown Colony.		1843. It is decided to suppress four monasteries in Aargau.				
	1844. Trial of O'Connell for sedition; he is sentenced to fine and imprisonment, but House of Lords reverses judgment.		1844. The Catholic cantons of Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Freiburg, and Valais form a "Sonderbund" (or separate league) to protect Catholic interests.			1844. Charles XIV. d. His son **OSCAR I.** K. of Sweden and Norway; he grants freedom of the Press, and other liberal reforms.	
1845	1845. Peel's Budget this year is another step towards Free Trade. The Anti-Corn-Law League gains wider influence. Failure of potato crop and famine in Ireland. Peel proposes repeal of the Corn Law, the Cabinet refuses, and he resigns (Dec. 5); Russell fails to form Ministry, and Peel returns (Dec. 20).		1845. The Sonderbund turns itself into an armed confederation.	1845. Frederick William's wishes for the modification and improvement of the Constitution of the Confederation meet with opposition in Vienna and St. Petersburg.			
	1846. *Repeal of the Corn Laws.* Peel is defeated on the Irish Coercion Bill, and resigns; Lord John Russell Prime Minister (July). Great famine in Ireland.				1846. Russia helps Austria and Prussia in suppressing the free city of Cracow.		

BELGIUM.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY AND GREECE.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	A.D.
1835. Opening of the railroad from Brussels to Malines; the first line in operation on the Continent.	1835. Death of Zumalacarregui, the able Carlist general. The Carlists fail to take Bilboa. Attacks are made on the friars throughout Spain; Mendizabel assumes the government, restores order.	1835. Maria II. m. the D. of Leuchtenberg, who dies the same year.					1835
	1836. The "Revolt of the Sergeants"; the Progressive party force Q. Christina to concede the constitution of 1812. Bilbao is besieged for 3rd time by the Carlists; is relieved by Gen. Espartero (Dec.).	1836. Maria II. m. Pr. Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.				1836. Texas declares its independence of Mexico.	
	1837. The Constitution is revised. The Carlists, after successes at the beginning of the year, lose ground, and are driven across the Ebro.	1837. The reign of Maria II. is one long scene of violent party struggles, amounting nearly to civil war.				1837. **VAN BUREN** President.	
1838. Much indignation in the country over the proposed ceding of Limburg and Luxembourg to Holland.			1838. The Austrian troops are withdrawn from Bologna, and the French from Ancona.			1838. Growth of anti-slavery in the North.	
1839. A final treaty signed with Holland; Belgium is forced by the Powers to cede Limburg and part of Luxembourg.	1839. The Treaty of Vergara between the Royal and Carlist troops closes the Carlist War (Aug.). Don Carlos seeks refuge in France (Sep.).			1839. Renewed war with Mehemet Ali; he defeats Turkish troops in Palestine; the Sultan receives help from England. Mahmond II. d. His son **ABDUL MEDJID** Sultan.	1839. 1*st Afghan War*. The English overthrow Dost Muhammad; set up Shah Shuja in his place. They occupy Kabul. Ranjit Singh, the Sikh ruler, d.		
	1840. General discontent with Q. Christina and her ministers. Gen. Espartero made Prime Minister; Christina resigns Regency and goes abroad.			1840. England aids the young Sultan against Mehemet Ali; English fleet bombards Beyrout, Acre, and other places.		1840. The Americans help insurgents in Canada; causes ill-feeling in England.	1840
	1841. Espartero is made Regent. An attempt is made to kidnap the young Queen by Christina's partisans.			1841. Egyptian troubles settled through intervention of the Powers; Mehemet Ali and his heirs confirmed in the Government of Egypt. The Sultan continues the civil and military reforms of his predecessor.	1841. Assassination of Sir Alexander Burnes, the English political agent at Kabul, and Sir William Macnaghten.	1841. **HARRISON** President; dies within a month, and **JOHN TYLER** President.	
					1842. Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General. The English garrison begins a retreat from Kabul in midwinter; is completely annihilated among the mountains. An army of retribution reaches Kabul in September.	1842. Ashburton Treaty settles boundary difficulties with England. Both countries agree to suppress the African slave trade.	
	1843. Fall of Espartero; he is succeeded by Narvaez. The young Q. Isabel II. (*æt.* 13) is declared of age (Nov.).			1843. Revolution in Greece; Otho forced to dismiss his Bavarian ministers.	1843. *Sind War*; brilliant victory of Sir Charles Napier at MIANI; annexation of Sind. Outbreak at Gwalior suppressed after two engagements.		
1844. A Commercial Treaty signed with the German Zollverein.	1844. Revolts in Manila and Cuba are severely suppressed. Return of the Queen-mother Christina.	1844. Unsuccessful attempt of the brothers Bandiara to raise a revolution in Calabria; they and their companions are taken and shot.			1844. Lord Ellenborough recalled, and Sir Henry Hardinge Governor-General.		
	1845. Don Carlos resigns his claims in favour of his son Carlos.				1845. 1*st Sikh War*; victory of the British, who place the infant Dhulip Singh on throne of Lahore.	1845. **JAMES POLK** President. Annexation of Texas to United States; this leads to war with Mexico.	1845
	1846. Revolt in Galicia. Fall of Narvaez (Apr.). Q. Isabel II. m. her cousin Don Francisco d'Assiz; her sister the Infanta m. the D. of Montpensier (Oct. 10).	1846. Gregory XVI. d. (June 1). **PIUS IX.** Pope. He begins by adopting a reforming policy.				1846–7. Mexican War. Defeat of the Mexicans.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.
	1847. The Government at last take steps to relieve Irish famine. Thousands emigrate from Ireland to America.	1847. Capture and imprisonment of Abd-el-Kader.	1847. The Sonderbund War. The Diet, by a small majority, declares the Sonderbund illegal; it refuses to dissolve, a short war follows (Nov. 11–29); the rebellious cantons forced to submit.	1847. Frederick William IV. summons United Diet at Berlin; the revolutionary party are dissatisfied with its limitations, and the political agitation increases.			
	1848. Chartist demonstration in London ends in complete failure. Smith O'Brien raises a feeble insurrection in Ireland. The Boers of the Orange Free State acknowledge sovereignty of England.	1848. Revolution breaks out in Paris (Feb. 22). Abdication and flight to England of Louis Philippe. Proclamation of the Second Republic. Louis Napoleon elected President (Dec.)	1848. The Diet drafts and passes a New Constitution. (The Powers, by the compact of 1815, should have been consulted in this, but were too busy to interfere.)	1848. The Revolution in Paris causes a similar movement in Germany. The people of Würtemberg, Darmstadt, Nassau, Hesse, and other small States demand and obtain free Constitutions. Lewis I. of Bavaria is made to abdicate (March) in favour of his son Maximilian II. Tumults break out in Berlin (March); the King makes concessions to the Radicals; the Revolutionists hold the city all the summer, until the King's troops take possession in November; the Constituent Assembly is dissolved and a new Constitution promulgated. Metternich is overthrown in Vienna (March) and flees to England. Revolutions break out in Austria and Bohemia, and in Hungary, where Kossuth is supreme. A National Parliament assembles at Frankfort, but fails to accomplish anything. The Emperor's troops besiege and at length take Vienna and put down the Revolution. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicates in favour of his nephew **FRANCIS JOSEPH I.** (Dec. 2).		1848. Christian VIII. d. **FREDERICK VII.** K. of Denmark. The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein break out in rebellion; are helped by Prussia, and the Danish army worsted. The Powers intervene and a 7 months' truce made.	
		1849. Military expedition sent to Rome in aid of Pius IX.		1849. Francis Joseph I. grants a new Constitution in Austria. The German National Assembly offers Frederick William IV. the Imperial crown of Germany, which he declines (Apr.). The Hungarians proclaim themselves a Republic, with Kossuth for President (Apr.). Francis Joseph I. appeals to the Tsar, and Hungary is subdued by Russian troops, and all her constitutional rights withdrawn. "League of the three Kings" of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover, to form a Confederation apart from Austria. The German National Assembly comes to an end.	1849. Nicholas helps Emperor of Austria in putting down Hungarian rising.	1849. The Danes win a victory at FREDERITS (July); then make a fresh armistice with Prussia.	1849. William II. d. His son **WILLIAM III.** K.
1850	1850. Death of Sir Robert Peel (July 2). Victoria is made a separate colony, with Melbourne as capital. Discovery of gold in Australia and California.			1850. Prussia summons a National Parliament to meet at Erfurt (March) to consider a new Imperial Constitution. Austria, in opposition, summons the old Reichstag to meet at Frankfort. In a revolution in Hesse-Cassel, Austria supports the Elector, and Prussia his revolted subjects. Prussia and Austria are on the point of war, which is avoided through the mediation of Russia at the Convention of Olmütz (Nov.), where Prussia is forced to cede everything.		1850. The Danes are victorious at ISTED, and retake Schleswig; Prussia then makes peace, and leaves the Duchies to their fate. Denmark receives a free constitution.	
	1851. Opening of the Great Exhibition (May). Palmerston is dismissed from office of Foreign Secretary, for having recognised the new French Government without first consulting the Cabinet (Dec.).	1851. Coup d'Etat of Dec. 2 made by Louis Napoleon; he makes sweeping changes in the Constitution.		1851. Frederick William IV. recognises the Frankfort Diet, and abandons all ideas of reform. Austria regains her ascendency in Germany; she inaugurates a strong reactionary policy, abolishes the new Austrian Constitution of 1849, and maintains a hostile tone towards Prussia.			
		The Second Empire.					
	1852. Defeat of the Government; Lord Derby Prime Minister (Feb.). Death of the Duke of Wellington (Sept. 14). Independence of the Transvaal established by the Sand River Convention. Lord Aberdeen becomes Prime Minister (Dec.).	1852. Establishment of the Second Empire under **NAPOLEON III.** (Nov. 4).				1852. A protocol signed in London by England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Sweden guarantees the Danish succession to Pr. Christian of Glücksborg.	
	1853. England confers with France, Austria and Prussia about the affairs of Russia and Turkey. An English fleet is ordered to the Black Sea.	1853. Napoleon III. m. Eugénie, Comtesse de Téba.		1853. Austria makes a treaty with Turkey (June); threatens Russia, but fails to carry out anything.	1853. *Crimean War.* Russia quarrels with Turkey over the "Holy Places" at Jerusalem, and sends troops across the Pruth. Turkey declares war. Russians worsted at KALAFAT and OLTENITZA, on the Danube. Russian fleet destroys Turkish vessels at SINOPE (Nov.). Russians take Khiva.		1853. The re-establishment by the Pope of Catholic bishoprics in Holland causes much agitation, and a Protestant-Liberal Government is returned to power.

BELGIUM.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY AND GREECE.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	A.D.
	1847. The new Carlist war is suppressed.		1847. Moderate reforms granted in Tuscany, Piedmont, and the Papal States. Austrian troops occupy Ferrara.				
1848. Belgium was not affected by the revolutions of 1848.	1848. Narvaez again Prime Minister.		1848. Revolution in Sicily; Ferdinand II. forced to grant a free Constitution (Jan.). In Piedmont (Feb.), Tuscany (Feb.), and Papal States (March) new Constitutions are granted. Revolutions in Milan and Venice; the Austrians expelled (March). Charles Albert declares war on Austria (March); after some success is defeated by Marshal Radetzky (July) at **CUSTOZZA**. Bombardment and capture of Messina by Ferdinand II.; he withdraws Sicilian Constitution (Sep.). Vacillation of Pius IX.; murder of his minister Count Rossi; flight of Pope to Gaeta (Nov.).	1848. Revolutionary movements in Moldavia and Wallachia.	1848. Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General. *2nd Sikh War* breaks out English at first worsted.	1848. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends Mexican War. Discovery of gold in California.	
			1849. A Republic formed at Rome. Flight of Leopold of Tuscany to Gaeta (Feb.). Austrians victorious in N. Italy; defeat Charles Albert and Piedmontese at bat. **NOVARA** (March 24). Charles Albert abdicates in favour of his son **VICTOR EMMANUEL II.** Ferdinand II. suppresses the Constitution of Naples (March). Leopold restored to Tuscany by Austrian arms. A French army besieges and takes Rome (July). Siege and surrender of Venice to Austrians (Aug.). Peace signed between Austria and Piedmont.	1849. Abdul Medjid refuses the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. Death of Mehemet Ali (Aug.).	1849. Lord Gough annihilates Sikh army at **GUJRAT**, and the Punjab is annexed.	1849. **ZACHARY TAYLOR** President (d. July 9); followed by **MILLARD FILLMORE.**	
			1850. Pius IX. returns to Rome, supported by French troops. The Siccardi Laws passed in Piedmont, abolishing special jurisdiction for the clergy.				1850
	1851 Narvaez resigns. Birth of the Infanta Isabel (Dec.). A Cuban revolt put down.						
	1852. Attempted assassination of Q. Isabel II. by a priest.	1852. The Constitutional Charter is finally revised and settled.	1852. Cavour becomes Prime Minister in Piedmont.		1852. *2nd Burmese War*, ending in annexation of Pegu.	1852. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" published by Mrs. Beecher Stowe.	
		1853. Maria II. d. Her husband Ferdinand assumes the regency for his son **PEDRO V.**	1853. Attempted revolution in Milan.	1853. Outbreak of the Crimean War with Russia; Russia invades Turkish territory; Turks gain successes at **KALAFAT** and **OLTENITZA**, on the Danube. Turkish fleet destroyed by Russians at **SINOPE**, in Black Sea.		1853. **FRANKLIN PEARCE** President.	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.
	1854. England and France send ultimatum to Russia; Russian Ambassador leaves England (Feb.), and *Crimean War* opens (March). A fleet sent to the Baltic under Sir C. Napier. The administration of the war severely criticized by the nation.	1854. France joins England in Crimean War against Russia.			1854. France and England declare war on Russia (March). Bombardment of Odessa by Anglo-French fleets (Apr.). The Allies land in the Crimea; Russians defeated at bat. **ALMA** (Sep.); the Allies lay siege to Sebastopol (Oct.); Russians win bat. **BALACLAVA** (Oct. 25); are defeated at bat. **INKERMAN** (Nov. 5).		
1855	1855. Lord Aberdeen resigns (Jan.); Lord Palmerston becomes Prime Minister. Fall of Sebastopol (Sep.), and close of Crimean War.			1855. Austria signs a Concordat with the Pope, giving the Catholic clergy unrestrained power over education of the country, and returning to the intolerance of the time of Joseph II.	1855. Nicholas d. (March); his son **ALEXANDER II.** Tsar. Fall of Sebastopol (Sep.).	1855. Sweden forms alliance with England and France against Russia.	
	1856. Peace of Paris signed by England, France, Turkey and Sardinia with Russia (March). Hostilities renewed with China and war with Persia (Nov.).	1856. Peace of Paris ends Crimean War (March 30).	1856. A royalist conspiracy in Neuchatel to establish the authority of the K. of Prussia.	1856. Frederick William IV. tries to establish his authority in Neuchatel, which causes disturbance there.	1856. Peace of Paris between Russia and European Allies, and end of Crimean War; Russia loses the dominion of the Black Sea and the Protectorate of Eastern Christians.		
	1857. Defeat of Persians at **BUSHIRE** (Feb.). The Indian Mutiny begins (March). Destruction of Chinese fleet (June); capture of Canton (Dec.). Commercial panic and suspension of Bank Charter Act (Nov.).		1857. The King of Prussia cedes his rights in Neuchatel, which becomes an ordinary member of the Swiss Confederation.	1857. Prussia cedes Neuchatel to Switzerland. Frederick William IV. becomes seriously ill; his brother William is made Regent.		1857. Oscar I. of Sweden resigns the administration to his son Charles.	
	1858. Palmerston resigns; Lord Derby Prime Minister (March 1). China War resumed; English and French defeat Chinese, and then make Treaty of Tientsin (June). Jewish Disabilities Bill passed after many years' resistance from Lords.	1858. Orsini makes attempt on the Emperor's life.			1858. By treaty with China, Russia acquires all the left bank of the Amur. The emancipation of the Serfs begun (July).		
	1859. The Government encourages and organizes the Volunteers. The Ministers resign, and Lord Palmerston becomes Prime Minister, with W. E. Gladstone Chancellor of the Exchequer (June). Queensland made into a separate colony, with representative government. The Phœnix Club becomes the nucleus of Fenianism.	1859. France joins Victor Emmanuel in war for Italian Liberation. Napoleon III. lands at Genoa; after helping in victories of **MAGENTA** and **SOLFERINO**, he makes Peace of Villafranca with Austria, against wishes of Victor Emmanuel.		1859. Austria is at war in Italy with Sardinia and France; Prussia consents to help her if the Prince Regent is given supreme command of the united forces, which Austria refuses.	1859. Capture of Shamil, the Circassian chief, and pacification of the Caucasus.	1859. Oscar I. of Sweden and Norway d. His son **CHARLES XV.** K.	
1860	1860. Rising of the Maories in New Zealand. A Treaty of Commerce with France is negotiated by Cobden. England and France again unite against China; they capture Pekin, and Treaty of Tientsin is ratified (Oct.).	1860. Commercial Treaty made with England. By Treaty of Turin, Savoy and Nice are annexed to France.		1860. Meeting between the Tsar, the Regent William, and the Austrian Emperor at Warsaw (Oct.).	1860. Riots in Poland, Alexander II. makes a few concessions.		
	1861. End of Maori War. England and France establish embassies at Pekin. Death of Prince Albert (Dec. 14).	1861. Napoleon III. meets K. of Prussia at Compiègne (Oct.). 1861–67. Mexican War.		1861. Frederick William IV. d. (Jan. 2). His brother the Prince Regent becomes K. of Prussia as **WILLIAM I.** Austria attempts reforms in her Constitution which satisfy neither Hungary nor Bohemia. The "Constitutional Struggle" begins in Prussia, the King pressing for an increase of the army and the Diet refusing.	1861. Emancipation of the Serfs completed.		

BELGIUM.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY AND GREECE.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	A.D.
	1854. Revolts against the Government throughout the country. Espartero recalled, and made Prime Minister. Q. Christina driven from the country.			1854. Silistria besieged four months by main Russian army, which is eventually repulsed. England and France aid Turkey, and the allied armies land in Crimea (Sep.); win bat. **ALMA** (Sep. 20); sustain check at **BALACLAVA** (Oct. 25); win bat. **INKERMAN** (Nov. 5); siege of Sebastopol begun (Oct. 17).		1854. Missouri Compromise repealed.	
			1855. Piedmont joins France and England in Crimean War.	1855. Fall of Sebastopol (Sep. 9). Austria mediates for peace.		1855. Struggle over the slavery question in Kansas.	1855
	1856. Fall of Espartero; O'Donnell's ministry succeeds (July), and then Narvaez once more.		1856. Cavour attends Congress of Paris.	1856. Peace of Paris between the Allies (*i.e.* Turkey, England, France, and Sardinia), and Russia, which closes Crimean War. The Allies evacuate the Crimea, Kars restored to Turkey, the Black Sea declared neutral, and the Integrity of Turkey guaranteed.	1856. Lord Dalhousie resigns; under his rule Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, the Berars, and Oudh were annexed, or "lapsed" for want of heirs, to the English. He founded the Public Works Department and opened the Ganges Canal. Lord Canning, Governor-General.		
	1857. Birth of Crown Prince Alfonso.	1857. Pedro V. m. Pr. Stephanie of Hohenzollern. The whole country was ravaged by cholera and yellow fever, during this reign.	1857. Mount Cenis tunnel commenced.		1857. The *Sepoy Mutiny* breaks out at Meerut (May 10), and spreads through the North-West, Oudh, and Lower Bengal. Massacre of Europeans at Cawnpore. Siege of Lucknow (July 2–Sep. 25) relieved by Havelock and Outram. Storm and recapture of Delhi by Nicholson and Hodson (Sep. 14–20).	1857. **JAMES BUCHANAN** President. The Dred Scott case confirms Northern feeling against slavery.	
	1858. O'Donnell again at the head of affairs.		1858. Alliance formed between France and Piedmont.	1858. Treaty with Russia concerning the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; they become practically a free state under suzerainty of the Sultan.	1858. Downfall of the East India Company; India transferred to the Crown. The Queen's Proclamation published at grand Darbar at Allahabad (Nov. 1). The Governor-General receives title of Viceroy.		
	1859. War with Morocco.		*War of Italian Liberation.* 1859. Cavour refuses Austria's demand for instant disarmament; war ensues. Napoleon III. joins Victor Emmanuel; they win bats. of **MONTEBELLO, PALESTRO,** and **MAGENTA**; enter Milan (June 8); defeat Austrians at **SOLFERINO** (June 24). Ferdinand II. (Bomba) d. His son Francis II. K. of Naples and Sicily. Fall of governments of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Bologna; the people send deputies to Victor Emmanuel. Napoleon III. arranges Peace of Villafranca with Austria against wish of Italians, and Cavour resigns. Lombardy is united to Piedmont; Austria retains Venetia and the Quadrilateral. The Central Provinces (*i.e.* Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Roman Legations) form alliance, and refuse to return to their former rulers.	1859. Insurrection breaks out in Crete.		1859. Execution of John Brown for raid in Virginia against slavery.	
	1860. After gaining some successes, Spain makes peace with Morocco.		1860. Cavour again Prime Minister in Piedmont. The Central Provinces, by their own wish, annexed to Piedmont. Savoy and Nice ceded to France. Insurrection in Sicily. Garibaldi lands at Marsala (May); beats Royal troops and frees Sicily (July). Garibaldi lands in Calabria; enters Naples (Sep.). Flight of Francis II. to Gaeta. Piedmontese troops enter Papal States; defeat Pope's troops at **CASTELFIDARDO** (Sep.); march upon Capua. Meeting of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi at Teano; they enter Naples (Nov. 7).	1860. Serious disturbances in Syria, and massacre of Christians; the Powers intervene, and peace is restored.		1860. **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** elected President (Nov.). South Carolina secedes from the Union (Dec.); this leads to Civil War between North and South.	1860
		1861. Pedro V. d. of cholera. His brother **LUIS I.** K. He m. Maria Pia, daughter of Victor Emmanuel; and reigned till 1889.	1861. New elections throughout Italy and Sicily (excepting Venetia and Rome). Meeting of First Italian Parliament at Turin (Feb. 18). **VICTOR EMMANUEL** proclaimed **K. OF ITALY**. Fall of Gaeta (Feb.); Francis II. seeks refuge in Rome. Death of Cavour (June 6).	1861. Abdul Medjid d. **ABDUL-AZIZ** Sultan.		1861. Formation of the Southern Confederacy by six southern slave States. They take Fort Sumter (Apr.). Virginia and the remaining slave States join the Confederacy (Apr.). The Confederates win bat. **BULLS RUN** (July 21).	

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.
	1862. The American War causes a cotton famine in Lancashire, and much distress ensues. The *Alabama* (a warship built for the Confederates) is allowed to leave the Mersey, contrary to international law.			1862. Bismarck is made Prussian Premier. Prussia signs a Treaty of Commerce with France.			
	1863. The Prince of Wales m. Alexandra of Denmark (March 10). England, with other powers, approves the election of Prince George of Denmark to Greek throne (July); and cedes the Ionian Isles to Greece (Nov.). *Second Maori War.*			1863. Austria invites the German Princes to a Congress at Frankfort (Aug.) to reorganise the Confederation. William I. takes no part in this Congress, and his opposition proves fatal to the scheme. He makes a Treaty of Alliance with Russia (Feb.) to suppress the Polish insurrection.	1863. Second Polish insurrection suppressed with much severity.	1863. Frederick VII. d. **CHRISTIAN IX.** K. of Denmark. Prussia and Austria again demand the independence of Schleswig and Holstein, and war is renewed in the Duchies.	
	1864. A vote of want of confidence in Ministers over conduct of Danish War is nearly carried. English, French and Dutch fleets attack Japan (Sep.).	1864. *Convention* made with Victor Emmanuel for withdrawal of French troops from Rome.	1864. The "Geneva Convention" agreed to, at an international conference; for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the sick and wounded in time of war.	1864. *Danish War.* Prussian and Austrian troops combine in an invasion of Holstein and Schleswig. The Treaty of Vienna concludes the war, the King of Denmark ceding the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg.		1864. Denmark, overcome by superior force, renounces all claims on Lauenburg, Schleswig, and Holstein.	
1865	1865. End of Second Maori War (Sep.). Death of Lord Palmerston (Oct. 18); Earl Russell Prime Minister; Gladstone Leader of House of Commons next session. Negro Insurrection in Jamaica; the severe conduct of Gov. Eyre is much censured in England.			1865. Prussia claims supremacy over Schleswig-Holstein, which is resisted by Austria, and war seems imminent, when by the Gastein Convention it is agreed that Austria shall administer Holstein and Prussia Schleswig, and receive Lauenburg absolutely on payment of an indemnity to Austria.	1865. Tashkent and its territory annexed		
	1866. Ministers resign over a Reform Bill they had introduced; Lord Derby becomes Prime Minister.			1866. Prussia makes an alliance with Italy against Austria. The *Seven Weeks' War* between Austria and Prussia ensues; Prussian troops drive the Austrians from Holstein (June). Austria protests and declares war; the Prussians in a fortnight take Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Saxony; win bat. **KÖNIGGRÄTZ** (July 3). Austria accepts preliminaries of Nicholsburg (July 26), and finally the Peace of Prague, by which— (*a*) Austria is finally excluded from Germany. (*b*) Prussia annexes Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfort, and Schleswig-Holstein. (*c*) All States north of the Main are to form a new German Confederation under the leadership of Prussia.		1866. The Constitution of Norway and Sweden is re-organised.	
	1867. Fenian agitation in Ireland increases. Disraeli's Reform Bill passed (Aug.). Fenian outrage at Clerkenwell Prison (Dec.).	1867. A second armed intervention made by France on behalf of the Pope. French troops withdrawn from Mexico.		1867. The Constitution of the new Confederation is drawn up and adopted by a Diet at Berlin (Feb.), and it is decreed that the headship of the Confederation is to be hereditary and belong to the King of Prussia.	1867. Russia sells to the United States her possessions in America.		
	1868. Lord Derby resigns (Feb.); Disraeli becomes Prime Minister. Abyssinian expedition, to rescue English prisoners from King Theodore. Irish and Scottish Reform Bills passed. General Election (Nov.); Liberals gain majority; Disraeli resigns; Gladstone becomes Prime Minister (Dec.).				1868. By treaty of Zera-Buleh, the Emir of Bokhara cedes the Khanat of Samarcand to Russia.		
	1869. Disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Ireland.			1869–70. The Confederate Parliament establishes a supreme tribunal of commerce, to sit at *Leipsic*.			1869. Successful expedition sent against the natives of the Guinea Coast.
1870	1870. Irish Land Act. Elementary Education Act. Treaty with France and Germany to secure neutrality of Belgium.	1870. Napoleon III. objects to the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for Spanish throne, and proceeds to force war on Prussia (July). French are defeated at **WEISSENBOURG** (Aug. 4), **WÖRTH** (Aug. 6), and **SPICHEREN**; at **GRAVELOTTE** (Aug. 18); and finally at **SEDAN** (Sep. 1), when the Emperor and army capitulate. Flight of the Empress to England. Proclamation of the Third Republic (Sep. 4). Siege of Paris by Germans begins (Sep. 20).		1870. *The Franco-German War.* Napoleon III. requires William I. to promise that no Hohenzollern prince will ever accept the Spanish crown; he declines to do so, and France declares war (July). All the German States support Prussia. The Germans are victorious at **WEISSENBOURG** (Aug. 4), at **WÖRTH** (Aug. 6), and **SPICHEREN**; at **COURCELLES** (14th), **VIONVILLE** and **MARS LA TOUR** (16th), **GRAVELOTTE** (18th), and finally at **SEDAN** (Sep. 1). The Germans march on Paris, which they besiege (Sep. 20). With the consent of all the German Princes, William I. is offered the Imperial crown of United Germany at Versailles (Dec.).			

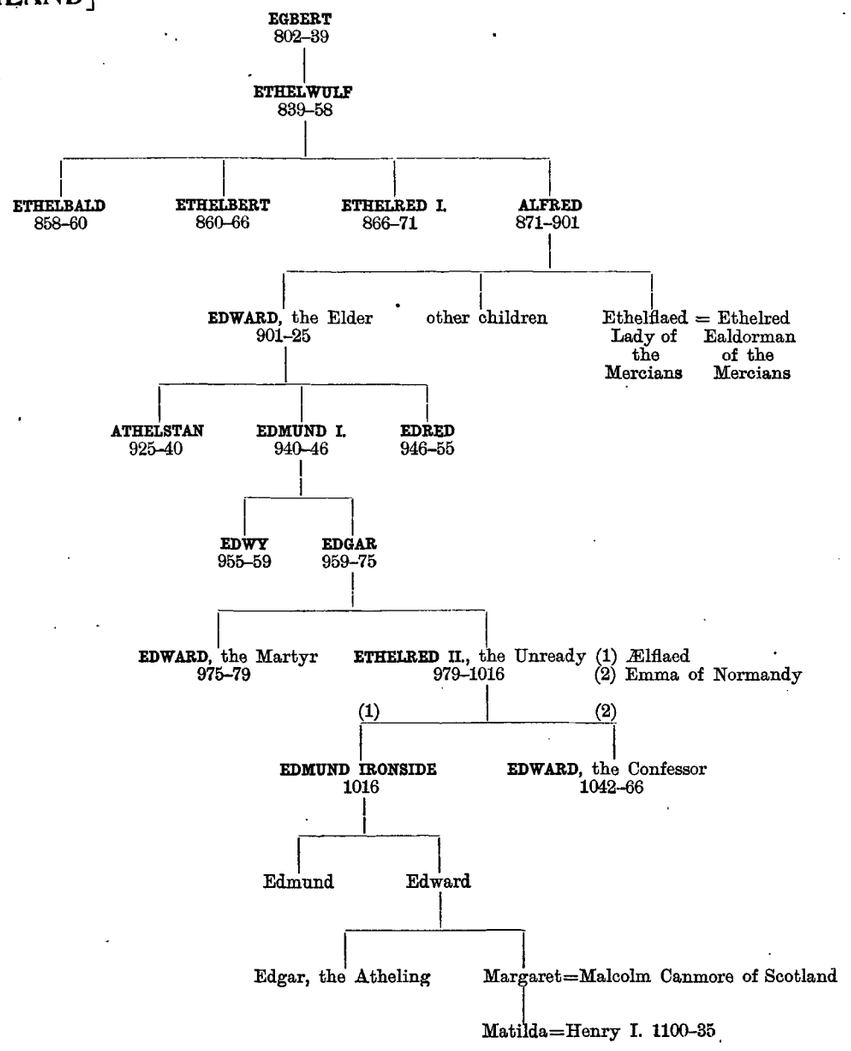
BELGIUM.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY AND GREECE.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	A.D.
			1862. Garibaldi attempts a rising in Sicily, with view to marching on Rome; is made prisoner at Aspromonte (Aug. 29) by Government troops.	1862. Another revolution in Greece; Otho driven from throne.	1862. Lord Elgin, Viceroy.	1862. The Federals take Fort Henry, gain bat. **SHILOH** (Ap.), and take New Orleans (Ap.). Bats. of **ANTIETAM** (Sept.), **FREDERICSBURG** and **MURFREESBORO** (Dec.).	
1863. The navigation of the Scheldt is made free. A treaty of commerce and navigation made with England.				1863. Pr. William of Schleswig-Holstein (son of K. of Denmark) made K. of Greece, as **GEORGE I.** England cedes Ionian Isles to Greece.	1863. Death of Lord Elgin (Nov.).	1863. Lincoln issues proclamation emancipating the slaves (Jan. 1). Federals lose bat. **CHANCELLORSVILLE** (May); win bat. **GETTYSBURG** (July); capture Vicksburg (July); are defeated at **CHICKAMAUGA** (Sept.); win bat. **CHATTANOOGA** (Nov.).	
			1864. September Convention made with Napoleon III. for gradual withdrawal of French troops from Rome. Pius IX. publishes an Encyclique and Syllabus against freedom of worship and conscience.		1864. Sir John Lawrence, Viceroy. The *Bhutan War* breaks out, ending in annexation of the Bhutan Dwars.	1864. Grant made Commander-in-Chief of Federal forces. Bats. of the **WILDERNESS** (May 5–12); the Federals capture Atlanta (Sept.); win bat. **NASHVILLE** (Dec.); capture Savannah (Dec.).	
1865. Leopold I. d.; his son **LEOPOLD II.** King.			1865. Florence is made the capital of the kingdom; this occasioned riots at Turin.			1865. Fall of Richmond to the Federals (Ap. 3); surrender of Lee and Johnson with the Confederate armies (Ap.). End of the war. Assassination of President Lincoln in the theatre at Washington (Ap. 14). **ANDREW JOHNSON** President.	1865
	1866. A Liberal insurrection, planned by Gen. Prim, miscarries; it is suppressed with much bloodshed, and a strong despotism then established by the Court party. War with Chile and Peru.		1866. Alliance made with Prussia. War with Austria; the Italians lose bat. **CUSTOZZA** (June), and naval bat. **LISSA** (July). Peace signed Oct. 3rd, by which Austria cedes Venetia and the Quadrilateral to Italy. The French troops evacuate Rome.	1866. Insurrection in Crete against Turkish rule; it continues till 1869. Moldavia and Wallachia, under the name of Roumania, are made into an independent state, and Pr. Charles of Hohenzollern becomes the sovereign.	1866. Terrible famine in Orissa.	1866. Civil Rights Bill, for protection of emancipated negroes, passed (March). The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted (June).	
			1867. Garibaldi attacks Papal territory; return of the French troops and defeat of Garibaldi at **MENTANA**.	1867. Turkish garrisons withdrawn from Servia, which becomes an independent power. Turkey protests against Greece helping the Cretan insurgents. Abdul Aziz visits England, and other countries.		1867. Reconstruction Acts passed. Alaska is bought from Russia.	
1868. Serious riots occur in the mining districts.	1868. Revolution breaks out, led by Gens. Prim and Serrano; the insurgents are victorious at bat. **ALCOLEA** (Sept.). Flight of Q. Isabella II. to France. A provisional government formed, headed by Serrano.		1868. Prince Humbert m. his cousin Margherita of Savoy.			1868. Impeachment of President Johnson (for removing the Secretary of War without assent of the Senate); he is not convicted-	
	1869. A new Constitution promulgated; disorders ensue. D. of Genoa offered the Crown, but refuses. Continued outbreaks in Cuba. 1870. Q. Isabella abdicates in favour of her son Alfonso. Pr. Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen offered the crown, but refuses owing to protests of France (July). **AMADEO**, Duke of Aosta, elected King (Nov.). Murder of Gen. Prim.		1869. The Infallibility of the Pope decreed by a Vatican Council. 1870. French troops recalled from Rome; Italian troops enter it and take possession; end of the Temporal Power of the Papacy. Rome is united to the rest of the kingdom. Unyielding attitude of Pius IX.	1869. The Powers intervene in the Cretan troubles, and hold a Conference in Paris; Greece agrees not to interfere in Crete. The Insurrection terminates.	1869. Lord Mayo, Viceroy. Sher Ali acknowledged Amir of Afghanistan by the English. Lord Mayo introduced many reforms in the Customs and Finance.	1869. **GEN. GRANT** President. 1870. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution is adopted.	1870

A.D	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	RUSSIA.	SCANDINAVIA.	HOLLAND.
		1871. Capitulation of Paris (Jan. 30). Outbreak of the Commune (March 18). MacMahon marches from Versailles to reduce the capital; second siege of Paris from April 2 to May 21. Treaty of Frankfort made with Germany (May 10), by which France cedes Alsace and part of Lorraine, and pays five milliard francs war indemnity. Thiers elected President of the Republic (Aug. 31).		1871. **WILLIAM I.** proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles (Jan. 18). Capitulation of Paris (Jan. 30). Peace of Frankfort signed with France (May 10). France cedes Alsace and the German part of Lorraine, and pays a war indemnity of five milliards of francs.	1871–81. Annexation of territory of Kuldja.		
	1872. Ballot Act passed.					1872. Charles XV. d. His brother **OSCAR II.** K. of Norway and Sweden.	
	1873. Judicature Act passed.						
	1874. The Government is defeated at a General Election (Feb.), and Mr. Disraeli becomes Prime Minister.		1874. Revisal of the Constitution, and establishment of the "Referendum."				
1875							

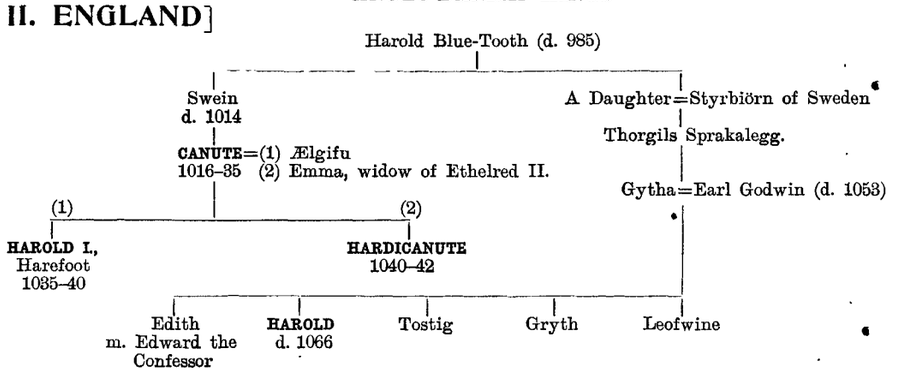
BELGIUM.	SPAIN.	PORTUGAL.	ITALY.	TURKEY AND GREECE.	INDIA.	AMERICA.	A.D.
			1871. Law of Papal Guarantees passed. Rome once more the Capital of Italy. Victor Emmanuel makes his public entry (July 2). The First Parliament held in Rome opens Nov. 27.				
	1872. 3rd Carlist War.				1872. Assassination of Lord Mayo in the Andaman Islands. Lord Northbrook, Viceroy.		
	1873. Amadeo abdicates (Feb.).						
	1875. **ALFONSO XII.** K.			1875. Insurrections in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria.			1875

GENEALOGICAL TABLES

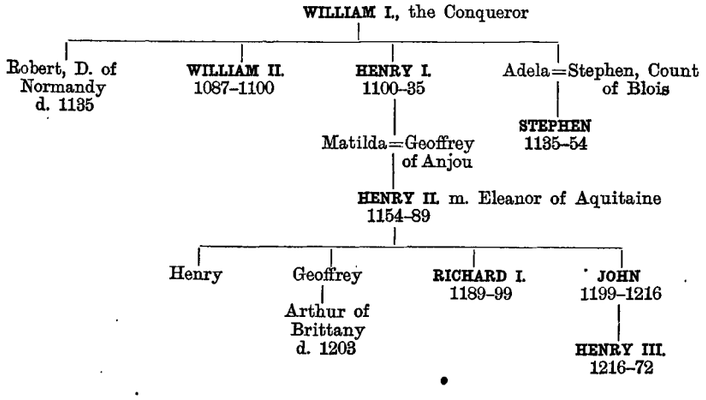
I. ENGLAND] KINGS BEFORE THE CONQUEST



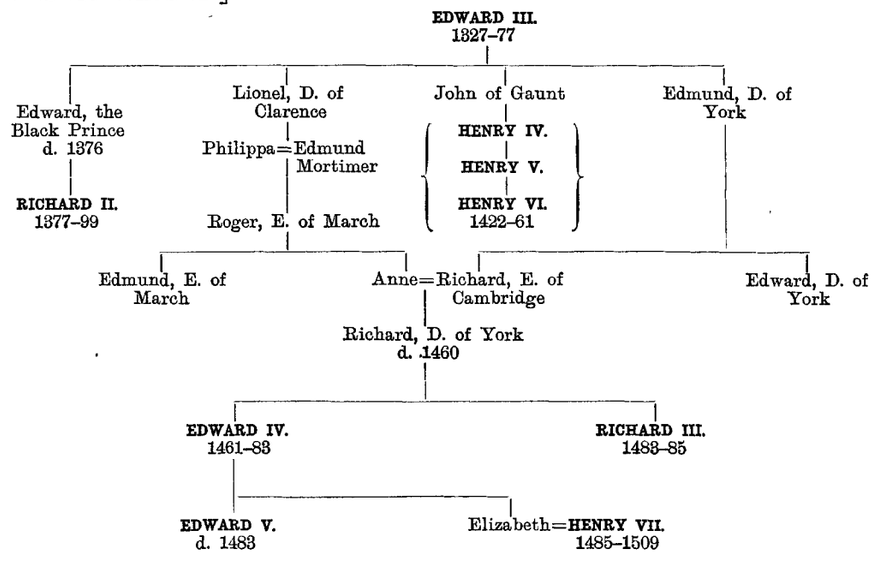
II. ENGLAND] ANGLO-DANISH KINGS



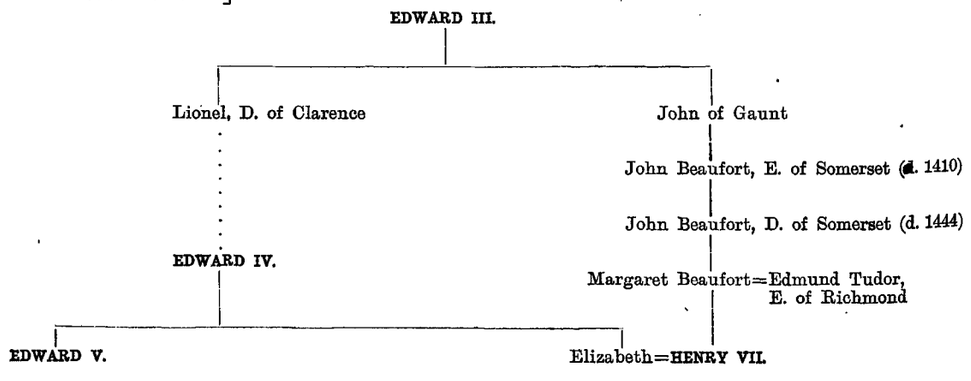
III. ENGLAND] KINGS FROM THE CONQUEST TO HENRY III.



IVa ENGLAND] HOUSES OF YORK AND LANCASTER

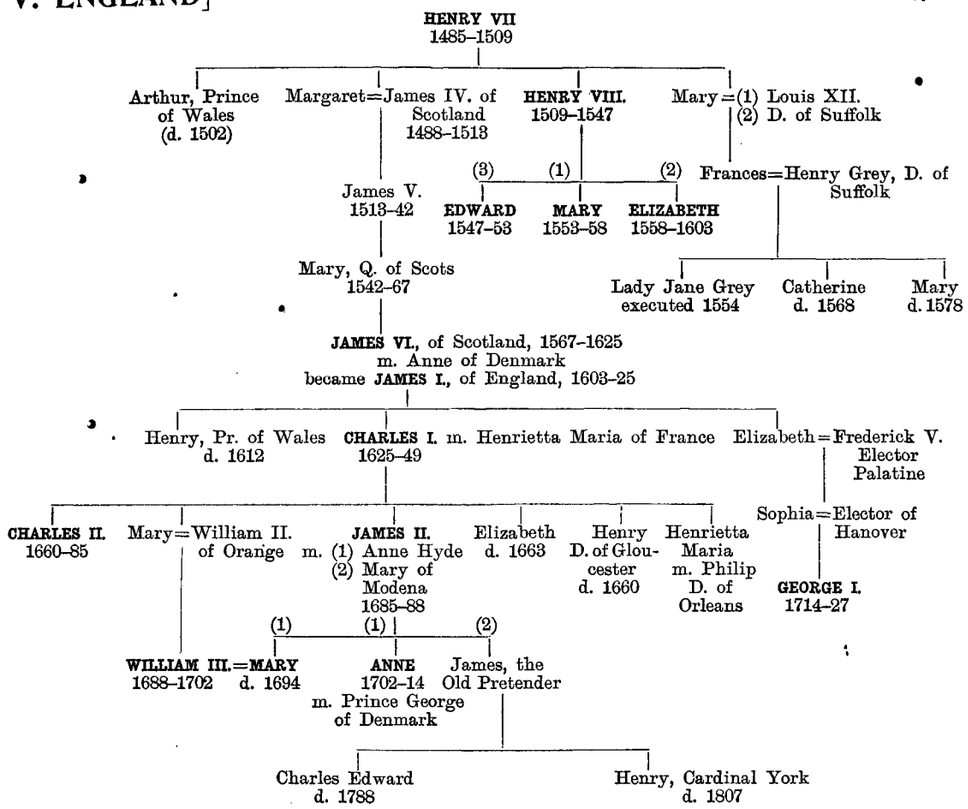


IVb ENGLAND] GENEALOGY OF HENRY VII.



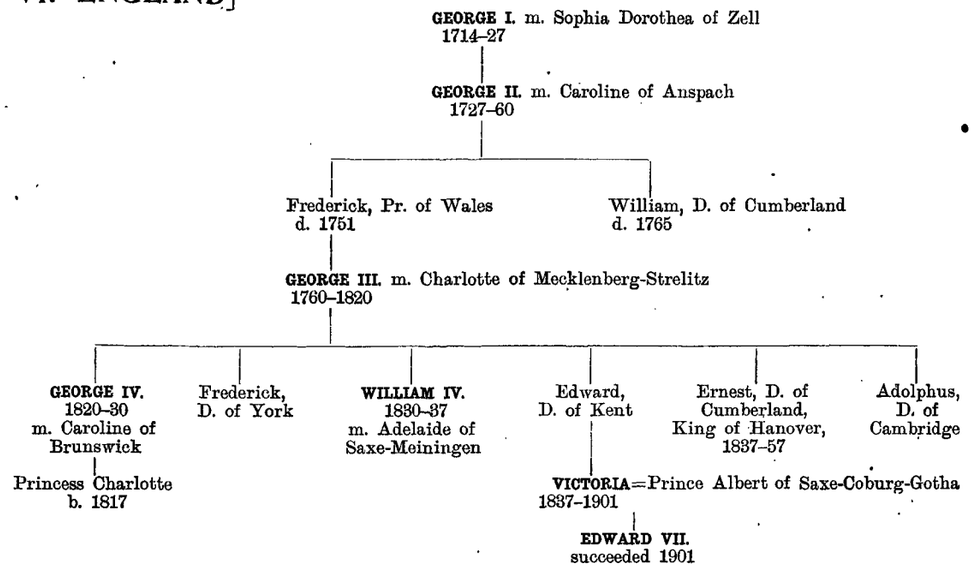
V. ENGLAND]

THE TUDORS AND STUARTS

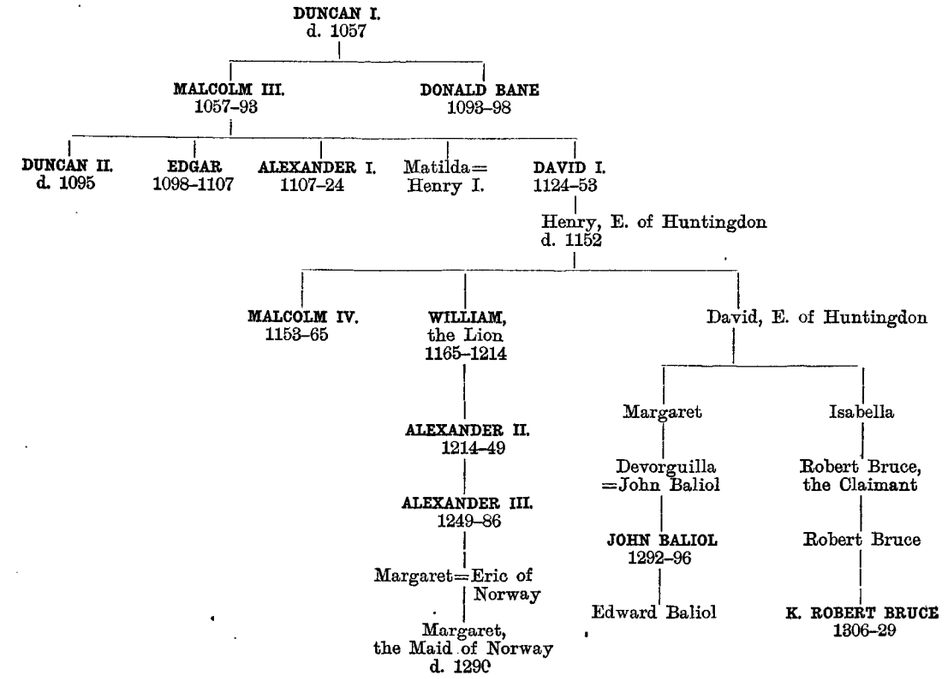

HENRY VII
1485–1509
Arthur, Prince of Wales (d. 1502)
Margaret=James IV. of Scotland 1488–1513
HENRY VIII. 1509–1547
Mary=(1) Louis XII. (2) D. of Suffolk
(3) (1) (2)
James V. 1513–42
EDWARD 1547–53
MARY 1553–58
ELIZABETH 1558–1603
Frances=Henry Grey, D. of Suffolk
Mary, Q. of Scots 1542–67
Lady Jane Grey executed 1554
Catherine d. 1568
Mary d. 1578
JAMES VI., of Scotland, 1567–1625 m. Anne of Denmark became JAMES I., of England, 1603–25
Henry, Pr. of Wales d. 1612
CHARLES I. m. Henrietta Maria of France 1625–49
Elizabeth=Frederick V. Elector Palatine
Sophia=Elector of Hanover
CHARLES II. 1660–85
Mary=William II. of Orange
JAMES II. m. (1) Anne Hyde (2) Mary of Modena 1685–88
Elizabeth d. 1663
Henry D. of Gloucester d. 1660
Henrietta Maria m. Philip D. of Orleans
GEORGE I. 1714–27
(1) (1) (2)
WILLIAM III.=MARY 1688–1702 d. 1694
ANNE 1702–14 m. Prince George of Denmark
James, the Old Pretender
Charles Edward d. 1788
Henry, Cardinal York d. 1807

VI. ENGLAND]

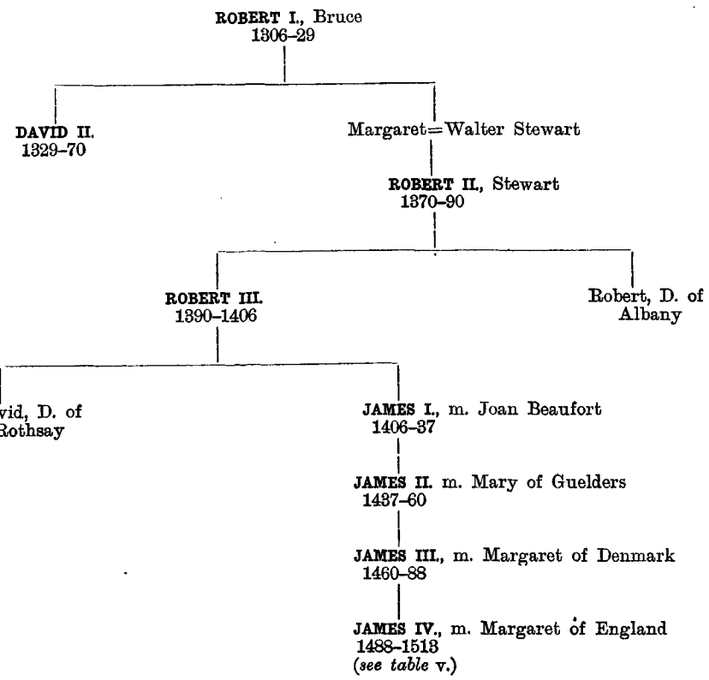
THE HOUSE OF HANOVER


GEORGE I. m. Sophia Dorothea of Zell 1714–27
GEORGE II. m. Caroline of Anspach 1727–60
Frederick, Pr. of Wales d. 1751
William, D. of Cumberland d. 1765
GEORGE III. m. Charlotte of Mecklenberg-Strelitz 1760–1820
GEORGE IV. 1820–30 m. Caroline of Brunswick
Frederick, D. of York
WILLIAM IV. 1830–37 m. Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen
Edward, D. of Kent
Ernest, D. of Cumberland, King of Hanover, 1837–57
Adolphus, D. of Cambridge
Princess Charlotte b. 1817
VICTORIA=Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha 1837–1901
EDWARD VII. succeeded 1901

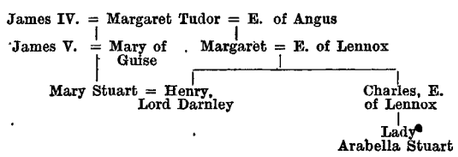
VII. SCOTLAND]



VIII. SCOTLAND]

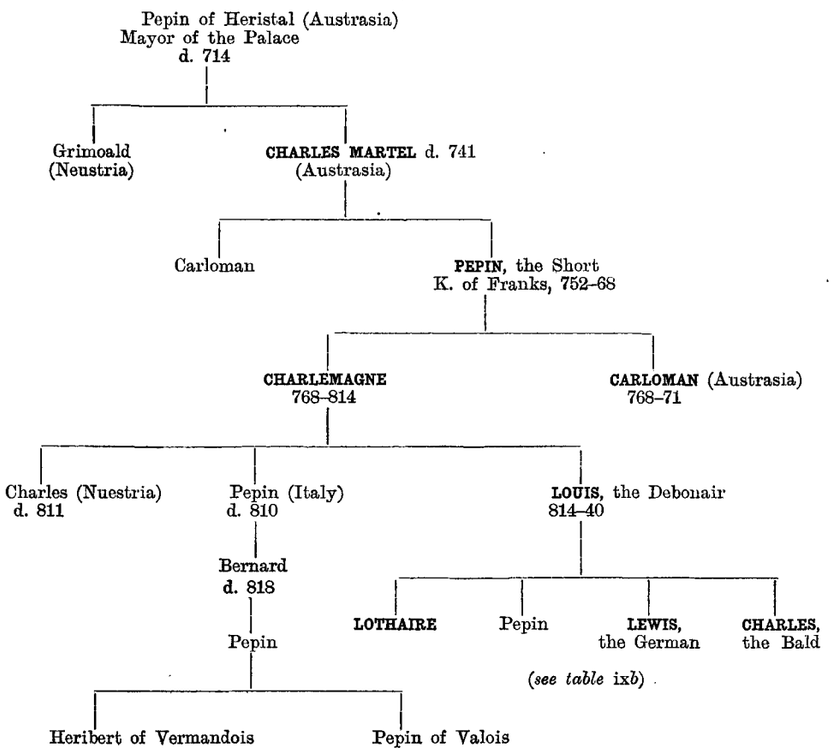

ROBERT I., Bruce 1306–29
DAVID II. 1329–70
Margaret=Walter Stewart
ROBERT II., Stewart 1370–90
ROBERT III. 1390–1406
Robert, D. of Albany
David, D. of Rothsay
JAMES I., m. Joan Beaufort 1406–37
JAMES II. m. Mary of Guelders 1437–60
JAMES III., m. Margaret of Denmark 1460–88
JAMES IV., m. Margaret of England 1488–1513
(see table v.)

THE STUART SUCCESSION IN ENGLAND


James IV. = Margaret Tudor = E. of Angus
James V. = Mary of Guise
Margaret = E. of Lennox
Mary Stuart = Henry, Lord Darnley
Charles, E. of Lennox
Lady Arabella Stuart

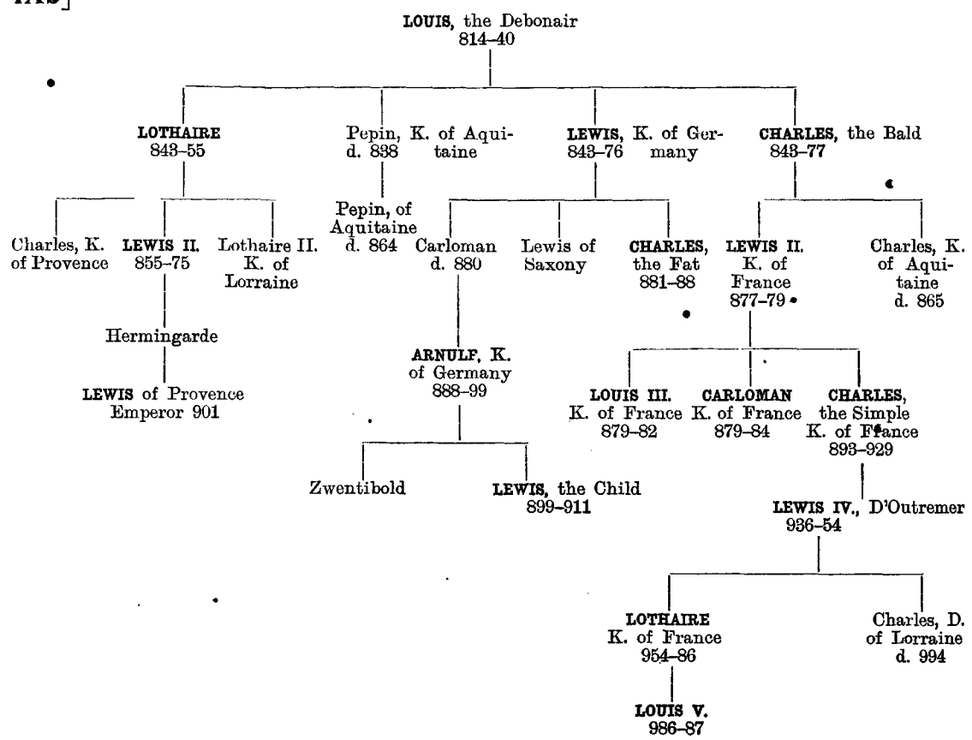
IXa]

THE CAROLINGIANS



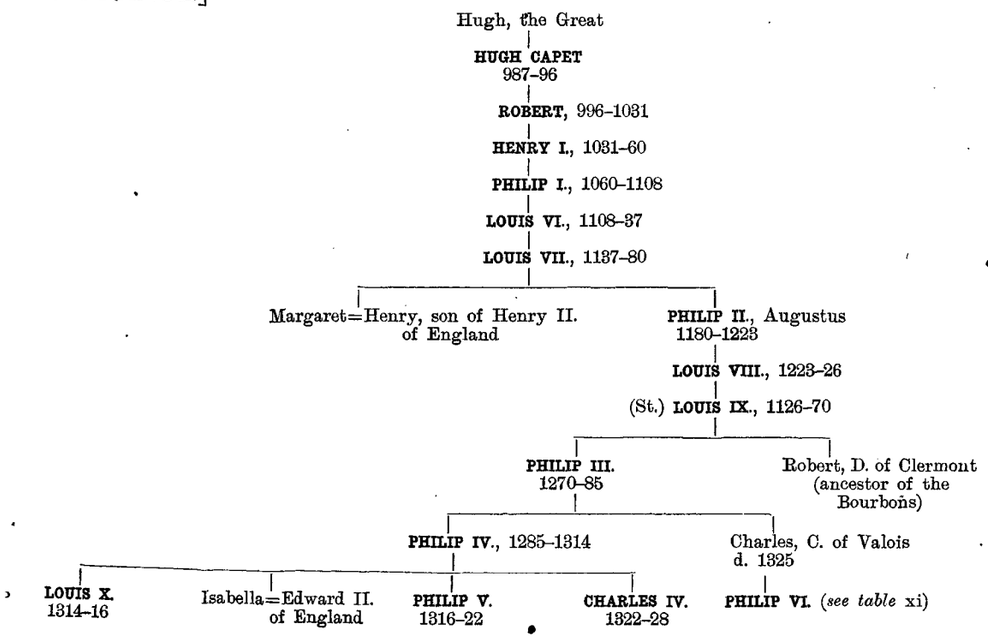
IXb]

CAROLINGIANS (*continued*)



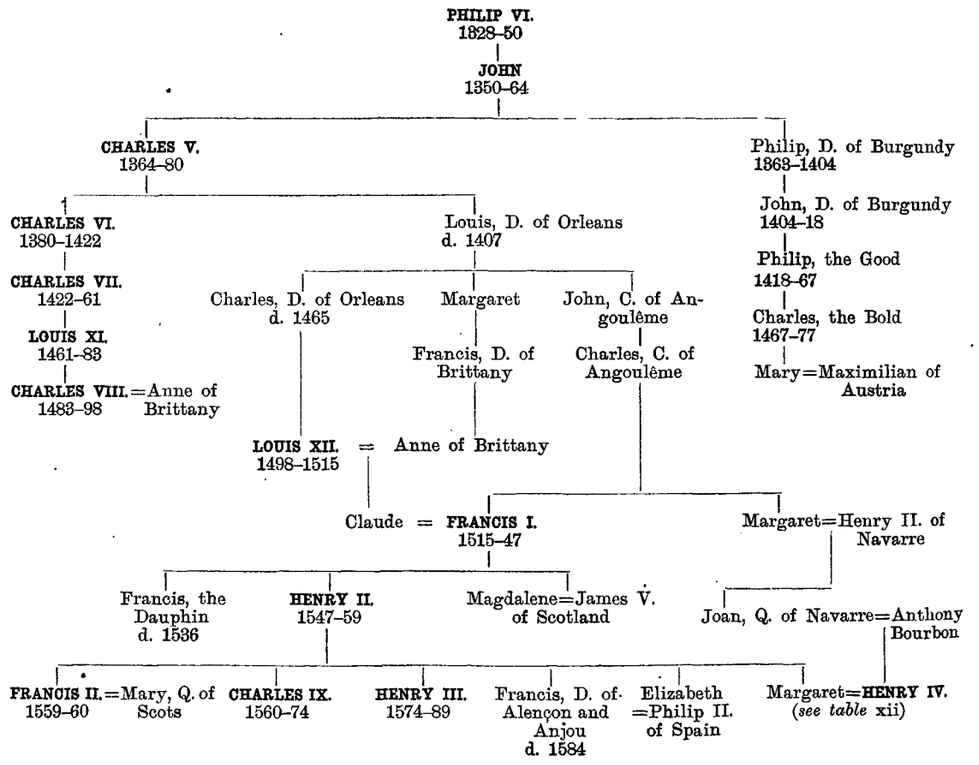
X. FRANCE]

DESCENDANTS OF HUGH CAPET

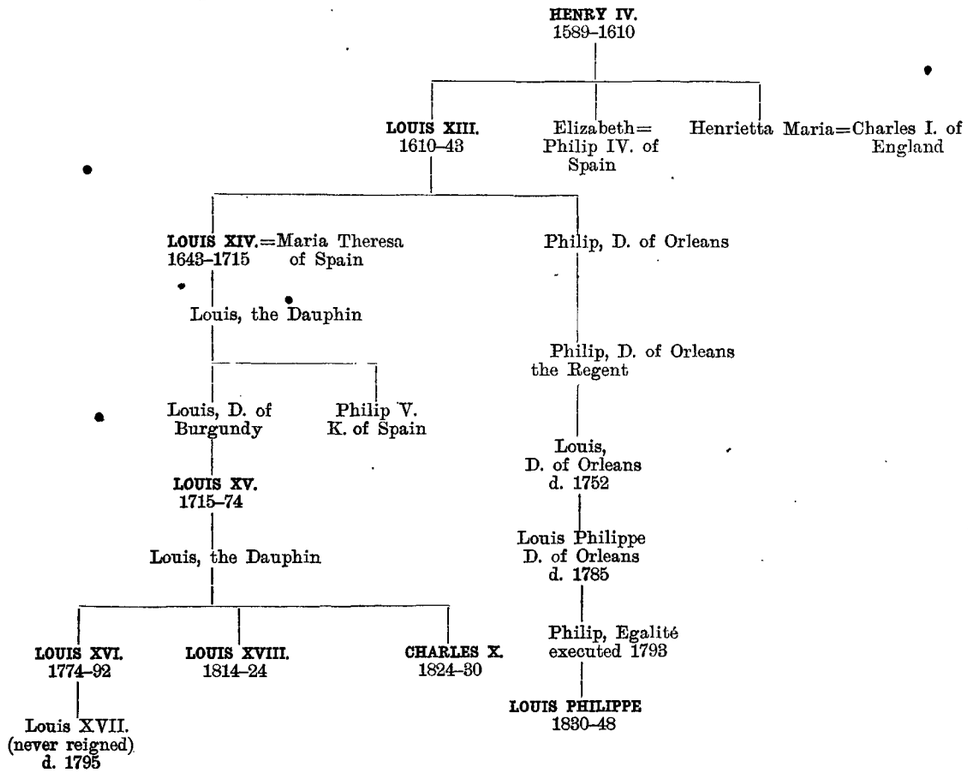


XI. FRANCE]

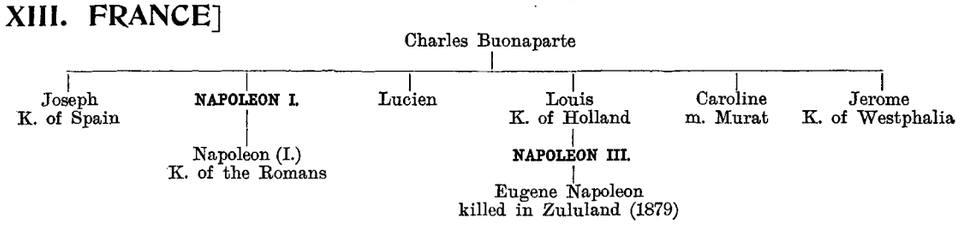
HOUSES OF VALOIS AND BURGUNDY



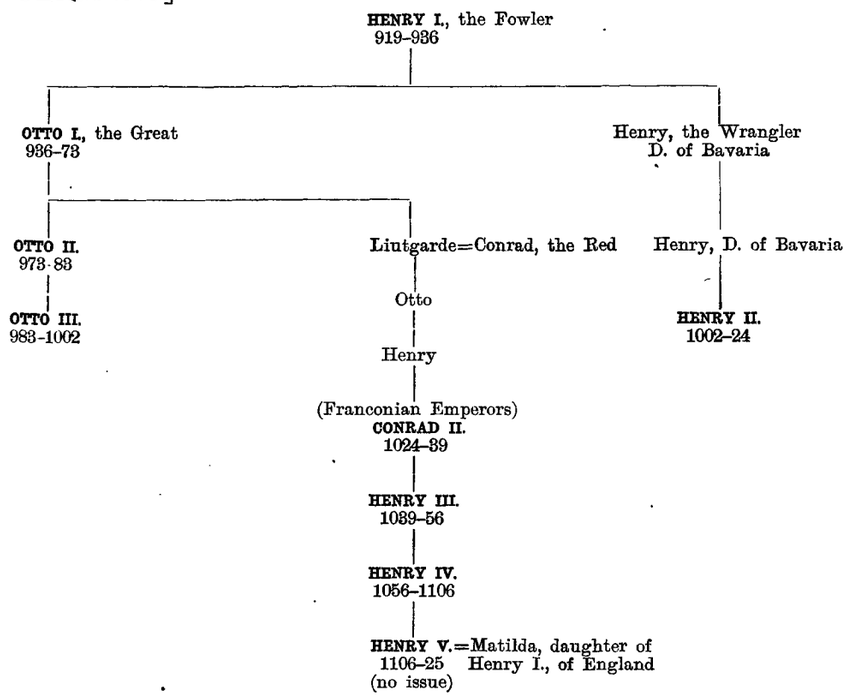
XII. FRANCE] THE BOURBONS


HENRY IV. 1589–1610
LOUIS XIII. 1610–43
Elizabeth= Philip IV. of Spain
Henrietta Maria=Charles I. of England
LOUIS XIV.=Maria Theresa 1643–1715 of Spain
Philip, D. of Orleans
Louis, the Dauphin
Philip, D. of Orleans the Regent
Louis, D. of Burgundy
Philip V. K. of Spain
Louis, D. of Orleans d. 1752
LOUIS XV. 1715–74
Louis Philippe D. of Orleans d. 1785
Louis, the Dauphin
Philip, Egalité executed 1793
LOUIS XVI. 1774–92
LOUIS XVIII. 1814–24
CHARLES X. 1824–30
LOUIS PHILIPPE 1830–48
Louis XVII. (never reigned) d. 1795

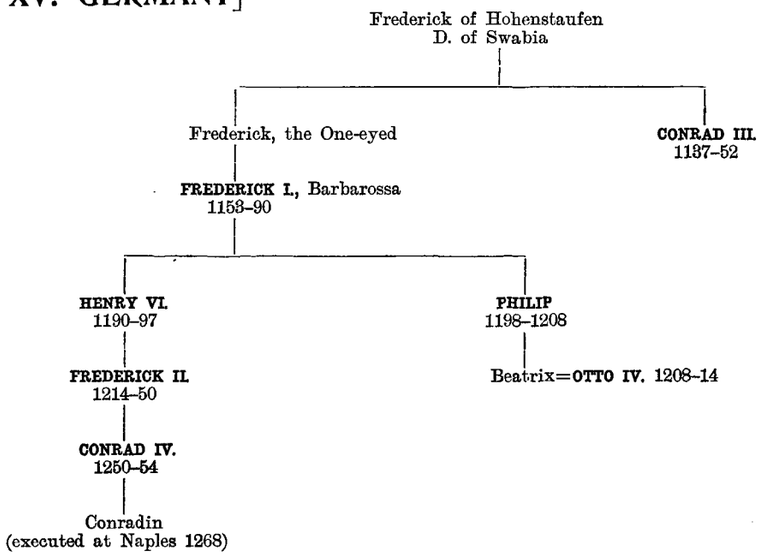
XIII. FRANCE] THE BONAPARTES



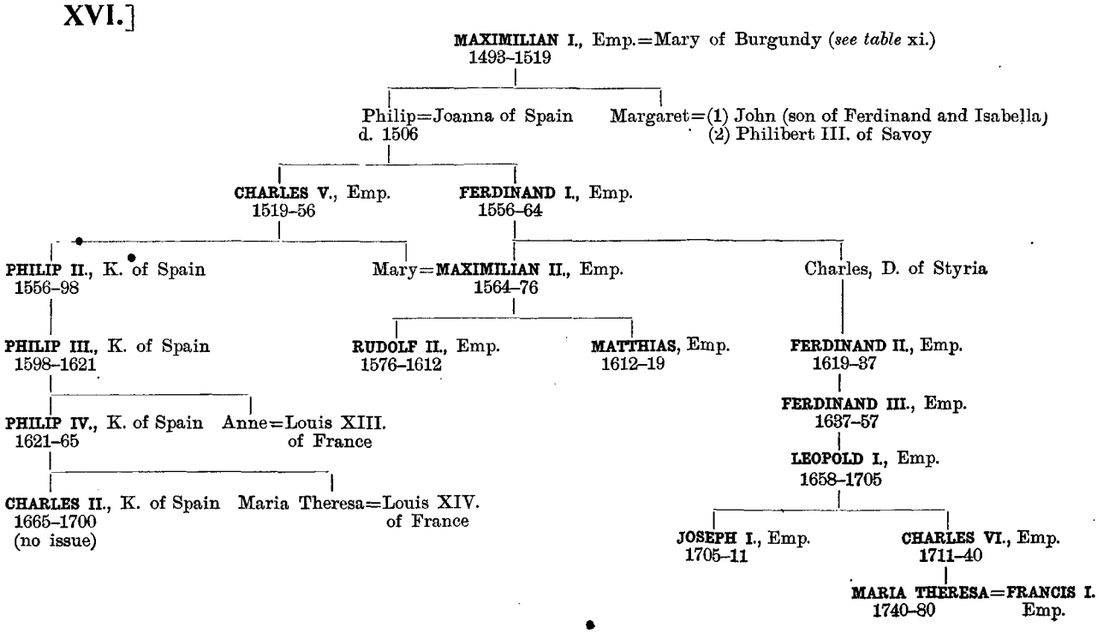
XIV. GERMANY] THE SAXON AND FRANCONIAN EMPERORS



XV. GERMANY] THE HOHENSTAUFENS

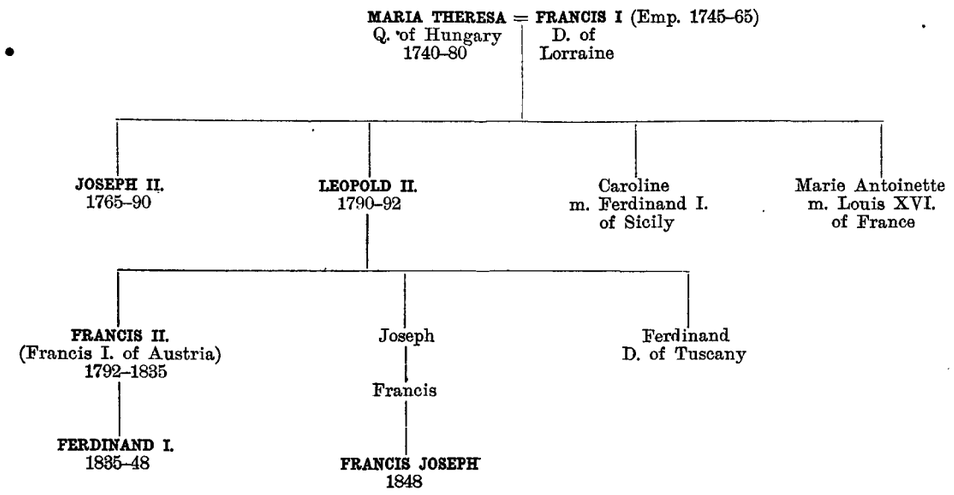


XVI.] THE HAPSBURGS IN SPAIN AND THE EMPIRE, FROM MAXIMILIAN I.


MAXIMILIAN I., Emp.=Mary of Burgundy (see table xi.) 1493–1519
Philip=Joanna of Spain d. 1506
Margaret=(1) John (son of Ferdinand and Isabella) (2) Philibert III. of Savoy
CHARLES V., Emp. 1519–56
FERDINAND I., Emp. 1556–64
PHILIP II., K. of Spain 1556–98
Mary=MAXIMILIAN II., Emp. 1564–76
Charles, D. of Styria
PHILIP III., K. of Spain 1598–1621
RUDOLF II., Emp. 1576–1612
MATTHIAS, Emp. 1612–19
FERDINAND II., Emp. 1619–37
PHILIP IV., K. of Spain 1621–65
Anne=Louis XIII. of France
FERDINAND III., Emp. 1637–57
LEOPOLD I., Emp. 1658–1705
CHARLES II., K. of Spain 1665–1700 (no issue)
Maria Theresa=Louis XIV. of France
JOSEPH I., Emp. 1705–11
CHARLES VI., Emp. 1711–40
MARIA THERESA=FRANCIS I. 1740–80 Emp.

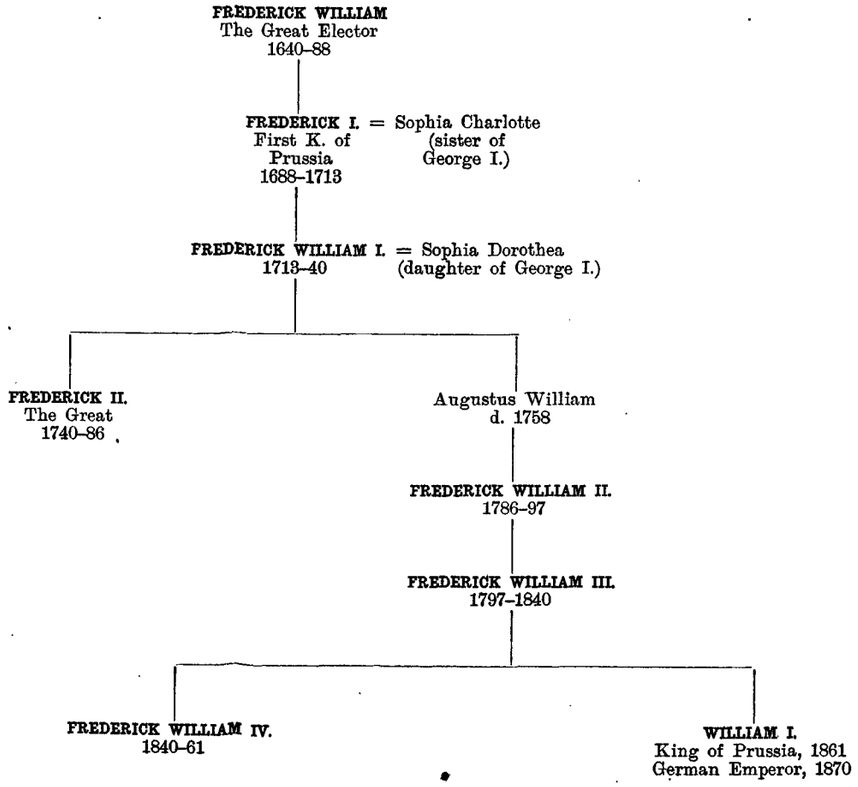
HOUSE OF HAPSBURG-LORRAINE

XVII. GERMANY]



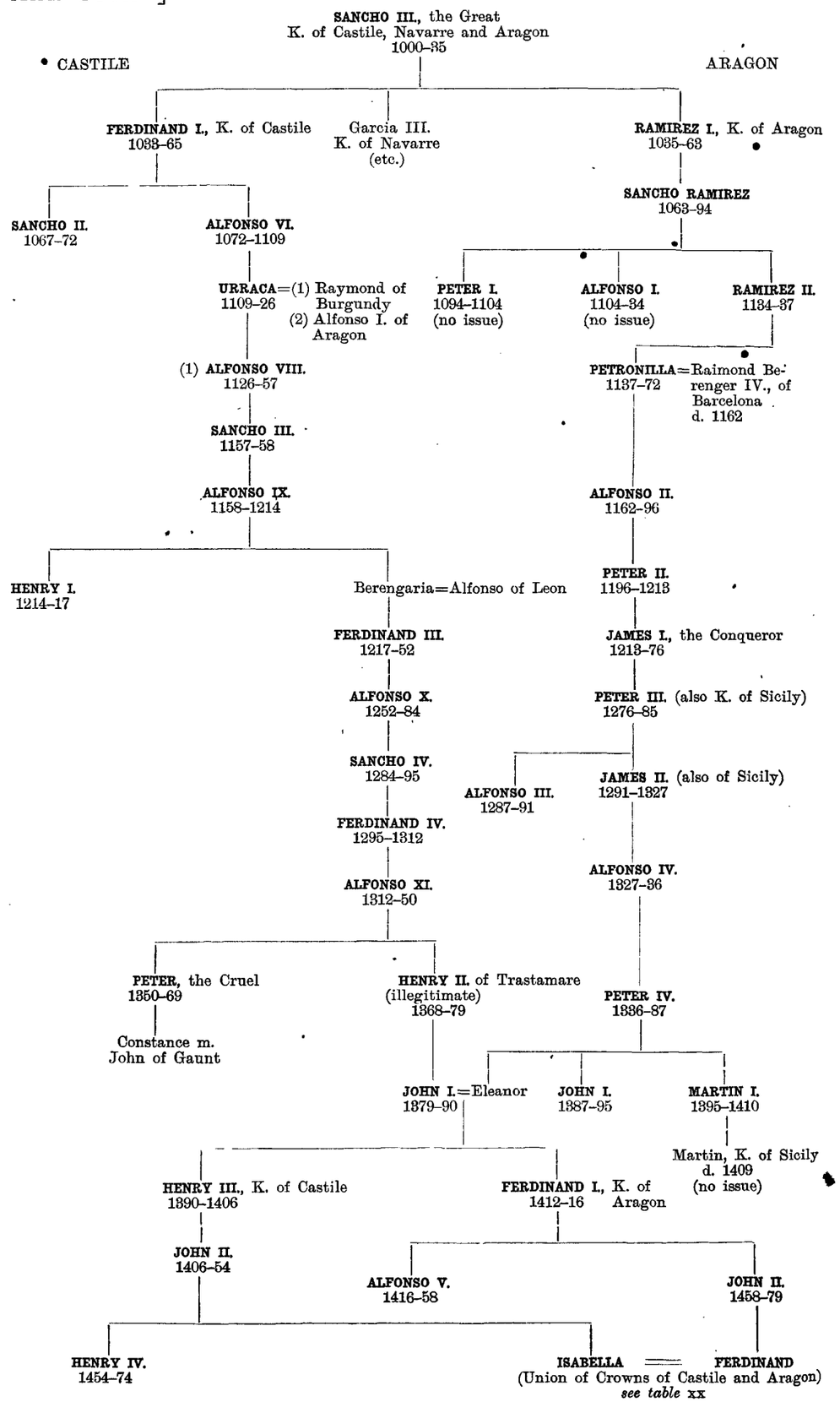
THE HOHENZOLLERNS

XVIII. GERMANY]



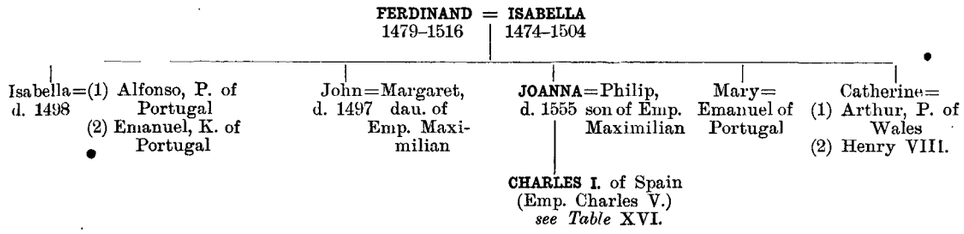
KINGS OF CASTILE AND ARAGON

XIX. SPAIN]



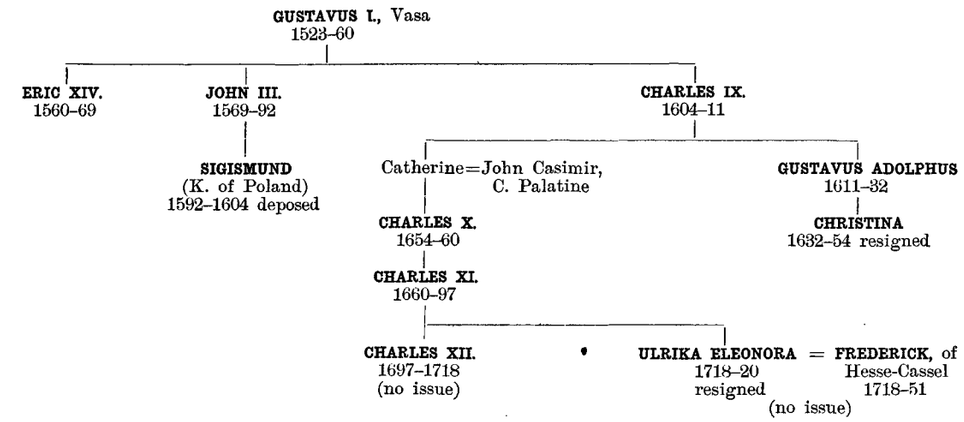
CHILDREN OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA

XX. SPAIN]


FERDINAND = ISABELLA
1479–1516 | 1474–1504
Isabella=(1) Alfonso, P. of Portugal
d. 1498 (2) Emanuel, K. of Portugal
John=Margaret, d. 1497 dau. of Emp. Maximilian
JOANNA=Philip, d. 1555 son of Emp. Maximilian
Mary=Emanuel of Portugal
Catherine=(1) Arthur, P. of Wales (2) Henry VIII.
CHARLES I. of Spain (Emp. Charles V.)
see Table XVI.

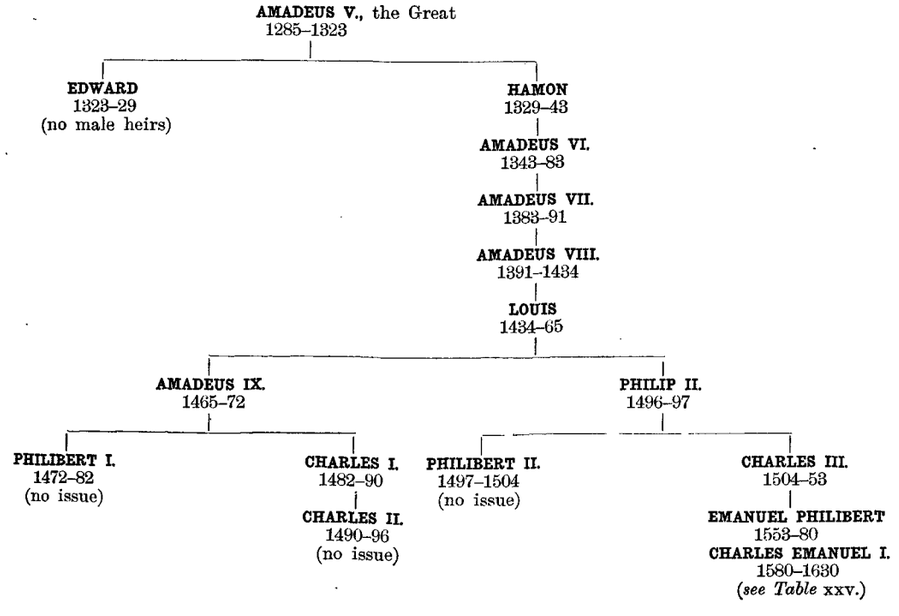
HOUSE OF VASA

XXII. SWEDEN]



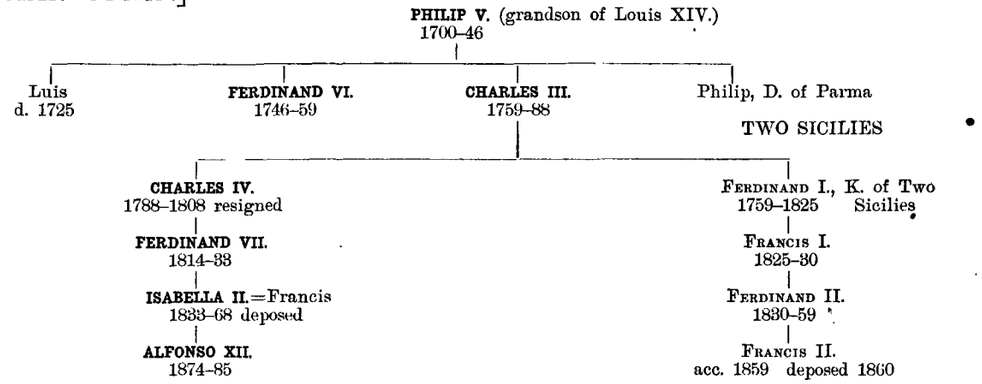
HOUSE OF SAVOY, FROM AMADEUS THE GREAT

XXIV.]



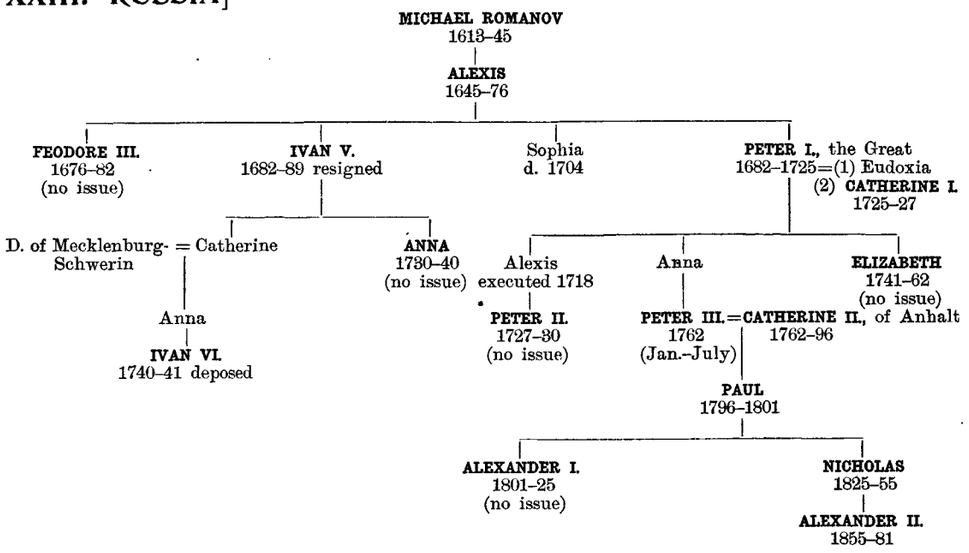
THE BOURBONS IN SPAIN AND THE TWO SICILIES

XXI. SPAIN]



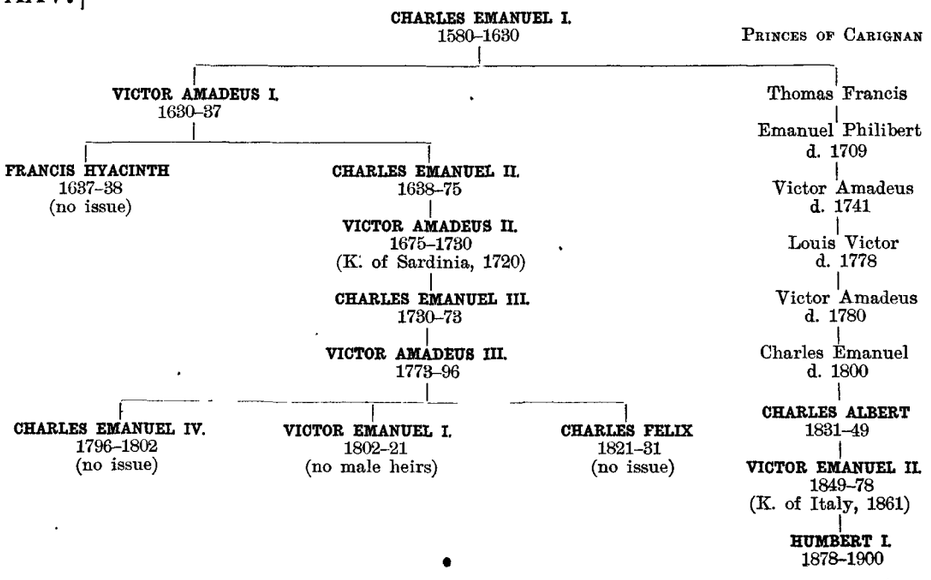
HOUSE OF ROMANOV

XXIII. RUSSIA]



HOUSE OF SAVOY (*continued*)

XXV.]



I. Roman Empire

EASTERN EMPERORS

REIGN BEGINS		REIGN ENDS
395	Arcadius	408
408	Theodosius II.	450
450	Marcian	457
457	Leo I.	474
474	Zeno	491
491	Anastasius I.	518
518	Justin I.	527
527	Justinian I.	565
565	Justin II.	578
578	Tiberius II.	582
582	Maurice	602
602	Phocas	610
610	Heraclius	641
641	Constantine III.	641
641	Heraclonas	642
642	Constans II.	668
668	Constantine IV.	685
685	Justinian II.	695
695	Leontius	698
698	Tiberius III.	705
705	Justinian II. (restored)	711
711	Philippicus	713
713	Anastasius II.	715
715	Theodosius III.	717
717	Leo III., the Isaurian	740
740	Constantine V.	775
775	Leo IV.	780
780	Constantine VI.	797
797	Irene	802
802	Nicephorus I.	811
811	Stauracius	811
811	Michael I.	813
813	Leo V.	820
820	Michael II.	829
829	Theophilus	842
842	Michael III.	867
867	Basil I.	886
886	Leo VI.	912
912	Constantine VII.	959
919	Romanus I. (co-ruler with Constantine VII.)	945
959	Romanus II.	963
963	Nicephorus II.	969
969	John I., Zimisces	976
976	Basil II.	1025
1025	Constantine VIII.	1028
1028	Romanus III.	1034
1034	Michael IV.	1041
1041	Michael V.	1042
1042	Constantine IX.	1055
1055	Theodora	1056
1056	Michael VI.	1057
1057	Isaac I., Comnenus	1059
1059	Constantine X.	1067
1067	Michael VII.	1078
	Romanus IV. (co-ruler with Michael VII.)	1071
1078	Nicephorus III.	1081
1081	Alexius I., Comnenus	1118
1118	John II.	1143
1143	Manuel I.	1180
1180	Alexius II.	1183
1183	Andronicus I.	1185
1185	Isaac II.	1195
1195	Alexius III.	1203
1203	Isaac II. (restored) and Alexius IV.	1204

THE LATIN EMPERORS

1204	Baldwin I.	1205
1205	Henry	1216
1217	Peter	1219
1221	Robert	1228
1228	Baldwin II.	1261

GREEK EMPERORS RESTORED

1261	Michael VIII., Palæologus	1282
1282	Andronicus II.	1328
1328	Andronicus III.	1341
1341	John V., Palæologus	1391
1347	Cantacuzenos (joint-Emperor)	1354
1391	Manuel II.	1425
1425	John VI.	1448
1448	Constantine XI.	1453

II. Roman Empire

WESTERN EMPERORS

REIGN BEGINS		REIGN ENDS
395	Honorius	423
425	Valentinian III.	455
455	Maximus	455
455	Avitus	456
457	Majorian	461
461	Severus	465
467	Anthemius	472
472	Olibrius	472
473	Glycerius	473
474	Julius Nepos	474
475	Romulus Augustulus	476

Lombard Kings IN Italy

568	Albion	573 (2?)
573 (2?)	Clepho	574
584	Autharis	590
590	Agilulf	615 (6?)
615 (6?)	Adalwald	626
626	Ariwald	636
636	Rothari	652
652	Rodwald	653
653	Aripert	661
661	Godepert and Perctarit	662
662	Grimwald	671
672	Perctarit (restored)	688
688	Cunibert	700
700	Liutpert	701
701	Aripert II.	712
712	Ansprand	712
712	Liutprand	744
744	Ratchis	750
750	Aistwulf	756
757	Desiderius	774

France

MEROVINGIAN KINGS

481	Clovis	511 Nov. 27
511	Theuderic	534
	Chlodomir	524
	Childebert	558
	Clotaire I.	561
561	Caribert	567
	Gontran	593
	Sigebert I.	575
	Chilperic I.	584
584	Clotaire II., King of Soissons only	613
613	Clotaire II., sole King of the Franks	628
628	Dagobert I.	638

REIGN BEGINS	Austrasia	REIGN ENDS	REIGN BEGINS	Neustria	REIGN ENDS
638	Sigebert II.	656	638	Clovis II.	656
660	Childeric II.	673	656	Clotaire III.	670
674	Dagobert II.	679	670	Thierri III.	691
			691	Clovis III.	695
			695	Childebert III.	711
			711	Dagobert III.	715
			715	Chilperic II.	720
			720	Thierri IV.	737

THE CAROLINGS

REIGN BEGINS		REIGN ENDS
687	Pepin d'Heristal (Mayor of the Palace in Austrasia)	714 Dec. 16
715	Charles Martel	741 Oct. 22
741	Carloman (Mayor of Austrasia)	747
	Pepin le Bref (Mayor of Neustria)	752
752	Pepin le Bref (King of the Franks)	768 Sept. 24
768	Charlemagne (King of Neustria)	771
	Carloman (King of Austrasia)	771
771	Charlemagne, King of all the Franks (and Emperor of the Romans, 800)	814 Jan. 28
814	Louis the Debonair	840 June 20
840	Charles the Bald (King of Neustria and Burgundy)	843
843	Charles the Bald (King of France)	877 Oct. 6
877	Louis II. the Stammerer	879 April 10
879	Louis III. (rules northern France)	882 Aug. 3
	Carloman (rules southern France)	884 Dec. 6
885	Charles the Fat (deposed)	887 Nov.

FRANCE—continued

REIGN BEGINS		REIGN ENDS
888	Eudes (Odo)	898 Jan. 1
898	Charles III. the Simple	929 Oct. 7
923	Rudolf, Duke of Burgundy, associated with Charles III.	929
929	Rudolf (alone)	936 Jan. 14
936 June 19	Louis IV.	954 Sept. 10
954	Lothaire	986 Mar. 2
986	Louis V.	987 May 21
987	Hugh Capet	996 Oct. 24
996	Robert II.	1031 July 20
1031	Henry I.	1060 Aug. 29
1060	Philip I.	1108 July 29
1108	Louis VI.	1137 Aug. 1
1137	Louis VII.	1180 Sept. 18
1180	Philip II.	1223 July 14
1223	Louis VIII.	1226 Nov. 8
1226	Louis IX.	1270 Aug. 25
1270	Philip III.	1285 Oct. 5
1285	Philip IV.	1314 Nov. 29
1314	Louis X.	1316 June 5
1316 Nov. 15	John I. (posthumous son of Louis X.)	1316 Nov. 19
1316	Philip V.	1322 Jan. 3
1322	Charles IV.	1328 Feb. 1
1328	Philip VI. of Valois	1350 Aug. 22
1350	John II.	1364 April 8
1364	Charles V.	1380 Sept. 16
1380	Charles VI.	1422 Oct. 21
1422	Charles VII.	1461 July 22
1461	Louis XI.	1483 Aug. 30
1483	Charles VIII.	1498 April 7
1498	Louis XII.	1515 Jan. 1
1515	Francis I.	1547 Mar. 31
1547	Henry II.	1559 July 10
1559	Francis II.	1560 Dec. 4.
1560	Charles IX.	1574 May 30
1574	Henry III.	1589 Aug. 2
1589	Henry IV.	1610 May 14
1610	Louis XIII.	1643 May 14
1643	Louis XIV.	1715 Sept. 1
1715	Louis XV.	1774 May 10
1774	Louis XVI.	1793 Jan. 21
1792	*The National Convention*	
1795	*The Directory*	
1799	*The Consulate*	

THE FIRST EMPIRE

1804	Napoleon I.	1814
1814	Louis XVIII.	1824 Sept. 16
1824	Charles X. (deposed)	1830 July
1830	Louis Philippe (abdicated)	1848 Feb.
1848	*Second Republic*	1852

THE SECOND EMPIRE

1852	Napoleon III. (deposed)	1870 Sept.
1870	*The Third Republic*	

Counts of Flanders

862	Baldwin (Bras de Fer)	
879	Baldwin II.	
918	Arnold I.	
965	Arnold II.	
989	Baldwin IV.	
1036	Baldwin V.	
1067	Baldwin VI.	
1070	Arnold III.	
1071	Robert I.	
1093	Robert II.	
1111	Baldwin VII.	
1119	Charles I. of Denmark	
1127	William Clito	
1128	Thierri of Alsace	
1168	Philip of Alsace	
1191	Margaret and Baldwin VIII.	
1195	Baldwin IX. (Eastern Emp., 1204)	
1206	Jeanne	
1244	Margaret II.	
1280	Guy of Dampierre	
1305	Robert III. of Béthune	
1322	Louis I.	
1346	Louis II.	
1384	Margaret III. and Philip the Bold of Burgundy (*Flanders is henceforth subject to the house of Burgundy*)	

*Duchy of Burgundy

HEREDITARY DUKES

First House of Burgundy

REIGN BEGINS		REIGN ENDS
1032	Robert I. (brother of Henry I., King of France)	
1076	Hugh I.	
1079	Eudes I.	
1102	Hugh II.	
1143	Eudes II.	
1162	Hugh III.	
1193	Eudes III.	
1218	Hugh IV.	
1272	Robert II.	
1305	Hugh V.	
1315	Eudes IV.	
1350	Philip de Rouvres (d. 1361)	

Second House of Burgundy

1363	Philip the Bold (son of King John of France)	
1404	John the Fearless	
1419	Philip the Good	
1467	Charles the Bold. Killed at Battle of Nancy, 1477; his Duchy annexed to French crown.	

* N.B.—Not to be confounded with Kingdom of Lower Burgundy.

Saxon Kings OF England

827	Egbert	836
836	Ethelwulf	857
857	Ethelbald II.	860
860	Ethelbert	866
866	Ethelred	871
871	Alfred	901 Oct. 28
901	Edward the Elder	924 (Aug. ?)
925	Athelstan	940 Oct. 27
940	Edmund I.	946 May 25
946	Edred	955 Nov. 23
955	Edwy	959 Oct. 1
959	Edgar	975 July 8
975	Edward the Martyr	979 Mar. 18
979	Ethelred II., the Unready	1016 Apr. 23
1016	Edmund Ironside	1016 Nov. 30

DANISH DYNASTY

1016	Canute, the Dane	1035 Nov. 11
1035	Harold I., Harefoot	1040 Mar. 17
1040	Hardicanute	1042 June 8

ANGLO-SAXON DYNASTY RESTORED

1042	Edward the Confessor	1066 Jan. 5
1066	Harold	1066 Oct. 14

England after the Conquest

1066 Dec. 25	William the Conqueror	1087 Sept. 9
1087 Sept. 26	William II.	1100 Aug. 2.
1100 Aug. 5	Henry I.	1135 Dec. 1
1135 Dec. 26	Stephen	1154 Oct. 25
1154 Dec. 19	Henry II.	1189 July 6
1189 Sept. 3	Richard I.	1199 Apr. 6
1199 May 27	John	1216 Oct. 19
1216 Oct. 28	Henry III.	1272 Nov. 16
1272 Nov. 20	Edward I.	1307 July 7
1307 July 8	Edward II.	1327 Jan. 20
1327 Jan. 25	Edward III.	1377 June 21
1377 June 22	Richard II.	1399 Sept. 29
1399 Sept. 30	Henry IV.	1413 Mar. 20
1413 Mar. 21	Henry V.	1422 Aug. 31
1422 Sept. 1	Henry VI.	1461 Mar. 4
1461 Mar. 4	Edward IV.	1470 Oct. 9
1470 Oct. 9	Henry VI. (restored)	1471 Apr. 14
1471 Apr. 14	Edward IV.	1483 Apr. 9
1483 Apr. 9	Edward V.	1483 June 25
1483 June 26	Richard III.	1485 Aug. 22
1485 Aug. 22	Henry VII.	1509 Apr. 21
1509 Apr. 22	Henry VIII.	1547 Jan. 28
1547 Jan. 28	Edward VI.	1553 July 6

REIGN BEGINS	ENGLAND—continued	REIGN ENDS
1553 July 6	Mary	1558 Nov. 17
1558 Nov. 17	Elizabeth	1603 Mar. 24
1603 Mar. 24	James I.	1625 Mar. 27
1625 Mar. 27	Charles I.	1649 Jan. 30
1649 May 19	Commonwealth	1660 May 29
1660 May 29	Charles II.	1685 Feb. 6
1685 Feb. 6	James II.	1688 Dec. 11
1689 Feb. 13	William and Mary	1694 Dec. 27
1694 Dec. 28	William III. (alone)	1702 Mar. 8
1702 Mar. 8	Anne	1714 Aug. 1
1714 Aug. 1	George I.	1727 June 11
1727 June 11	George II.	1760 Oct. 25
1760 Oct. 25	George III.	1820 Jan. 29
1820 Jan. 29	George IV.	1830 June 26
1830 June 26	William IV.	1837 June 20
1837 June 20	Victoria	1901 Jan. 22
1901 Jan. 22	Edward VII.	—

Scotland

844	Kenneth McAlpin	860
860	Constantine I.	877
877	Donald	900
900	Constantine II.	943
943	Malcolm I.	954
954	Indulf	962
	Civil War	
971	Kenneth II.	995
995	Constantine III.	997
997	Kenneth McDuff	1005
1005 Mar. 25	Malcolm II.	1034 Nov. 25
1034 Nov. 25	Duncan I.	1040 Aug. 14
1040 Aug. 14	Macbeth	1057 Aug. 15
1057 Aug. 15	Lulach	1058 Mar. 17
1058 Mar. 17	Malcolm III. (Canmore)	1093 Nov. 13
1093 Nov. 13	Donald Bane	1094 May 12
1094 May 12	Duncan II.	1094 Nov. 12
1094 Nov. 12	Donald Bane (restored)	1097 Oct. 8
1097 Oct. 8	Edgar	1107 Jan. 8
1107 Jan. 8	Alexander I.	1124 Apr. 23
1124 Apr. 23	David I.	1153 May 24
1153 May 24	Malcolm IV.	1165 Dec. 9
1165 Dec. 9	William I. (the Lion)	1214 Dec. 4
1214 Dec. 4	Alexander II.	1249 July 8
1249 July 8	Alexander III.	1286 Mar. 19
1286 Mar. 19	Maid of Norway	1290 Sept. —
1292 Nov. (17?)	John Baliol	1296 July 10
	Interregnum	
1306 Mar. 27	Robert Bruce	1329 June 7
1329 June 7	David II.	1371 Feb. 22
1371 Feb. 22	Robert II.	1390 Apr. 19
1390 Apr. 19	Robert III.	1406 Apr. 4
1406 Apr. 4	James I.	1437 Feb. 20
1437 Feb. 20	James II.	1460 Aug. 3
1460 Aug. 3	James III.	1488 June 11
1488 June 11	James IV.	1513 Sept. 9
1513 Sept. 9	James V.	1542 Dec. 14
1542 Dec. 14	Mary	1567 July 24
1567 July 24	James VI.	1625 Mar. 27

Gothic Kings of Spain

466	Euric	483
483	Alaric II.	507
507	Gensalic	511
507	Amalaric (aided by Theodoric the Great)	531
531	Theudes	548
548	Theudisel	550
550	Agila	554
554	Athanagilde	567
567	Liuva I.	572
572	Leovgilde	586
586	Recared I.	601
601	Liuva II.	603
603	Viteric	610
610	Gondemar	612
612	Sisebut	620 (?1)
620 (?1)	Recared II.	621
621	Suintila	631
631	Sisenand	636
636	Chintila	640

REIGN BEGINS	GOTHIC KINGS OF SPAIN—continued	REIGN ENDS
640	Tulga	642
642	Chindaswinth	653
653	Receswinth	672
672	Wamba	680
680	Ervigius	687
687	Egica	701
701	Witiza	709
709	Roderic	711

ACCESSION	MOORISH KINGS OF GRANADA	
A.D. 1232	Mohammed I.	
1273	Mohammed II.	
1302	Mohammed III.	
1309	An Nasir	
1314	Ismail I.	
1325	Mohammed IV.	
1333	Yusuf I.	
1354	Mohammed V.	
1359	Ismail II.	
1360	Mohammed VI. (Abu Said)	
1362	Mohammed V. (again)	
1391	Yusuf II.	
1392	Mohammed VII.	
1407	Yusuf III.	
1417	Mohammed VIII.	
1427	Mohammed IX.	
1429	Mohammed VIII. (again)	
1432	Yusuf IV.	
1432	Mohammed VIII. (a third time).	
1444	Mohammed X.	
1445	Ismail III.	
1446	Mohammed X. (again)	
1453	Ismail III. (again)	
1461	Ali Abul Hasan	
1482	Mohammed XI. (Boabdil)	
1483	Ali Abul Hasan (again)	
1485	Mohammed XII.	
1486	Mohammed XI. (again)	
1492	*Overthrow of Kingdom of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella*	

Spain

KINGS OF THE ASTURIAS AND LEON

718	Pelayo	737
737	Favila	739
739	Alfonso the Catholic	757
757	Fruela I.	768
768	Aurelio	774
774	Mauregato	788
788	Bermudo I.	791
791	Alfonso II.	842
842	Ramiro I.	850
850	Ordono I.	866
866	Alfonso III. the Great	910
910	Garcia	914
914	Ordono II.	923
923	Fruela II.	925
925	Alfonso IV. the Monk	930
930	Ramiro II.	950
950	Ordono III.	955
955	Ordono IV.	956
956	Sancho I. the Fat	967
967	Ramiro III.	983
983	Bermudo II.	999
999	Alfonso V.	1027
1027	Bermudo III.	1037
1037	Ferdinand the Great, of Castile	1065
1065	Alfonso VI. (King of Castile, 1072)	1109
1109	Uraca and Alfonso VII. (also of Castile)	1126
1126	Alfonso el Imperador (also of Castile)	1157
1157	Ferdinand II.	1188
1188	Alfonso IX.	1230
1230	St. Ferdinand, of Castile. *Leon and Castile remain permanently united*	

Spain

CASTILE

1035	Ferdinand the Great (also King of Leon)	1065
1065	Sancho II. the Strong	1072
1072	Alfonso VI. (also of Leon)	1109
1109	Uraca and Alfonso VII. (also of Leon)	1126
1126	Alfonso el Imperador (also of Leon)	1157
1157	Sancho III.	1158
1158	Alfonso the Noble	1214
1214	Henry I.	1217
1217	Ferdinand III. the Saint	

LEON AND CASTILE UNITED

1230	Ferdinand III. the Saint	1252
1252	Alfonso X. the Wise	1284
1284	Sancho IV.	1295
1295	Ferdinand IV.	1312
1312	Alfonso XI.	1350
1350	Peter the Cruel	1369
1369	Henry II. of Trastamare	1379
1379	John I.	1391
1391	Henry III.	1407
1407	John II.	1454
1454	Henry IV.	1474
1474	Isabella (m. Ferdinand of Aragon)	1504
1504	Joanna the Crazy	

ARAGON

1035	Ramiro I.	1065
1065	Sancho Ramirez (also King of Navarre)	1094
1094	Peter (also of Navarre)	1104
1104	Alfonso I. the Battler (also of Navarre)	1134
1134	Ramiro II.	1137
1137	Petronilla and Raymond, Count of Barcelona	1163
1163	Alfonso II.	1196
1196	Peter II.	1213
1213	James I. the Conqueror	1276
1276	Peter III. (conquered Sicily, 1282)	1285
1285	Alfonso III.	1291
1291	James II. the Just	1327
1327	Alfonso IV.	1336
1336	Peter IV.	1387
1387	John I.	1395
1395	Martin	1410–12
1410–12	*Interregnum*	1412
1412	Ferdinand the Just (also King of Sicily)	1416
1416	Alfonso V. the Magnanimous	1458
1458	John II. (also King of Navarre)	1479
1479	Ferdinand II. the Catholic (m. Isabella of Castile)	

AFTER UNION OF CASTILE AND ARAGON

1479	Isabella	1504 Nov. 26
	Ferdinand II.	1516 Jan. 23
1516	Charles I. (Emperor Charles V.)	1556 Jan. 16
1556	Philip II.	1598 Sept. 13
1598	Philip III.	1621 Mar. 31
1621	Philip IV.	1665 Sept. 17
1665	Charles II.	1700 Nov. 1

THE BOURBONS

1700	Philip V. (resigns crown to his son)	1724 Jan.
1724 Jan.	Luis	1724 Aug.
1724 Aug.	Philip V. (resumes crown)	1746 July 9
1746	Ferdinand VI.	1759 Aug. 10
1759	Charles III.	1788 Dec. 14
1788	Charles IV.	1808 Mar. 19
1808	Ferdinand VII.	1808
1808	Joseph Bonaparte	1813
1814	Ferdinand VII. (restored)	1833 Sept. 29
1833	Isabel II.	1868 Sept.
	Interregnum	
1870 Nov.	Amadeo	1873 Feb.
1873	*Republic*	1874
1874 Dec. 29	Alfonso XII.	1885 Nov. 25

Spain

KINGS OF NAVARRE

873	Sancho Inigo (Count)	885
885	Garcias I. (King)	905
905	Sancho Garcias	924
924	Garcias II.	970
970	Sancho II. the Great	1035
1035	Garcias III.	1054
1054	Sancho III.	1076
1076	Sancho IV., Ramirez (also King of Aragon)	1094
1094	Peter (also of Aragon)	1104
1104	Alfonso I. the Warrior (also of Aragon)	1134
1134	Garcias IV. Ramirez	1150
1150	Sancho V. the Wise	1194
1194	Sancho VI.	1234
1234	Theobald I. Count of Champagne.	1258
1258	Theobald II.	1270
1270	Henry Crassus	1274
1274	Joanna (m. Philip the Fair, of France)	1305
1305	Louis Hutin	1316
1316	Philip V. of France	1322
1322	Charles IV. of France	1328
1328	Joanna II. and Philip, Count of Evreux	1343
1343	Joanna (alone)	1349
1349	Charles II. the Bad	1387
1387	Charles III. the Noble	1425
1425	Blanche and John II.	1479
1479	Eleanor	1479
1479	Francis Phœbus, of Foix	1483
1483	Catherine and John d'Albret	1512
1512	*Union of Navarre with Castile*	

Portugal

1139	Alfonso Henriques	1185
1185	Sancho I.	1211
1211	Alfonso II.	1223
1223	Sancho II.	1248
1248	Alfonso III.	1279
1279	Diniz	1325
1325	Alfonso IV. the Brave	1357
1357	Pedro I.	1367
1367	Fernando I.	1383
	Interregnum	
1385	John I.	1433
1433	Edward	1438
1438	Alfonso V.	1481
1481	John II.	1495
1495	Emmanuel	1521
1521	John III.	1557
1557	Sebastian	1578
1578	Henry	1580
	Portugal united to Spain till 1640	
1640	John IV.	1656
1656	Alfonso VI.	1683
1683	Pedro II.	1706
1706	John V.	1750
1750	Joseph	1777
1777	Maria I. and Pedro III.	1786
1786	Maria I. (alone)	1816
1816	John VI.	1826
1826	Maria II.	1828
1828	Dom Miguel	1834
1834	Maria II. (restored)	1853
1853	Pedro V.	1861
1861	Luis I.	1889
1889	Dom Carlos	

Sicily and Naples

REIGN BEGINS		REIGN ENDS
	THE NORMANS	
1131	Roger II. unites kingdoms of Sicily and Naples	1154
1154	William I. the Bad	1166
1166	William II. the Good	1189
1190	Tancred	1194
1194	William III	
1194	Empress Constance and Henry VI. of Germany	1197
	THE HOHENSTAUFENS	
1197	Frederick II. of Germany	1250
1250	Conrad IV. of Germany	1254
1254	Conradin	1258
1258	Manfred	1266
	THE ANJOUS	
1266	Charles of Anjou	1282

REIGN BEGINS	NAPLES	REIGN BEGINS	SICILY
1282	Charles of Anjou	1282	Peter of Aragon
1285	Charles II.	1285	James of Aragon
1309	Robert the Wise	1296	Frederick of Aragon
1343	Joanna I.	1337	Peter II.
1382	Charles III.	1342	Louis
1386	Ladislaus and Louis II. (rival Kings)	1355	Frederick III.
		1377	Maria
1414	Joanna II.	1391	Mary & Martin I.
1435	Alfonso I. (also King of Sicily and Aragon).	1402	Martin I.
		1409	Martin II. of Aragon
1458	Ferdinand I.	1410	Ferdinand I. of Aragon
1494	Alphonso II.		
1495	Ferdinand II.	1416	Alphonso I. (also King of Aragon and Naples)
1496	Frederick II. (expelled by French, 1501)	1458	John of Aragon.
		1479	Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain

SICILY AND NAPLES—continued

1503–1713	The united crowns of Naples and Sicily are held by the Kings of Spain.
1713–20	Victor Amadeus of Savoy is King of Sicily. The Austrians hold Naples.
1720–35	The Austrians hold Naples and Sicily.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES

1735	Charles III. of Spain (son of Philip V.)
1759–1806	Ferdinand IV.

NAPLES		SICILY
1806	Joseph Bonaparte	1806–15 Ferdinand IV. still retains Sicily
1808–15	Joachim Murat	

REIGN BEGINS	KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES	REIGN ENDS
1815	Ferdinand IV., restored (called Ferdinand I.)	
1825	Francis I.	
1830	Ferdinand II. (Bomba)	
1859	Francis II. (deposed and fled, 1860)	
1861	Victor Emmanuel II., King of Italy	

House of Savoy

	DUKES	
1416	Count Amadeus VIII. made Duke	
1439	Louis	
1465	Amadeus IX.	
1472	Philibert I.	
1482	Charles I.	
1489	Charles II.	
1496	Philip II.	
1497	Philibert II.	
1504	Charles III.	
1553	Emmanuel-Philibert	
1580	Charles-Emmanuel I.	
1630	Victor-Amadeus I.	
1637	Francis-Hyacinthe	
1638	Charles-Emmanuel II.	
1675	Victor-Amadeus II.	
1713		
1720	Victor-Amadeus II. exchanges Sicily for Sardinia	
	KINGS OF SARDINIA	
1720	Victor-Amadeus I.	1730
1730	Charles-Emmanuel I.	1773
1773	Victor-Amadeus II.	1796
1796	Charles-Emmanuel II.	1802
1802	Victor-Emmanuel I.	1805
1805–13	*Sardinia merged into Italy under Napoleon*	
1814	Victor-Emmanuel I. (restored)	1821
1821	Charles-Felix	1831
1831	Charles-Albert	1849
1849	Victor-Emmanuel II.	1861
1861	Victor-Emmanuel II. made King of Italy	1878
1878	Humbert	1900

Ottoman Sultans

1288	Othman I.	1326
1326	Orkhan	1359
1359	Murad I. (or Amurath)	1389
1389	Bajazet I.	1402
	Interregnum	
1413	Mahomet I.	1421
1421	Murad II.	1451
1451	Mahomet II.	1481
1481	Bajazet II.	1512
1512	Selim I.	1520
1520	Solyman I.	1566
1566	Selim II.	1574
1574	Murad III.	1595
1595	Mahomet III.	1603
1603	Achmet I.	1617
1617	Mustapha I.	1618
1618	Othman II.	1622
1622	Mustapha I. (restored)	1623
1623	Murad IV.	1640
1640	Ibrahim	1648
1648	Mahomet IV.	1687
1687	Solyman II.	1691
1691	Achmet II.	1695
1695	Mustapha II.	1703
1703	Achmet III.	1730
1730	Mahmoud I.	1754
1754	Othman III.	1757
1757	Mustapha III.	1773
1773	Abdul Hamid	1789
1789	Selim III.	1807
1807	Mustapha IV.	1808
1808	Mahmoud II.	1839
1839	Abdul Medjid	1861
1861	Abdul Aziz	1876
1876	Amurath V. (deposed)	1876
1876	Abdul Hamid II.	—

Tsars of Russia

1462	Ivan III. the Great	1505
1505	Vasilii	1533
1547	Ivan IV. the Terrible	1584
1584	Feodore	1598
1598	Boris Godunov	1605
1605	The False Demetrius	1606
1606	Basil Shiuski	1608
	Anarchy	
1613	Michael Romanov	1645
1645	Alexis	1676
1676	Feodore III.	1682
1682	Ivan and Peter the Great	1689
1689	Peter the Great	1725
1725	Catherine I.	1727
1727	Peter II.	1730
1730	Anna Ivanovna	1740
1740	Ivan VI.	1741
1741	Elizabeth	1762
1762 Jan.	Peter III.	1762 July
1762 July	Catherine II.	1796
1796	Paul I.	1801
1801	Alexander I.	1825
1825	Nicholas	1855
1855	Alexander II.	1881
1881	Alexander III.	1894
1894	Nicholas II.	—

Kings and Emperors IN Germany

843	Lewis I. (the German)	876 Aug. 28
876	Charles the Fat (with his brothers Carloman and Lewis II.) deposed	887 Nov.
887	Arnulf	899 Dec. 8
899	Lewis III. (the Child)	911 Sept. 24
911 Nov.	Conrad I.	918 Dec. 23
	SAXON DYNASTY	
919 April	Henry I.	936 July 2
936	Otto I.	973 May 6
973	Otto II.	983 Dec. 7
983	Otto III.	1002 Jan. 23
1002 June	Henry II.	1024 July 13
	FRANCONIAN DYNASTY	
1024 Sept.	Conrad II.	1039 June 4
1039	Henry III	1056 Oct. 5
1056 Oct.	Henry IV.	1106 Aug. 7
1106	Henry V.	1125 May 23
1125 Aug.	Lothaire the Saxon	1137 Dec. 4
	THE HOHENSTAUFENS	
1138 Mar.	Conrad III.	1152 Feb. 15
1152	Frederick I. (Barbarossa)	1190 June 10
1190	Henry VI.	1197 Sept. 28
1198 Mar.	Philip of Swabia	1208 June 21
1198 May	Otto IV. (deposed)	1215
1215 July 25	Frederick II.	1250 Dec. 19
1250	Conrad IV. (rival Emp.). William of Holland	1254 May 21 1256
1256–73	**THE GREAT INTERREGNUM**	
1273 Sept.	Rudolf of Hapsburg	1291 July 15
1292	Adolf of Nassau	1298 July 2
1298 Aug.	Albert I. of Austria	1308 May 1
1308 Nov.	Henry VII. of Luxemburg	1313 Aug. 24
1313	Lewis IV. Frederick of Austria	1347 Oct. 11 1330
1347	Charles IV. of Luxemburg	1378 Nov. 29
1378	Wenzel (deposed)	1400 Aug.
1400	Rupert of the Palatinate	1410 May 12
1411	Sigismund	1437 Dec. 9
	HOUSE OF HAPSBURG	
1438 Mar. 18	Albert II. of Hapsburg	1439 Oct. 27
1440 Feb. 1	Frederick III.	1493 Aug. 19
1493	Maximilian	1519 Jan. 11
1519 June 28	Charles V. (abdicates)	1556 Sept.
1556	Ferdinand I.	1564 July 25
1564	Maximilian II.	1576 Oct. 12
1576	Rudolf II.	1612 Jan. 20
1612	Matthias	1619 Mar. 20
1619	Ferdinand II.	1637 Feb. 15
1637	Ferdinand III.	1657 April 2
1658	Leopold I.	1705 May 5
1705	Joseph I.	1711 April 17
1711	Charles VI.	1740 Oct. 20
1742 Jan.	Charles VII. of Bavaria	1745 Jan. 20
1745 Sept.	Francis I.	1765 Aug. 18
1765	Joseph II.	1790 Feb. 20
1790	Leopold II.	1792 Mar. 1
1792	Francis II. (abdicates Imperial crown)	1806
	AUSTRIAN EMPERORS	
1806	Francis I.	1835 Mar. 2
1835	Ferdinand I. (abdicates)	1848 Dec. 2
1848	Francis Joseph I.	

Prussia

	ELECTORS	
1640	Frederick William, the Great Elector	1688 May 9
1688	Frederick III.	1701
	KINGS	
1701	Frederick III. becomes Frederick I., King of Prussia	1713 Feb. 25
1713	Frederick William I.	1740 May 31
1740	Frederick II. the Great	1786 Aug. 17
1786	Frederick William II.	1797 Nov. 16
1797	Frederick William III.	1840 June 7
1840	Frederick William IV.	1861 Jan. 2
1861	William I. (Emperor in 1870)	1888 Mar. 9

Dukes and Kings OF Poland

962	Duke Mieczyslaw I.	992
992	Boleslaw I. (Duke and King)	1025
1025	Mieczyslaw II. (King)	1034
	Interregnum	
1041	Casimir I. (King)	1058
1058	Boleslaw II. (King)	1080
1081	Uladislaus I. (Duke)	1102
1102	Boleslaw III. (Duke)	1139
1139	Uladislaus II. (Duke)	1148
1149	Boleslaw IV. (Duke)	1173
1174	Mieczyslaw III. (Duke)	1177
1178	Casimir II. (Duke)	1194
1194	Leszek the White (Duke)	1227
1227	Boleslaw V. (Duke)	1279
1279	Leszek the Black (Duke)	1289
	Interregnum	
1295	Prezemyslaw (King)	1296
	Interregnum	
1300	Wenceslaus (King)	1305
1305	Uladislaus IV.	1333
1333	Casimir III. the Great	1370
1370	Louis I.	1382
	Interregnum	
1384	Hedwig	1386
1386	Hedwig and Uladislaus V.	1399
1399	Uladislaus V. (alone)	1434
1434	Uladislaus VI.	1444
	Interregnum	
1447	Casimir IV.	1492
1492	John Albert	1501
1501	Alexander	1506
1507	Sigismund I.	1548
1548	Sigismund II., Augustus	1572
1573	Henry of Valois	1574
	Interregnum	
1576	Stephen Batory	1586
1587	Sigismund III.	1632
1632	Uladislaus VII.	1648
1649	John Casimir	1668
1669	Michael Korybut	1673
1674	John Sobieski	1696
	Interregnum	
1698	Augustus II.	1703
1704	Stanislaus Leczinski	1709
1709	Augustus II. (restored)	1733
1733	Stanislaus Leczinski (restored)	1734
1734	Frederick Augustus	1763
1764	Stanislaus Poniatowski	1795

Hungary

972	Duke Geyza	997
997	Stephen I.	1038
1038	Peter	1041
1041	Aba	1044
1044	Peter (restored)	1046
1046	Andrew I.	1061
1061	Béla	1063
1063	Solomon	1074
1074	Geyza I.	1077
1077	Ladislaus I.	1095
1095	Coloman I.	1114
1114	Stephen II.	1131
1131	Béla II.	1141
1141	Geyza II.	1161
1161	Stephen III.	1173
1173	Béla III.	1196
1196	Emeric	1204
1205	Andrew II.	1235
1235	Béla IV.	1270
1270	Stephen V.	1272
1272	Ladislaus IV.	1290
1290	Andrew III.	1301
	Interregnum	
1309	Charles Robert	1342
1342	Louis I., the Great	1382
1382	Mary	1385
1385	Charles III. of Naples	1386
1386	Sigismund	1437
1437	Albert of Austria	1439
1440	Uladislaus of Poland	1444
1444	Ladislaus Posthumous	1457
1458	Matthias Corvinus	1490
1490	Uladislaus II.	1516
1516	Louis II.	1526

Bohemia.

REIGN BEGINS		REIGN ENDS
1197	Premislaus Ottocar I.	1230
1230	Wenceslaus I.	1253
1253	Premislaus Ottocar II.	1278
1278	Wenceslaus II.	1305
1305	Wenceslaus III.	1306
1306	Rudolf	1307
1307	Henry of Carinthia	1310
1310	John	1346
1346	Charles I.	1378
1378	Wenceslaus IV.	1419
1419	Sigismund	1437
1438	Albert of Austria	1439
1440	Ladislaus Posthumous	1457
1458	George Podiebrad	1471
1471	Uladislaus	1516
1516	Louis	1526

Norway

630	Olaf Trætelia	
640	Halfdan I.	
700	Eystein I.	
730	Halfdan II.	
784	Gudrod	
824	Olaf Geirstade and Halfdan III.	
863	Harold Harfager	
934	Eric I., Bloody Axe	
940	Hako the Good	
963	Harold II.	
977	Hako Jarl	
995	Olaf I.	
1000	*The Kings of Sweden and Denmark divide Norway between them*	
1015	Olaf II. the Saint	
1028	Canute conquers Norway	
1035	Magnus I.	
1047	Harold Hardrada	
1066	Olaf III. and Magnus II.	
1069	Olaf III. (alone)	
1093	Magnus III.	
1103	Sigurd I., Eystein II., Olaf IV., together	
1122	Sigurd I. (alone)	
1130	Magnus IV. and Harold IV.	
1136	Sigurd II.	
1136–62	*Civil Wars*	
1162	Magnus V.	
1186	Swerro	
1202	Hako III.	
1204	Guthrum	
1205	Inge II.	
1207	Hako IV.	
1263	Magnus VI. the Legislator	
1280	Eric II.	
1299	Hako V.	
1319	Magnus VII. (III. of Sweden)	
1343	Hako VI.	
1380	Olaf V.	
1387	Margaret	
1389	*Norway united with Denmark and Sweden under Queen Margaret*	

Denmark

860 circa.	Gorm the Old	
936	Harold Bluetooth	
985	Svend Twybeard	
1014	Harold	
1018	Canute the Great	
1035	Hardicanute	
1042	Magnus the Good (of Norway)	
1047	Svend Estridsen	
1076	Harold Hejn	
1080	Canute the Saint	
1086	Olaf Hunger	
1095	Erik Ejegod	
1103	Niels	
1134	Eric Emun	
1137	Erik the Lamb	
1147	Canute V. and Svend III.	
1157	Valdemar I.	
1182	Canute VI.	
1202	Valdemar II.	
1241	Erik IV.	
1250	Abel	
1252	Christopher I.	
1259	Erik V.	
1286	Erik VI.	
1319	Christopher II.	
1332	*Interregnum*	
1340	Valdemar III.	
1375	Olaf II.	
1387	Margaret (also Queen of Norway)	

DENMARK, NORWAY AND SWEDEN
after Union of Calmar

1397	Margaret and Eric of Pomerania	
1412	Erik (alone)	
1439	Christopher of Bavaria	

House of Oldenburg

1448	Christian I. of Oldenburg	
1481	Hans	
1513	Christian II.	

DENMARK AND NORWAY

1523	Frederick I.	
1533	Christian III.	
1559	Frederick II.	
1588	Christian IV.	
1648	Frederick III.	
1670	Christian V.	
1699	Frederick IV.	
1730	Christian VI.	
1746	Frederick V.	
1766	Christian VII.	
1808	Frederick VI.	

DENMARK

1839	Christian VIII.	
1848	Frederick VII.	

House of Glücksburg

1863	Christian IX.	

Sweden

UP TO THE UNION OF CALMAR

1001	Olaf Schotkonung	
1026	Edmund Colbrenner	
1051	Edmund Slemme	
1056	Stenkill	
1066	Halstan	
1090	Ingo I. the Good	
1112	Philip	
1118	Ingo II.	
1129	Swerker I.	
1155	St. Eric IX.	
1161	Charles VII.	
1167	Canute	
1199	Swerker II.	
1210	Eric X.	
1216	John I.	
1222	Eric XI.	
1250	Waldemar I. and Birger Jarl, Regent	
1275	Magnus I.	
1290	Birger II.	
1319	Magnus II.	
1350	Eric XII.	
1359	Magnus restored (deposed 1363)	
1363	Albert of Mecklenburg	
1389	Margaret (also Queen of Denmark and Norway)	
1397	*Union of Calmar*	

Sweden

FROM TIME OF GUSTAVUS VASA

1523	Gustavus I., Vasa	1560
1560	Eric XIV.	1568
1568	John III.	1592
1592	Sigismund	1604
1604	Charles IX.	1611
1611	Gustavus Adolphus	1632
1632	Christina	1654
1654	Charles X.	1660
1660	Charles XI.	1697
1697	Charles XII.	1718
1718	Ulrika	1720
	Frederick I. (of Hesse)	1751
1751	Adolphus Frederick	1771
1771	Gustavus III.	1792
1792	Gustavus IV.	1809
1809	Charles XIII.	1818
1818	Charles XIV. (Bernadotte)	1844
1844	Oscar I.	1859
1859	Charles XV.	1872
1872	Oscar II.	—

The Popes

590 Sept.	Gregory I. the Great	604 March
604 Sept.	Sabianus	606 ? Feb.
607 (? Feb.)	Boniface III.	607 ? Nov.
608 Aug.	Boniface IV.	615 ? May
615 Nov.	Deusdedit	618 ? Dec.
619 Dec.	Boniface V.	625 ? Oct.
625 Oct.	Honorius I.	638 Oct.
640 May	Severinus	640 Aug.
640 Dec.	John IV.	642 Oct.
642 Nov.	Theodore I.	649 May
649 July	Martin I.	653 June
654 Sept.	Eugenius I.	657 June
657 July	Vitalianus	672 Jan.
672 April	Adeodatus	676 June
676 Nov.	Donus I.	678 April
678 June	Agathon	681 ? Jan.
682 Aug.	Leo II.	683 ? July
684 June	Benedict II.	685 May
685 July	John V.	686 ? Aug.
686 Oct.	Conon	687 Sept.
687 Dec.	Sergius I.	701 Sept.
701 Oct.	John VI.	705 Jan.
705 March	John VII.	707 Oct.
708 Jan.	Sisinnius	708 Feb.
708 March	Constantine	715 April
715 May	Gregory II.	731 Feb.
731 March	Gregory III.	741 Nov.
741 Nov.	Zacharias	752 March
752 March	*Stephen, died before Consecration*	
752 March	Stephen II.	757 April
757 May	Paul I.	767 June
767 *June*	*Constantine (usurper)*	768 *Aug.*
768 Aug.	Stephen III.	772 Feb.
772 Feb.	Hadrian I.	795 Dec.
795 Dec.	Leo III.	816 June
816 June	Stephen IV.	817 Jan.
817 Jan.	Pascal I.	824 May
824 June	Eugenius II.	827 Aug.
827 (Aug. ?)	Valentine	827 (Dec. ?)
827 Dec.	Gregory IV.	844 ? Jan.
844 Jan.	Sergius II.	847 Jan.
847 April	Leo IV.	855 July
855 Sept.	Benedict III.	858 April
858 April	Nicholas I.	867 Nov.
867 Dec.	Hadrian II.	872 (Nov. ?)
872 Dec.	John VIII.	882 Dec.
882 Dec.	Marinus	884 May
884 May	Hadrian III.	885 Sept.
885 Sept.	Stephen V.	891 Aug.
891 Sept.	Formosus	896 April
896 (— ?)	Boniface VI. (died in 15 days)	
896 (— ?)	Stephen VI.	897 —
897 (Aug. ?)	Romanus	897 (Nov. ?)
898 (?)	Theodore II.	898 ?
898 July	John IX.	900 (Nov. ?)
900 (Dec. ?)	Benedict IV.	903 (Oct. ?)
903 Oct.	Leo V. (dep.)	903 Nov.
903 Nov.	Christopher (dep.)	904 (Jan. ?)
904 (Jan. ?)	Sergius III.	911 Aug.
911 Aug.	Anastasius III.	913 Oct.
913 (Oct. ?)	Lando	914 April
914 (April ?)	John X.	928 May
928 June	Leo VI.	929 Feb.
929 Feb.	Stephen VII.	931 March
931 March	John XI.	936 Jan.
936 Jan.	Leo VII.	939 July
939 July	Stephen VIII.	942 Nov.
942 Nov.	Martin III.	946 Jan.
946 March	Agapetus II.	955
956 (Jan. ?)	John XII. (dep.)	963 Dec.

THE POPES—continued

963 Dec.	Leo VIII.	965 March
964	*Benedict V. (anti-pope)*	964
965 Oct.	John XIII.	972 Sept.
972	Benedict VI.	974 July
974	*Boniface VII. exiled (anti-pope)*	
974	*Donus II. (anti-pope)*	
975 Mar.	Benedict VII.	983 July
983 Nov.	John XIV.	984 Aug.
984	*Boniface VII. (again)*	985
985 July	John XV.	996
996 May	Gregory V.	999 Feb.
997	*John XVI. (anti-pope)*	998
999 April	Silvester II.	1003 May
1003 June	John XVII.	1003 Oct.
1003 Dec.	John XVIII. (res.)	1009 May
1009	Sergius IV.	1012
1012 July	Benedict VIII.	1024 July
1024 Aug.	John XIX.	1033 May
1033	Benedict IX.	1048 July
1044	*Silvester III. (anti-pope)*	
1044	*Gregory VI. (anti-pope)*	1046
1046	Clement II.	1047 Oct.
1048 July	Damasus II.	1048 Aug.
1048 Dec.	Leo IX.	1054 April
1055 Mar.	Victor II.	1057 July
1057 Aug.	Stephen IX.	1058 March
1058 *March*	*Benedict X. (anti-pope dep.)*	1059 *Jan.*
1058 Dec.	Nicholas II.	1061 July
1061 Sept.	Alexander II.	1073 April
1073 April	Gregory IV. (Hildebrand)	1085 May
1080 *June*	*Clement III. (anti-pope)*	1100
1086 May	Victor III.	1087 Sept.
1088 March	Urban II.	1099 July
1099 Aug.	Pascal II.	1118 Jan.
1118 Jan.	Gelasius II.	1119 Jan.
1118 *March*	*Gregory VIII. (anti-pope)*	1121 *April*
1119 Feb.	Calixtus II.	1124 Dec.
1124 Dec.	Honorius II.	1130 Feb.
1130 Feb.	Innocent II.	1143 Sept.
1130 *Feb.*	*Anacletus II. (anti-pope)*	1138 *Jan.*
1143 Sept.	Celestine II.	1144 March
1144 March	Lucius II.	1145 Feb.
1145 Feb.	Eugenius III.	1153 July
1153 July	Anastasius IV.	1154 Dec.
1154 Dec.	Hadrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare)	1159 Sept.
1159 Sept.	Alexander III.	1181 Aug.
1159 *Sept.*	*Victor IV. (anti-pope)*	1164 *April*
1164 *April*	*Pascal III. (anti-pope)*	1168 *Sept.*
1168 *Sept.*	*Calixtus III. (anti-pope)*	1178
1181 Sept.	Lucius III.	1185 Nov.
1185 Nov.	Urban III.	1187 Oct.
1187 Oct.	Gregory VIII.	1187 Dec.
1187 Dec.	Clement III.	1191 March
1191 March	Celestine III.	1198 Jan.
1198 Jan.	Innocent III.	1216 July
1216 July	Honorius III.	1227 March
1227 March	Gregory IX.	1241 Aug.
1241	Celestine IV. (d. before consecration)	
1243 June	Innocent IV.	1254 Dec.
1254 Dec.	Alexander IV.	1261 May
1261 Aug.	Urban IV.	1264 Oct.
1265 Feb.	Clement IV.	1268 Nov.
	Papal Interregnum	
1271 Sept.	Gregory X.	1276 Jan.
1276 Feb.	Innocent V.	1276 June
1276 July	Hadrian V. (d. before consecration)	
1276 Sept.	John XXI.	1277 May
1277 Nov.	Nicholas III.	1280 Aug.
1281 Feb.	Martin IV.	1285 March
1285 April	Honorius IV.	1287 April

THE POPES—continued

1288 Feb.	Nicholas IV.	1292 April
1294 July	Celestine V. (res.)	1294 Dec.
1294 Dec.	Boniface VIII.	1303 Oct.
1303 Oct.	Benedict XI.	1304 July
	In Avignon	
1305 June	Clement V.	1314 April
1316 Aug.	John XXII.	1334 Dec.
1334 Dec.	Benedict XII.	1342 April
1342 May	Clement VI.	1352 Dec.
1352 Dec.	Innocent VI.	1362 Sept.
1362 Sept.	Urban V.	1370 Dec.
1371 Jan.	Gregory XI.	1378 March

The Great Schism

ROME

1378 April	Urban VI.	1389 Oct.
1389 Nov.	Boniface IX.	1404 Oct.
1404 Oct.	Innocent VII.	1406 Nov.
1406 Nov.	Gregory XII.	1409 (dep.) / 1415 (res.)

In 1409 the Council of Pisa deposed both Gregory XII. and Benedict XIII. and elected

1409 June	Alexander V.	1410 May
1410 May	John XXIII. (dep.)	1415

AVIGNON

1378 Sept.	Clement VII.	1394 Sept.
1394 Sept.	Benedict XIII. d. 1424.	1409 (dep.) / 1417 (dep.)
1424	Clement VIII.	1429
1439	Felix V. (Duke of Savoy) elected by Council of Basle	1449

The Council of Constance (1414–17) deposed John XXIII., induced Gregory XII. to resign, and elected

1417 Nov.	Martin V.	1431 Feb.
1431 March	Eugenius IV.	1447 Feb.
1447 March	Nicholas V.	1455 March
1455 April	Calixtus III.	1458 Aug.
1458 Aug.	Pius II.	1464 Aug.
1464 Aug.	Paul II.	1471 July
1471 Aug.	Sixtus IV.	1484 Aug.
1484 Aug.	Innocent VIII.	1492 July
1492 Aug.	Alexander VI.	1503 Aug.
1503 Sept.	Pius III.	1503 Oct.
1503 Nov.	Julius II.	1513 Feb.
1513 March	Leo. X.	1521 Dec.
1522 Jan.	Adrian VI.	1523 Sept.
1523 Nov.	Clement VII.	1534 Sept.
1534 Oct.	Paul III.	1549 Nov.
1550 Feb.	Julius III.	1555 March
1555 April	Marcellus II.	1555 April
1555 May	Paul IV.	1559 Aug.
1559 Dec.	Pius IV.	1565 Dec.
1566 Jan.	Pius V.	1572 May
1572 May	Gregory XIII.	1585 April
1585 April	Sixtus V.	1590 Aug.
1590 Sept.	Urban VII.	1590 Sept.
1590 Dec.	Gregory XIV.	1591 Oct.
1591 Oct.	Innocent IX.	1591 Dec.
1592 Jan.	Clement VIII.	1605 March
1605 April	Leo XI.	1605 April
1605 May	Paul V.	1621 Jan.
1621 Feb.	Gregory XV.	1623 July
1623 Aug.	Urban VIII.	1644 July
1644 Sept.	Innocent X.	1655 Jan.
1655 April	Alexander VII.	1667 May
1667 June	Clement IX.	1669 Dec.
1670 April	Clement X.	1676 July
1676 Sept.	Innocent XI.	1689 Aug.
1689 Oct.	Alexander VIII.	1691 Feb.
1691 July	Innocent XII.	1700 Sept.
1700 Nov.	Clement XI.	1721 March
1721 May	Innocent XIII.	1724 March
1724 May	Benedict XIII.	1730 Feb.
1730 July	Clement XII.	1740 Feb.
1740 Aug.	Benedict XIV.	1758 May
1758 July	Clement XIII.	1769 Feb.
1769 May	Clement XIV.	1774 Sept.
1775 Feb.	Pius VI.	1799 Aug.
1800 March	Pius VII.	1823 Aug.
1823 Sept.	Leo XII.	1829 Feb.
1829 March	Pius VIII.	1830 Nov.
1831 Feb.	Gregory XVI.	1846 June
1846 June	Pius IX.	1878 Feb.
1878 Feb.	Leo XIII.	

General Chart of Ancient and Modern History

5000 | 4500 | 4000 | 3500 | 3000 | 2500 | 2000 | 1500 | 1000 | 500 | BC | AD | 500 | 1000 | 1500

EGYPT.

Pre-Dynastic Kings—
Narmer.
Sam.
Ka.
De.

4777. 1st Dynasty. Menes (Petrie).

4514. 2nd Dynasty (Petrie).

4212. 3rd Dynasty (Petrie).

3998. 4th Dynasty. The Pyramid builders (Petrie).

3721. 5th Dynasty (Petrie).

3503. 6th Dynasty (Petrie).

3322. 7th Dynasty (Petrie).

3252. 8th Dynasty (Petrie).

3106. 9th Dynasty (Petrie).

3006. 10th Dynasty (Petrie).

2821. 11th Dynasty (Petrie).

2778. 12th Dynasty (Petrie).

2565. 13th Dynasty (Petrie).

2112. 14th Dynasty (Petrie).

(Of the 15th Dynasty there are no records.)

1928. 16th Dynasty (Petrie).

1788. 17th Dynasty (Petrie).

1587. 18th Dynasty.

1328. 19th Dynasty.

1275. Rameses II.

1208. Menemptah.

1194. 20th Dynasty.

Foreign Dynasties.

668. 26th Egyptian Dynasty.

525. Persian Conquest of Egypt.

340. Persian Conquest of Egypt.

322. Alexander the Great in Egypt.

47. Cleopatra VI.

30. Egypt a Roman Province

Earliest known writing in linear script found at Knossos in Crete (Evans).

Earliest dated examples of Phœnician writing.

551. Confucius born.

550. Buddha born.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

3155. The Deluge (according to Hales).

2348. The Deluge (according to Ussher)

2153. Abraham born (Hales).

1966. Abraham born (Ussher).

The Exodus.

1050. David King over Israel.

1017. Solomon.

Judah.

Israel.

916. Prophet Elijah.

721. Israel led Captive into Assyria.

Prophet Jeremiah, 628.

Prophet Daniel, 561.

586. Jerusalem taken by the Chaldeans.

586. Palestine becomes a Province of Babylon.

320. Palestine seized by Ptolemy, King of Egypt.

170. Antiochus sacks Jerusalem.

63. Pompey subjugates Judea.

4. Birth of Christ

31. Crucifixion of Christ.

70. Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

ISRAEL.

JUDAH.

PERSIA.

700. Diocles King.

607. Cyaxares destroys Nineveh.

539. Cyrus captures Babylon.

525. Conquest of Egypt.

500. War with Greece.

491. War with Sparta.

340. Conquest of Egypt.

331. Conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great.

96. Mythradates II. (the Great).

52. War with Rome.

114. Trajan in Asia.

211. Sasainan Dynasty.

642. Conquest by Mohammedans.

GREECE.

3000. Early Aegean Civilization. Stone and Copper Age.

Fall of Troy.

Homer.

546. War with Persia. Capture of Babylon.

490. Battle of Marathon.

330. Alexander the Great. Conquest of Persia. Conquest of India. Conquest of Egypt.

146. Becomes a Roman Province.

ROME.

753. Romulus K.

265. Subjugation of Italy.

218. Hannibal in Italy.

146. Capture of Carthage.

59. Cæsar Consul. Gallic wars.

30. Egypt becomes a Roman Province.

324. Constantinople founded.

ROMAN EMPIRE, WEST.

400.

481. Clovis K.

ROMAN EMPIRE, EAST.

INDIA.

600. Scythian migrations over Northern India.

550. Birth of Buddha.

327. Alexander the Great invades India.

126. Final Extinction of Greek influence in India.

60. Final extinction of Scythian influence in India.

450. Invasion of Northern India by Huns and Tartars.

664. First Mohammedan Invasion of India.

977. Second Mohammedan Invasion.

CHINA.

2356. Reign of Emperor Yaou the Wise.

1766. Emperor Tang. First of the Shang dynasty.

551. Confucius born.

246. Che Hwang-te the Great Emperor.

214. Commencement of the building of the Great Wall.

121. Silk first introduced from China into Europe.

558. Alliance with the Turks.

648. European Ambassadors attend the Court of China.

1212. Mongolian Invasion. Mongol General Jenghiz becomes Emperor.

1258. Kublai Khan Emperor. Marco Polo in China.

1592. Japanese invade Corea.

1642. Manchu Invasion. Capture of Pekin.

1661. Emperor Kang. He compiles first Dictionary of Chinese Language.

1740. Tibet a province of China.

1840. Chinese invade Burmah.

1857. War with England and France.

ENGLAND.

682. Mohammed born.

Norman Conquest of England, 1066.

Invention of the Printing Press.

SCOTLAND.

1603.

FRANCE.

Charlemagne.

GERMANY.

1291.

SWITZERLAND.

1648. Treaty of Westphalia.

SPAIN.

1139.

PORTUGAL.

RUSSIA.

1462. Ivan III.

DENMARK.

NORWAY and DENMARK

SWEDEN.

DENMARK. 1397.

NORWAY.

SWEDEN. 1448.

NORWAY and SWEDEN.

1579.

HOLLAND.

1880.

BELGIUM

ITALY.

HUNGARY.

994. Hungarians embrace Christianity.

1826.

BOHEMIA.

1197. Ottocar I.

1526.

POLAND.

992. Poles embrace Christianity.

1795.

1783. Treaty of Independence.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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